PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1851.

Up to nine o'clock last evening, no tidings of the Atlantic.

A Whig Senator in Missouri.—By our telegraphic despatch it will be seen that Mr. Geyer, Whig, is elected to the United States Senate, for six years from the 4th of March next, in the place of Col. Benton.

French Ideas of Liberty and Republicanism.—The following extracts of a letter from Paris to the Philadelphia Bulletin, will astonish those in this country who have imagined that there was any real liberty under the administration of the French Republic, or, indeed, any real sound opinions of liberty among the French people:

Some recent triumphs in the local elections have given the republicans new courage; they hope now to heat the royalists even under the present electoral law. This would be highly preferable to getting up another revolution, out of which they would be cheated as they have been to a great extent out of all preceding ones. Nor do the French people yet know what they want; the royalists are divided, the republicans have no common creed, and the socialists have as many different colors as the Kaleidoscope; I have never yet found more than two that agreed on any two political propositions. France is in a state of chaos so far as opinions are concerned. We see certain ingredients forming a combination; as, for instance, the old Voltairian and the Catholic parties, but even this may more properly be termed a mixture than a fixed combination.—This want of a general tendency of political opinion makes no hope that there will be no attempt at insurrection. Things are bad enough in all conscience, but better bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know not of. When the friends of liberty in France agree on what they wish to establish, it will then be time enough for the terrible resources of civil war.

The despotism of the administration is very annoying in all parts of France. In most of the departments, the sale of a single newspaper is forbidden under severe penalties; you may subscribe regularly for one and receive it by the post, but if you buy one from a newsboy or pedlar, you are fined or imprisoned, or both. This is to keep the peasants from getting interested in politics. Every thing that looks like socialism is put down. Does a man wear a long beard? his name goes down on the police books. Does he sport a red cravat or vest? he is a dangerous individual. A republican grocer in Auvergne had a magpie, which, in the glorious days of 1848, he had taught to whistle the Marseilles Hymn, now considered seditious to the last degree. Whenever the bird was hung out on the sunny side of the way, he would whistle this tune to the great discomfiture of the police and other government functionaries. The annoyance grew so intolerable that the grocer received an order not to hang his bird cage on the street side of his house. This order became the town talk; it was discussed in the streets; the papers quarrelled about it; in short, it became the great affair of the politics of the department. Our grocer, animated by the true martyr spirit, spent the greater part of his time in making his bird whistle, not only the Marseilles Hymn, but the Chant de Depart, and collect incendiary tunes; and the crowd gathered in the street to listen. The affair was becoming serious, when the prefect put an end to it by ordering the magpie into close confinement. I give you the fact, not as a trivial incident, but as a capital illustration of what is meant in France by a vigilant administration.

Charles Laroche.

The description of things in France would be altogether incredible, were it not corroborated by testimony from a thousand sources. That there is no *liberty*, properly so called, in France, is manifest; but even the idea of liberty scarcely exists; hence that nation, for three quarters of a century, has been vibrating between the extremes of tyranny and licentiousness. It seems as if they could never settle upon the just mean of sober, rational liberty.

Now France, in some respects, is a highly enlightened nation; situated in the very focus of intellectual illumination; and yet it seems that its people cannot be governed except by despotic power. It is very strange. No people ever had a better opportunity of establishing the most liberal institutions than they had in 1848. All opposition from within was removed, and there was no interference from without. The democratic principle was perfectly triumphant; and a constitution, even more liberal in its letter than ours, was adopted; and ostensibly that constitution is still in force, yet the above extract shows what kind of liberty is enjoyed under its practical working.

This political paradox is puzzling enough to those who look no deeper than the surface of things; but it is not so strange if we examine the moral elements of which France is composed.

There are two antagonist principles in France—first Popery, which denies the right of private judgment, and has always, under all circumstances, been inimical to civil liberty. *Religious* liberty is denounced by it as the most monstrous of heresies. The other is the democratic element, which of course claims the right of private judgment; but in France, private judgment is guided by nothing but caprice. In religion, this party is mainly infidel; in political doctrines, Utopian and wild, without fixed principles or a common object. The first of these parties close the Bible to the people, the other repudiates it. The rule of the first is a grinding despotism; the tendency of that of the other is to anarchy and a reign of terror. The Protestants of France are comparatively few in number, and as a party they have no political power. Under the present Jesuitical rulers they are subjected to much annoyance and petty persecution.

The power and influence of the Jesuits and Popish priests is probably stronger now than they were during the reign of Louis Philippe—certain it is the people have less freedom; and this is the true index by which to measure that influence.

Now whether the democratic spirit will be utterly trodden out under the heavy heel of popish intolerance—intolerance both political and religious—or whether it will one of these days burst out with irresistible energy, time must tell. That the fierce and fiery temper of the French could be so tamed down and trodden upon, is one of those strange phenomena which we would not credit unless we saw it; but it shows the tremendous power of the Roman priesthood.

But after all, it may be a question whether a people who repudiate the Bible are not better off even under this meanest of despotisms, than to have liberty without the fear of God, and be liable for that reason to run at any moment into a re-enactment of the terrible scenes of 1793.

Now contrast the condition of France with that of Great Britain and the United States, and learn the inestimable value, even in a political point of view, of a free and open Bible.

The Washington Reporter.—In the last number of the Reporter it is announced that John Bausman, Esq., so long its publisher and editor, has gone back to his old post, and has become the sole proprietor and editor of that well established sheet. We welcome Mr. Bausman back again, although loth to part with Mr. White, the retiring editor, who has done himself no little credit by his excellent management and editorial abilities. In the followidg paragraph, giving the reason for the change of proprietorship, the attachment which every editor feels for a paper, on which he has long labored, is well expressed:

"It [the change] has been brought about solely by the earnest desire of Mr. Bausman, to repossess the paper, which, by his industry, energy and talents had been chiefly built up and established. During the short period he was unconnected with it, he was lost—his feelings and thoughts still clung to the child of his manhood, and with the affections of a father he now rejoices over the return of his lost son. Long may they both live to enjoy each other's society, and each prove a blessing and a joy to the other!"

Canal Tolls Reduced.—At a late meeting of the State's Agent and Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, the canal companies of the Cumberland region proposed to guaranty the transportation of 500,000 tons of coal down the canal during the year commencing July 1st, 1850, at a toll of 37½ cents per ton. The proposition was accepted at once, and will be concluded forthwith.

Census of North Carolina.—The Census of the State of North Carolina has been fully ascertained, with the exception of the county of Mecklenburg; and, assuming the number in that county to be 14,000, the total population of the State is 870,037, of which 288,000 are slaves. The increase in the entire population since 1840, is 117,268; of which increase about 43,000 is of the slave population.

Paine's Water Gas.—Some of the papers are speculating upon the effects of Paine's great discovery, should what is said of it be realized. That it will have a great effect, for a while, upon the value of some descriptions of property is manifest. Coal, firewood, oil, candles, steam engines, and even water mills, it is said, will all be thrown into *pi*.

Well, well, the change, great as it may be, will not be so sudden, but that the world will be able to keep an upright keel. It is not pretended, we think, that Mr. Paine can smelt iron ore, or melt pigs with his gas; so if we need no more coal to warm our parlors, or boil our potatoes, or generate steam, our chance to compete with John Bull in the manufacture of rail road iron will be greatly bettered.

"We are in the midst of a revolution," was said by some body a long time ago; but now we might say we are in the midst of a dozen of them. Still there is no cause for alarm. Things will whirl about for a while, changing their relations and relative values, substituting new powers for old ones, and throwing some old things into new uses; but they will soon settle down again into a better state than ever. We hold this to be an axiom, that every conquest made by mind over matter is an advance in human well being, however its first introduction may jostle our fixtures for a little while.

Important Decision.—On Saturday, an enlisted soldier in the United States army was brought before Judge Kelly, at Philadelphia, on a writ of habeas corpus. His name is Daniel Totherton. His father alleges that he is a minor, and that he enlisted without his consent, and is unjustly held by the Captain James Roberts, stationed at Fort Mifflin. The Pennsylvanian says:

George L. Ashmead, Esq., on the part of the U. States, made an application to the Judge, insisting that the party applying for the writ be first directed to make his application to the Secretary of War, under the fifth section of the act of Congress, passed September 28th, 1850, which reads as follows:

Section 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of twenty one years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of the parents or guardian.

Judge Kelly said, in making a disposition of the case for the present, that where the government of the United States had passed laws enabling a citizen of this State to obtain a remedy for an alleged grievance, the comity existing between the U. S. and the State of Pennsylvania demanded that the latter should not interfere with its authority until the person agrieved should have sought the remedy provided by the former unless its action was calculated to infringe a law of the State of Pennsylvania, or unnecessary hardship would result from the action of the United Ly would result from the action of the U. States. As the remedy pointed out by the U. States had not been invoked in this case, he (the Judge) would continue the case until the 15th day of February, for the purpose of giving the parties an opportunity to make an application to the Secretary of War, in accordance with section 5th of the act of September, 1850.

This is, we believe, the first decision under the act alluded to, in this or any other State, and its importance to minors and their parents must be obvious.

CHANGE IN THE DIRECTION OF THE WESTERN AND SOUTH-WESTERN STATES.

The Louisiana papers are discussing the destiny of New Orleans, and anticipating the departure of a great portion of her trade, diverted by the improvements which Philadelphia and New York are now pushing forward. The Concordia Intelligencer contains some facts which are interesting, as showing the changes which have taken place in the Western trade:

We have been led into these reflections and a series of inquiries, by observing that the merchants of Lake Providence, Vicksburgh and Natchez have begun to receive a portion of their goods from the East by the Northern routes through the canals and over the railroads of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. If goods can be brought through these channels with greater expedition, cheaper and safer than by the way of the sea and New Orleans, we suppose that our products may be sent thither, by the same channels, with the same advantages. These channels are becoming more numerous annually, and the capacity of those already in existence for transportation is being daily enlarged. We are informed that a large portion of last year's products of Southern Ohio have gone forward to New York through her canals and railways, and that the freight down the river, this season, from above the Falls, will be much less than in former years.

Ohio flour has not been so plentiful in New Orleans this year as formerly, and we have heard that New Orleans appeared to have been forgotten, of late, on 'change at Cincinnati, where daily, at one o'clock, are reported the operations in the New York market up to twelve o'clock of the same day, and it was these reports, and not intelligence from New Orleans, as formerly, that determined the prices in the Cincinnati market. The Ohio and Pennsylvania canals, last summer, were gorged with freight going East. The new railway from Cincinnati to Sandusky has been unable to take a tithe of the freight offered to it, and a few months ago, we were told by a gentleman connected with that road, that the company then had upwards of 500 men engaged in building burden cars for the coming season's use. The Wabash and Erie Canal is stretching their lines down the banks of the Wabash, and as fast as it extends itself, it sweeps the whole products of the valleys up the river, against its natural current, to the Eastern markets by way of the Lakes. The Illinois canal has already carried off the contents of the enormous granaries on the banks of the Illinois river, which till this season had no other outlet than the Mississippi river—and the pork and beef of the same line will take the same route this spring.

The Galena and Chicago railway, opened a short time ago, is gathering the lead of Galena and Dubuque, and sending the whole products of the Northern section of the State, and directing them to the East instead of their holding course to the South on the broad current of the Mississippi—Nature's grandest highway—as heretofore, and as the Lakes are open as early as the upper portion of the river, we shall probably, hereafter see little of the productions of Iowa and Wisconsin passing our door. Another railroad has been surveyed to pass through the central portions of Illinois and Indiana, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, to swell the tide of direct commerce from the West to the Eastern cities. These are all projected by Eastern capital which is never mistaken in its aims. Tobacco, along the shores of the Lower Ohio and the Cumberland, has been sent forward to New York by these routes. Cotton from Nashville and Memphis has found its way to all the interior factories of New York and Pennsylvania by the same channels; 60,000 bales of cotton, we have been told by one well informed in the business, passed up the Ohio from the crop of 1847 and have been omitted in all the estimates of that crop. He estimates the quantity that will take the same destination this year, at 100,000 bales. These new outlets not only carry elsewhere a vast amount of produce that must have, in the natural course of events, flowed down the Mississippi, but they introduce into the same regions of the country from the Eastern markets, all the groceries and other goods which were purchased in, or at least, passed through New Orleans. They are thus sapping the trade of our commercial capital on both sides.

Copper Coin.—There are complaints in many parts of the country of a scarcity of cents.—There were but few coined at the Mint during the last year, and, indeed, the pressing demand for small gold and silver coins is such as to render it impossible to coin much copper. Would it not be well for Congress to authorize the Treasury Department to offer proposals for the coinage of from ten to twenty millions of these very necessary coins? The job would soon be taken on good terms.

Cuba in 1850.—The Courier and Enquirer translates from the *Diario de la Marina*, of Havana, a sort of summary review of the improvements and condition of the Island of Cuba during the past year. The work of paving the streets and the public squares of Havana with square granite blocks, commenced in 1849, has been carried on during the past year, until nearly the whole extent of the moles is finished, and two of the four squares which face the market place of Christina are also finished. A new stone mole has been begun in the harbor of Havana, which will be two hundred and fifty yards long, covered with zinc, and sustained by one hundred and sixty six iron columns with wooden guards; which, with several other improvements, it is thought, will render that harbor the most commodious in America. On the shores of the bay a number of new buildings, for manufacturing and other commercial purposes, have been erected; among which is a large gas factory, powder stores, a great nail factory, which turned out last year 24,000 barrels of nails; also, large store houses for sugar, and a large and commodious edifice to supply good shops, &c., to different manufacturers, erected under the patronage of the government. The hospital of San Francisco has been much improved, and has received two thousand sick persons during the year, two thousand sick persons during the year, two thirds foreigners. Two beautiful bridges have been in progress during the year. The royal university has been repaired, and nine thousand volumes added to its library, and other improvements made. The Havana fire department has received twelve new engines during the year.—[Boston Traveller.

We have now reached the 24th of the month, and so far we have had no snow, very little rain, and very few days of cold weather. Yesterday was as mild as May. So large a proportion of mild and pleasant weather in January is perhaps unprecedented.

The perfectly trustworthy correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle, now engaged in investigating the agricultural condition of France, gives the following information, which will prove interesting to all in general, and not a few in particular. We have, ourselves, witnessed precisely the same process in Italy:

"Very vengeable and decidedly picturesque as is the process of wine-treading, it is unquestionably a filthy one; and the spectacle of great brown horny feet, not a whit too clean, splashing and sprawling in the bulbing juice, conveys at first sight, a qualmy species of feeling, which, however, seems only to be entertained by those to whom the sight is new. I was every where assured that all efforts had failed to construct a wine-press capable of performing the work with the perfection of the human foot. No mechanical squeezing, I was informed, would so nicely express that peculiar proportion of the whole moisture of the grape which forms the highest flavored wine. The manner in which the fruit was tossed about was pointed out to me, and I was asked to observe that the grapes were, as it were, squeezed in every possible fashion, and from every possible side, worked, and churned, and mashed higher and thither by the ever moving toes and mussels of the foot. As far as an impurity went, the argument was, that the fermentation flung as scum into the surface every atom of foreign matter held in suspension in the wine, and that the liquid ultimately obtained was as exquisitely pure as if human flesh had never touched it."

Miss Lind.—A Stockholm paper announces that Jenny Lind had sent to that city twenty thousand dollars, to be distributed among the poor. We find in our files the following paragraph respecting the lady:

Mdlle Jenny Lind.—By a private letter from the Swedish nightingale, recently received by a friend in Manchester, dated Philadelphia, in the beginning of December, we learn, with much pleasure, that, according to her own account, this admired and favorite cantatrice writes in excellent health and spirits, and as she says herself, her voice was never better. She had concluded her New York engagement, having given in that city, without any disappointment, the wholly unprecedented number of twenty concerts, to crowded auditories, in the largest public places. She states, what will occasion some surprise here, where a contrary opinion prevails, that Mr. Barnum behaves to her in the most gentlemanly and disinterested manner.

One very current report, however, she contradicts in the most positive and emphatic terms.—So far from her being brought to Europe by Barnum in 1851, she states that it is wholly unfounded that she has any engagement with him, either for London or any other city, or part of the European continent. Part of her engagement with Mr. Barnum is to give concerts at Havana, and she states that she shall be there, in the fulfilment of such engagement, in the course of January, 1851. She writes apparently very much pleased with the American people, having met with a great many very good, kind, hospitable friends in her trans-Atlantic tour. At the date of the letter she was fulfilling a concert engagement with *eclat* in Philadelphia.—*Man. Guard.*

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

YOUGHIOGHANY SLACK WATER.

Mr. White—I do not recollect having seen any description of this valuable improvement, and I think it is due to the judicious and skillful engineer, James E. Day, under whose direction it was carried on and completed, that it should be publicly noticed. The work is now in successful operation, and gives very strong promise of yielding pleasing dividends to the stockholders, great facilities to the country through which it passes, increased business to our city, and it would be hard indeed that the Engineer who directed its execution should be forgotten.

The law incorporating the company fixed the maximum lift of the locks at eight feet, but a supplement increased the lift to thirteen feet thirty-three hundredths.

The total fall of the Youghiogheny, from Robbstown or West Newton, to the foot of dam No. 2, on the Monongahela river, was twenty-six feet 66-100, or 26 feet 8 inches.

Two locks then of the maximum lift allowed by the supplementary act divides the fall into equal lifts of thirteen feet and four inches each.

The locks are constructed on the composite plan, the walls laid of dry masonry, and laid with two courses of jointed plank sheeting.

The dams are composed of earth work filled in with stone sloped on the upper side fifteen inches to every foot of rise, and on the lower side five feet and 22-100 to one foot rise. The whole height of the dams from the bed of the river is from sixteen to eighteen feet.

The mitre sill of lock No. 1, on the Youghiogheny, is four feet below the comb of the dam No. 2, on the Mononhela, and dam No. 1, on the Youghiogheny, throws back the water upon the mitre sill of the dam above.

This difference was made under the belief that the rapidly and increasing trade on the Monogahela will soon obtain for that Company, the privilege of increasing the height of their dams, and thereby secure to the Youghiogheny Company a depth of full five feet at the lowest stage of water, and thus accomodate the coal trade from the head of their upper pool, without any further expenditure of money by the Youghiogheny Company

The Engineer in planning the work, looked to the means of the Company, as well as to the trade to be accomodated. C

Austrians in the United States.—The following brief biographical notice of a gentleman lately deceased at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, interesting enough in itself, is made more so from its historical connexion with the allusion made by Mr. Secretary Webster, in his late correspondence with the Austrian Charge d'Affaires, to the interest taken in his day by the Emperor Joseph II., of Austria, in the affairs of the United States:

(From the Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Obituary.—Died, at his residence in Pittsburgh, Pa., on Wednesday, Dec. 18th, Constantine Antoine Beelen, Esq., in the 84th year of his age.

Mr. Beelen came to this country with his father and mother, the Baron and Baroness De Beelen de Berthoff, the former of whom was appointed by the Emperor of Austria, Joseph the Second, to proceed to the United States in a public capacity, soon after the peace of '83, and in that capacity resided with his lady in Philadelphia for a considerable time. On the termination of his commission, political difficulties at home prevented his return, whereupon they remained in this country, and died here. The latter buried in a small and beautiful chapel in the interior of the State, erected by the Baron at his own expense.

The son went to Pittsburgh at an early age, where he married and passed his life. Had he chosen to return to Austria later in life he would have inherited the title and a portion of the estates of his father, but he preferred remaining in America.

He was a highly educated, accomplished gentlemen, distinguished for his urbanity, kindly his long life he was a great many friends. He had several descendants, one of whom, a daughter, married Wm. A. Simpson, Esq., of Pittsburgh. He was highly respected and esteemed, and his memory will long be cherished by those to whom he was known.

Dr. Leichhardt, the Australian explorer.—The Australian papers are beginning to ask the question—where is Dr. Leichhardt? The time has already elapsed, according to his own estimate, when he should have been heard of at the end of a successful journey. Three years have passed since he undertook his most recent task of exploring an unknown part of the great Australian continent; two years since he was heard of last. He had then returned three hundred miles to the last station on the frontier, for the purpose of describing the beauty and fertility of the country through which he and his companions had passed; saying, in justification of the proceeding, that he feared he might never return from his great journey, and was anxious that the knowledge which he had gained should not be lost. He departed again, in high spirits into the pathless wilderness; and has never since been heard of or seen by any one competent to report the discovery.'—*Athenæum.*

It is suggested that parties should be dispatched from Swan River to inquire of his fate among the natives, and that an agent, with provisions and succours should be stationed at the now broken up establishment at Port Essington, in case Dr. L's party should reach that place.

Good.—A Washington correspondent of the New York Express says: "A number of applications have been made by our foreign ministers to be recalled; but the President is inflexible in refusing them this privilege. I could name five missions that would be vacant this moment, had the President assented to their wishes; but he is resolved, so far as consistent with duty, that if men will accept of outfits, they shall pay their own expenses home, or serve out the period of their appointment."

The citizens of Milwaukie have subscribed over $7000 to secure a concert from Jenny Lind.—Their northern neighbors, Sheboygan, puts in its claim, and is waking up to a determination to have the Nightingale among them, if they have to mortgage the town property, or give a draft on the town pump.

Milking.—A writer in the Maine Farmer gives, from long experience, a number of rules for milking, most of which are very good, as—pair your nails short—sit on a stool—milk fast—never scold a cow—never get out of patience—tie her tail to her leg in fly time, &c. But the following are objectionable: "wet the teats with the first stream of milk"—and "never strike a cow for running or kicking." Milk, applied to the teats to soften them, dries and forms a glossy varnish, which tends to cause cracking or chapping of these parts. Cold water is much better, becoming quite dry by the time the milking is finished, and leaving the teats clean and soft.—Touching the striking of a cow—the rule applies well to ninety-nine cases in a hundred as now practiced—but judicious punishment will cure a cow amazing quick. I speak from long experience. If a cow kicks much, place a switch under the left arm, the pail in the left hand, and if, while milking, she kicks, let it be followed immediately by a *single* blow. Never strike but once at a time, even if she kicks so hard as to break your leg—and never omit it, if she hits nothing. Soothe her at all other times. In this way she soon finds what the whip means, and shapes her conduct accordingly. A small mess of pleasant food at the time, will serve to do away any disagreeable impression in connexion with milking. By never striking but once, she has not time to "get mad," and it is more terrific, for who cares for a blow while stimulated by fury?

I had some "hard cases" to deal with, but completely cured them all with a single exception. There was one old cow, so terrific in the blows she dealt out, that none dare attempt her with a pail, till her legs had been strongly secured, which was done with great difficulty.—She never kicked after I had given her the second milking, in the way I have just stated, but became perfectly mild, quiet, and gentle, having doubtless been made vicious by bad management. The case which I could not cure was a large, uncommonly knowing cow, who was wise enough never to kick when I milked her, consequently I could not apply the remedy, but was savage enough to other milkers. With regard to cows running about,—I once knew a cow quite troublesome in this particular, usually upsetting the pail of milk before commencing the race. The boys chased her round the pasture till they concluded, and then lashed her vigorously. As a consequence, she took care not to be cornered next time, and hence became intractable in the extreme. To cure her, she was placed in a moderate sized yard, and driven gently into a corner. When she ran, the whip was applied, but with only one blow at a time, till she recognized the old corner, where every means was used to quiet her. In this way she soon found an intimate connexion between a whipping and running, and that comfort consisted in sticking to her post. On the third day she was handed over to the care of the hired man, and ever after was a quiet cow.

It is almost needless to add that this mode of treatment requires perfect calmness, patience, and self-possession. When you feel passion or fear, the animal soon discovers it, and she feels no longer the influence of a superior being.—Therefore those who cannot carry out the system properly, had not better try it.—*An Old Miker in the Southern Planter.*

WHY ALCOHOL IS DANGEROUS.

At a recent meeting of the Charleston S. C. Temperance Society, Dr. Robertson delivered a very instructive and interesting lecture, on the subject of *alcohol used as a beverage*. He observed that there is a good deal of confusion and error in many minds on this point. On the one hand the votary of total abstinence, who believes alcohol is prescribed to be used as a medicine, is unduly alarmed and distressed at the idea of violating his pledge. On the other, the opponents of the cause are just as mistakingly apt to triumph and indulge in their sarcasms when they hear of the article being employed in this way by pledged men. But Dr. R. set the whole truth on this matter in a clear and satisfactory light. He remarked that it is exactly on account of its *medicinal qualities* that alcohol is so dangerous and dreadful a beverage for ordinary use; and *vice versa*, it is just because it is so dangerous a beverage that it is also a powerful medicine.—Opium is a more powerful and blessed medical agent, when judiciously applied; can we therefore, argue that it would be a safe article for daily use as a beverage? On the contrary, its effects, when so employed are most disastrous, as every year's experience but too sadly proclaims. And the same, he maintained, was precisely the principle which involved the employment of Alcohol. He jearnedly set forth the specific action of this article on the brain and nervous system. He showed that there are some diseases, such for instance as the late (miscalled) *brain fever*, *lone fever* in our city, which utterly prostrate and disorganize the system. To these cases he had unhesitatingly administered with marked success, some form or other of alcohol. But what then? Was this incongruent with his long and well-known position as an advocate of Total Abstinence? Not in the least. On the contrary, he could now come out, as he declared he did, with more strength and confidence than ever in urging upon his friends and fellow citizens, the danger, the uselessness, the folly of these customs, which so absurdly erect into an idol of every day's, aye, almost every hour's worship, a substance which God and nature intended should only occupy a place in the *Materia Medica*. These positions, Dr. R. urged with various illustrations, and concluded with his usual energy and eloquence.—*S. C. Adv.*

Gov. Ramsey, of Minnesota, had returned to St. Paul on the 21st ult., from a visit to the upper country. The Chippewa Indians were reported to be suffering severely for want of provisions and the bad quality of what they had.—Some were rife among them, and not less than one hundred and sixty seven of the tribe had perished within a short time. Major Watrous, the sub-agent, was on his return to St. Paul.—The 26th of December was observed in Minnesota Territory, agreeably to a proclamation of the Governor, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

New York and Erie Rail Road.—The section of the Erie Rail Road between Dunkirk and Forestville, eight hundred miles, was opened for travel on the 8th inst. Fifty miles more, of the Western division, will be completed and in running order on the first day of February, and on the first of May the whole line from Dunkirk to Piermont.

VARIETIES.

There is a negro living near Palestine, Illinois, who is the father of fifty six children, has buried seven wives, and now, at the age of more than ninety years, is courting for the eighth wife.

The aggregate amount of duties paid by New York city merchants, during the fiscal year ending September 30th, 1850, is officially stated to have been $85,556 13. Remainder of the State $342 59. Total, $85,909 69.

In Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon, a fire broke out in the row of new buildings on the corner of Lombard and Exeter streets, and before the flames were extinguished, four or five houses were burned.

On a recent trip of the B. C. Oglesby, from New Orleans to Alexandria, in about one hour, and in a run of twenty miles, three passengers killed 55 alligators.

A General Court Martial has been summoned to convene at Norfolk on the fourth Monday of this month, for the trial of such cases as may be brought before it.

Miss Stuart, daughter of the artist who painted the great picture of Washington, in Faneuil Hall, Boston, is now engaged copying that excellent and valuable production of her father.

Rev. Andrew Bandram, M. A., rector of Beckenham, and for 27 years the highly esteemed Secretary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, died on the 26th ult.

Gen. Caleb Cushing has been placed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives in the Massachusetts Legislature, as Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Hon. Rufus Choate is to be the Orator before the Story Association of Harvard University, at its approaching anniversary.

Accounts from Vienna mention that an interview was soon to take place between the sovereigns of Austria and Prussia.

Rear Admiral James Murray Gordon died in London on the 28th of Dec., in the 79th year of his age.

Horace Greeley, Esq., of the New York Tribune, contemplates a visit to the World's Fair.

All the prisoners brought home by the U. S. ship Preble, for mutiny have been convicted at New York, and sent to the State Prison where they can have an opportunity to reflect upon their evil deeds.

Arrangements have been nearly concluded by the N. Y. Erie railroad Co. for transporting their passengers to the city of New York over the Romapo and Paterson road, instead of taking them to Piermont. Considerable time will thus be saved, and the Piermont line left for freight exclusively. The arrangement includes a lease of both roads during the continuance of their charters with the right to relay the tracks six feet wide; or do any thing else required by the policy of the Erie road.

Extraordinary Conscientiousness of Public Servants.—Speaking of the naval court martial, aboard the Pennsylvania, in that harbor, the Norfolk Argus says:

"So scrupulous were the members of the court in the discharge of their duties, that they refused to adjourn on Christmas day, and were employed in trying cases while every body else—politician and citizen—freeman and slave—were participating in the festivities of the season."

Henry Long, the late, fugitive slave, was sold in this city on Saturday last at public auction, and was purchased by a trader from Georgia, to which State he will be immediately conveyed.—The price paid for Long was $750.—*Richmond Times*

The Franklin Intelligencer has been merged into the Chambersburgh Repository and Whig, which latter paper will hereafter be published by Messrs. Stevens and Boyd.

The jury in the case of John Baham, on trial at Auburn, N. Y., January 17, for the murder of Nathan Adles, a pedler, after being out about two hours, brought in a verdict of guilty. The sentence will be probably postponed until after the trial of Alfred Baham, the prisoner's brother, who is indicted for the same offence. It will be recollected that Alfred Baham has already been convicted of the same murder, and is sentenced to be hung on the 24th of January.

While the workmen in a blacksmith shop in New York were repairing an anchor, the ball, which was hollow, exploded, throwing the pieces through the building into the street, injuring somewhat, and perilling the lives of several passers-by. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by water having frozen in the ball, which generated an explosive gas when heated.

Sale of the Steamship Great Britain.—This steam ship has at length been sold by the Directors of the Great Western Steamship Company to Mr. Patterson, the eminent ship builder, of Bristol, England, for the sum of £18,000, being about one seventh part of her original cost.

Professor Forbes states the Irish to be the taller on the average than either the English or the Scotch. Having measured a thousand of each nation, English, Irish, and Scotch, he gives the following as an average height of each:—English, 68½ inches; Scotch, 68¼; Irish, 70; and the age of each, 21 years.

Great Place for Twins.—The census of Carroll county, Georgia, reports no less than fifty, four sets of twins in that county. One lady has blessed her faithful spouse with three sets, and sundry others with two sets each.

"You don't mean nothin friendly, you don't," as the rat said to the cat ven she bit him in the back.

Sir Charles Scarborough's string of alternatives in his advice to the Duchess of Portsmouth were, "You must eat less, or use more exercise, or take physic, or be sick." This is excellent advice.

Man's life may be only an hour glass to some beings of a higher order; and they, perhaps, say, when threescore years and ten are up, "What, another hour gone? Dear me how time flies!"

Stars are sparks of fire stricken out from chaos by the hoof of the winged horse time in his journey to eternity. W-h-e-w!

The man whose word can always be depended upon is sure to be always honored.

A "Union" Caravan.—The Union Safety Committee of N. York, have started a subscription to raise the sum of $2,500, to buy Daniel Webster a carriage and horses, as a reward for his efforts in behalf of preserving the Union. So says the Albany Atlas.

A father wishing to dissuade his daughter from all thoughts of matrimony, quoted the words:—"She who marries, doeth well; but she who marries not, doeth better." The daughter meekly replied, "Father I am content to do well; let those do better who can."

Eccentricity.—A rich miser in Auburn, New York, is to be buried in Oneaco Lake, a beautiful sheet of water near that town. He has a stone coffin made, which takes twelve yoke of oxen to draw it. He gives a man a nice farm for burying him. He has to take him into the middle of the lake, and sink him.

An ancient writer, who must have been a cross, miserable, friend forsaken, and snarling old bachelor, remarks: "If all the world were paper, and all the seas ink, and all the trees and plants were pens, and every man in the world were a writer, yet they were not able, with all their labor and cunning, to set down all the crafty deceits of woman."

A lady was traveling in a stage coach with a troublesome dog. A gentleman complained of the annoyance. "Dear me, sir!" exclaimed the lady, "I wonder you complain of my dog; every body admires it; it is real Peruvian." "I don't complain of your Peruvian dog," said the gentleman, "but what I wish he would give us less of his Peruvian *bark*."

An Unrivalled Pig.—Mr. Morrison, of Albion, Maine, according to the Maine Farmer, has lately slaughtered a juvenile porker, as follows: age, 8 months and 10 days, and weight 421 lbs. The eyes of this pig had become imbedded nearly three inches in fat, and as for that ornamental appendage, the tail, it was no where to be found.

We clip the following from the Steubenville Herald. We think it is printing office poetry, because it is thoroughly practical:

"Why don't the people clean the side walks?—The side walks are at present, and have been, made the subject of a great grievance. Scarcely so that "snipes" has sent in his lament, in such strains, we doubt not, as will induce the town marshall to "off cast," and give the public an earnest of his capacity for removing dirt and flying mud:

THE SIDE WALKS.

Why don't the people clean the walks?
I think it is a pity
That folks should be so casual slack
In this our curious city!
For if we court the sylphs' cool
You venture out at eve,
Your heal will court the slippery walks
Your heels, the stars in heaven.

"Why don't the people clean their walks?
Cries out one, as he hamples,
And sliding off a yard or two,
Comes down upon his haunches!
It's worse than walking on the ice—
Makes men swear quite loudly;
And the ladies titter it about,
As if they danced the polka.

SNIPES.

THE DISENTHRALLED.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

He had bowed down to idolatrous Rome,
An abject worshipper;
The pulse of manhood's pride had gone
Too faint and cold to stir:
And he had given his spirit up
Unto the humblest three
And bowing to the poison cup
He gloried in his fall.

There came a change—the cloud rolled off,
And light fell on his brain—
And like the passing to the world of a dream
That cometh not again,
The shadow of his spirit fled,
He saw the gulf before
He shuddered at the waste behind—
And was a man once more.

He shook the serpent's fold away,
That gathered round his heart,
As shakes the swaying forest oak
Its poison vine apart.
He stood erect—spurning pride
Grew terrible within
And Conscience sat in judgment on
His most familiar sin.

The light of intellect again
Along his pathway shone;
And Reason like a monarch stood
Upon its golden throne;
The honored and the wise once more
Within his presence came—
And lingered oft on lovely lips
His once forbidden name.

There may be glory in the night
That treadeth nations down—
Wreaths for the crimson conqueror—
Pride for the simple crown—
But nober in that triumph hour
The disenthralled shall find,
When Evil passion boweth down
Unto the godlike mind.

Desirable Suburban Residence for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale the house and grounds where he now resides, situated on Park street, below Tremont, in Allegheny, and about 25 minutes' walk from the market of this city. The lot is 140 feet front on Park st., running back 252 feet, to an alley—containing nearly one acre of ground, and is laended on every side by large open lots, adorned with trees and shrubbery. The house is nearly new, large, and excellently well arranged, having a front of 50 feet, and a depth of 72, and containg fourteen rooms, besides hall nine feet wide. It is built in the best and most durable manner, and has a fire-proof roof, and contains all the modern conveniences. Two pumps, with an unfailing supply of hard and soft water, are at the door. On the premises are the necessary out buildings, stable, carriage house, &c. The grounds are laid out mostly as a lawn, covered with choice fruit trees, evergreens, flowering shrubs, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, &c., and a small garden. The fruit is of the best kind, and the trees are in their prime, and yield enough for the wants of an ordinary family. The situation of this property, as to salubrity and suburban comforts, combined with contiguity to the city, is not surpassed by any residence in this vicinity. It has a view of the Ohio River for over a mile, of Temperanceville, South Pittsburgh, the city, the two rivers, and the hills around, forming altogether a panoramic prospect of which the eye never wearies. Every boat which enters or departs from the port of Pittsburgh on the Ohio, passes in full view. The residence and grounds are also completely removed from any annoyance of dust, so destructive of comfort and vegetation, and affords a retirement as quiet and peaceful as if located in some quiet nook in the country. The property will be sold at a bargain, and possession given on the first of April. Enquire at the Gazette office.

jan24tf D. N. WHITE.

Foreign and American Hardware.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 128 Wood Street,

HAVE NOW IN STORE

A full and complete stock of *FOREIGN AND AMERICAN*

HARDWARE,

Suitable for the spring trade, and which they are prepared to offer to purchasers at rates that will compare favorably with any of the eastern cities.

European Agency.

The subscriber intends visiting the principal cities of Great Britain, France, and Germany, during the months of April, May, and June next, leaving Pittsburgh on March 17th, and will be pleased to attend to any agencies of a business character which may be confided to his care.

JOHN D. DAVIS.

jan14dtm17

REMARKABLE CASE!

EVIDENCE IN OUR MIDST.

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

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

M. Frances Vashon Colder.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30, 1850.

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood st.; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st.; D. M. Curry, D.