made up out of the twenty parties you have named, so I guess we might as well put up a party of *'National Come-outers.'*

"The 'outlier way would be the best—up a sort of revolution-annexation banner painted, with Cuba on one end and Canada on 'tother, and what there is of Mexico in the middle; and get up a great torch-light procession from one end of the country to the other, and hire Kossuth when he gets over here, to make stump speeches for our candidate through all the States. If we didn't elect him, I'd go into retiracy and settle on the banks of Salt River for life."

"Well, Major," says Uncle Joshua, "I think a good deal of your notions, and I wish you would think the matter over, and draw up some plan for us to go by, for it's high time we was doing something.

So, Mr. Gales and Seaton, I remain your old friend, MAJOR JACK DOWNING.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, NOV. 17, 1851.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

OUR RIVERS—THE EMBARGO OFF.—We have the gratification of announcing that after a long season of low water, our rivers are now all in a good boating stage for first class packets. The continuous and heavy rains of last week have thoroughly saturated the thirsty earth, and filled up the beds of our rivers, and we may confidently predict uninterrupted navigation, with a short interval, it may be, of interruptions from ice, for the next seven or eight months to come. Shippers east and west may rely upon our rivers with perfect safety from this time forward to next June.

An immense amount of coal is now afloat on the Monongahela river, which will be set at liberty by this rise, and which as it is greatly needed at ports below will afford a fair return to the shippers. Coal has borne an extravagant price of late in Cincinnati and Louisville, and the people there will hear with pleasure that a large fleet of coal boats is on the way.

We may look for large arrivals of lumber, pig metal, *etc.*, from the Allegheny, and a most lively business will be transacted on Liberty street and the Allegheny wharf. We expect to see cheerful faces and bustling activity in our streets take the place of idleness and gloom, and although we may not be able to recover all we have lost by the protracted stage of low water, yet we may find in the end that we have done a pretty fair fall business.

THE BUSINESS MEN OF PITTSBURGH.—Probably no place in the country is more effected, directly and indirectly, by the effects of our present ruinous tariff policy than Pittsburgh, and these effects are now felt here with all their crushing force. The disturbance in the money affairs of the country, owing to the constant drain of specie, which has produced such disastrous effects in the eastern cities, has also had its full influence in this city. But to these causes of pressure we have to add one which did not exist on the seaboard, and which was felt here with a severity which few can realize who have not suffered from it. We allude to the cutting off of our regular fall business by the protracted season of low water. What would be the situation of New York and Philadelphia, if wholly deprived of navigation for months, together in the most busy season of the year? How many strong houses would topple and fall under losses and disarrangements caused by such a calamity? Pittsburgh has had all these difficulties to contend with, and yet her merchants, manufacturers, and business men generally, have passed through the ordeal with their mercantile honor untarnished and their credit unscathed. A few weak houses have given way, but nothing has occurred to weaken confidence in the soundness and stability of our business houses. We question if there is another city in the Union which would have withstood such a concentration of calamities so nobly, and have come out of the ordeal with so much credit. Such men deserve to prosper, and we trust they will reap a rich pecuniary reward in the season of navigation now commenced.

"Let us then, hasten to comfort those capitalists of America engaged in the manufacture of protected articles, (of cotton, wool, iron, sugar, salt, &c.,) whose howlings now fill the air, with the news that the vast army of democrats are marching to their relief, and will tear down to their hearts content, and utterly destroy the tariff of 1846. Yes: we will comfort them with the truth. *In the future lies that solemn reality.* We will assuredly drag from beneath your paws the half consumed carcasses which now constitute your loathsome food, and with some hopes of cure, for your plethoric indigestion, will turn you out into our American fields, to live as healthy men do—by the sweat of their brows."—*Washington Union.*

The above extract from the Washington Union is extremely consoling to our *tariff* "democrats," who, having done all they could to deliver the country into the hands of the party of free trade, have recently been raising their feeble voice in deprecation of the evils threatened in the above paragraph. Well may the Union gloat over the ruin which it sees in prospect since locofocoism has laid Pennsylvania and Ohio at the footstool of their cotton planting dictators. Not only are we to be denied further protection, but even the little which is now afforded by the tariff of 1846 is to be torn away, and the whole population driven into agriculture. "But," says the Hartford Courant, "if all are producers, where are the consumers? If to purchase our foreign goods we are obliged, even now, when there are so many manufacturers in the country, to send millions of gold, our own produce not being wanted by our creditors, what will be our condition when all these additional laborers "be turned into the fields," and become producers instead of consumers!

"Farmers," near manufacturing establishments, who will buy your produce, when the capitalist and operative, the day laborer and the shop-keeper, the artizan and the village mechanic, deprived of their employments, are "turned out into the American fields," to compete with you in the raising of food? Where will be your market then? Across the Ocean? But the wheat of France and Prussia and Denmark and Germany can be sent to England cheaper than you can send it. Will you ship it to California? The Chilians can fill that market quicker and cheaper than you can.

"We are glad, however, that the true Locofoco policy of Free Trade has been allowed to show its head in the central Loco organ of the country. We are glad that 'coming events' have cast such a shadow beforehand, that we may be prepared for them. We are rejoiced that the *quasi* protection tariff ground which our opponents have lately taken is to be deserted for the true, genuine principles of Free Trade; that the 'half-way covenant' of 1846, is to be relinquished for the absolute policy of the Calhoun school. Such an attempt will shake their party to its foundation, and tumble their pyramid of States to the ground."

KOSSUTH.—A letter from an officer of the Mississippi, published in the New York Times, defends Kossuth most triumphantly from the assassin stab of the letter writer, professes to be an "*attaché*" of the American Government. The writer says: "So far from our having been an object of dread, our ship was everywhere hailed with delight. Never has an American vessel been greeted in the Mediterranean with more enthusiasm. The *attaché* was disgusted and mortified. Poor sensitive fellow! I, for one, was proud that I was attached to a ship dispatched upon such a glorious mission, and receiving the cheers and blessings of thousands wherever we went. I believe, candidly, that the only two men in Marseilles who were in fear of us, were the *Prefect* and the American Consul—the *Prefect*, for fear of offending his noble, high-minded Government, and the American Consul for fear of offending the *Prefect*."

The writer gives the following reasons for Kossuth's visiting England previous to coming to the United States:

"And now a few words as to the propriety of Kossuth's leaving our ship, and going to England previous to his visiting the United States. His reasons for this cannot be questioned. They were sent to our Government long before the arrival of this ship at Constantinople; and, in justice to Kossuth, they should be made public. He declared frequently on board, that his personal wishes called him to America, but that his individuality was absorbed in the duty he owed his fatherland. If he was to proceed at once to America, he could remain but a short time, and it was his desire so to arrange his affairs as to permit him to remain as long as possible. It is well known that the Austrian Government spread the report, through their mercenary organs, that he was gone to America to reside, to endeavor to force their people if possible into a revolution, before arrangements were matured, (in which case they would inevitably be destroyed,) or, to extinguish in their minds the last lingering hope of freedom. But going to England, and placing his poor children there to be educated, was a sure evidence of his intention to return. Kossuth does not make a secret of his wish to confer with Mazzini and Ledru Rollin. His principles may differ from theirs, but they have a common enemy, and the Italian cause is inseparable from that of Hungary." The assistance that both hope to receive from France is too well known.

There is a movement going on in Europe which is beyond control. It has nearly reached its culminating point, and a few months now are of the greatest importance to those who have been intrusted by the people of Europe with their destinies. It is a fearful thing to trifle with the blood of nations: and if Kossuth had sacrificed the interests of his country, to his personal wishes and vanity, he would have been condemned by every honorable man. I do not believe that the most fastidious of our fellow citizens will object to the course he has pursued, when they have his reasons in full from himself when he arrives.

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th inst. publishes a Brownsville letter, dated Oct. 29, narrating the events since the commencement of Caravajal's operations against Matamoras. Though brief, it gives an intelligent review of proceedings thus far, and we therefore copy it with slight abridgement.

On Monday, the 20th October, Caravajal's advance guard arrived and took possession of Fort Paredes without any resistance, and on Tuesday, the 21st, in the morning, his whole force arrived, said to be one thousand strong. They were busily engaged, with slight skirmishing on the outskirts of town, the balance of the day. Caravajal's loss was one killed and three wounded, all Americans. On the part of Avalos seven killed and a large number wounded.

Wednesday morning, the 22d, was ushered in with cannonading from Carvajal's forces at Fort Paredes, which did great execution in the city. About 11 o'clock, an attack was made upon the custom house by the Revolutionists, which was successful, although under a very heavy fire from Avalos's batteries, mounting six twelve pounders and two six pounders. They maintained this position until night, and withdrew until morning. Capt. Alfred Norton, commanding the Texan Rangers, was severe wounded, as were also several other Americans.

On Thursday, the 23d, the fight was renewed with about two hundred and fifty Americans, under command of the gallant Col. Ford, of Camanche notoriety, who led them throughout the day with undaunted zeal, not retiring until long after sunset. Col. Ford was slightly wounded in the head, but will be enabled in a few days to attend his command. There were no Americans killed in this action, but the loss on Avalos's side must have been very severe.—The General himself was slightly wounded in the thigh, as was also Col. Capato, his aid.

On Friday, the 24th, there was very little done, as it was contemplated to storm the city that night. The attack began at 9 o'clock; but before commencing a destructive fire broke out, which burnt some of the finest buildings in Matamoras, and caused great loss of property; as neither party would allow the flames to be subdued. Both parties fought desperately during the night, and the loss must have been great, although it is impossible for me to give the exact number.

Carvajal has now got possession of full three-fourths of the city, but he has yet the hardest part of the battle to fight. Gen. Avalos has his position barricaded and entrenched upon all the streets leading to it, and before he can be taken a great loss of life must follow from Carvajal's lines, as they are to be the attacking party, whilst Avalos's men are fully protected by the barricades.

On Saturday, the 25th, there was no fighting of any consequence, as both parties required rest. On Sunday, the 26th, there was an attempt made by Carvajal's forces to gain a position near the Great Plaza, where Avalos's quarters are situated, but with no success. There was no loss of life in this attack on the part of Carvajal, but several were severely wounded. It is impossible to state how many were killed and wounded on Avalos's side, as they make away with them so rapidly after an attack.

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On the 25th of October, Carvajal issued a proclamation to the people of Matamoras, but it contains nothing that requires its reproduction here. He denies in the most imperative terms that it is his object to secure the independence of the frontier states, and then to annex them to the United States.

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It seems that Prince CASTELCICALA, the so-credited Minister of the King of Naples to the Court of St. James, addressed a letter to Lord Palmerston, under date of August 9, 1851, in which the Prince enclosed a pamphlet in reply to Mr. Gladstone's famous letter, and requested Lord Palmerston to forward a copy to the representatives of Great Britain in foreign Courts. The reply of the noble Lord must have astonished the Neapolitan Minister quite as much as Mr. Webster's famous letter did the Chevalier Hulseman. It is as follows:

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I feel myself, therefore, compelled to say that Mr. Gladstone's letters to Lord Aberdeen present an afflicting picture of a system of illegality, injustice, and cruelty, practiced by the officers and agents of the government in the kingdom of Naples, such as might have been hoped would not exist in any European country at the present day; and the information which has been received upon these matters from many other sources, leads unfortunately to the conclusion, that Mr. Gladstone by no means overstated the various evils which he charges. But Mr. Gladstone's letters were addressed to a private gentleman, and published in a pamphlet which you have sent me, in a spirit of hostility to the King of Naples, or with feelings adverse to the parliamentary and monarchical constitution which the Sicilian Majesty has granted to his subjects, and has confirmed by his royal oath; Mr. Gladstone's object seems, on the contrary, to have been the friendly purpose of drawing public attention to, and of directing the force of public opinion upon, abuses which, if allowed to continue, must necessarily sap the foundation of the Neapolitan monarchy, and prepare the way for those violent revolutions which the resentments, produced by a deep sense of long continued and wide spread injustice, are sure sooner or later to produce.

It might have been hoped that the Neapolitan government would have received those letters in the spirit in which they were manifestly written; and would have set to work earnestly and effectually to correct those manifest and grave abuses to which their attention has thus been drawn. It is obvious, that by such a course the Neapolitan government would do much more to frustrate the designs of revolutionists, and to strengthen the monarchical institutions of the country, than could be effected by the most vigorous proceedings of the most vigilant minister of police.

But the Neapolitan government will be much mistaken if it imagines that a pamphlet consisting of a flimsy tissue of bare assertions and reckless denials, mixed up with coarse ribaldry and common-place abuse of public men and of political parties, will accomplish any useful purpose, or render any real service to the government in whose behalf it appears to have been written; and I must take leave to observe, that there are admissions, direct as well as indirect, in Mr. McFarlane's pamphlet, which go far to establish the conclusions which he professes an intention to overthrow. I am, &c.

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Thus are the elements confused, and thus is it seen that the terms Whig and Democratic have no specific meaning as applied to the great issue of the day; neither Democratic triumphs nor Whig victories imply any thing at all in reference to the peace and integrity of the Union, the supremacy of the Constitution, and the due enforcement of the law. The Constitution has its supporters in the ranks of both the parties designated as above, and in both of them its enemies are to be found. When Seward claims to be a Whig, and John Van Buren a Democrat, it does not make either of them less an abolitionist, or less the foe of the Constitution and its compacts. The twain ought to belong to the same party, and no doubt they will find themselves side by side before long. There must be a union, firm and true, among the Constitutionalists throughout the country, and from all quarters, for the purpose of making head against political fanaticism at the North, and of putting down the dangerous uprising of secessionism, as it now appears, among southern nullifiers, in an ominous aspect more formidable than it ever wore hitherto under any name.

From the New York Mirror.

If the Whig organization should be used in the election of delegates to a National Convention in 1852, none but flatfooted Compromise men need aspire to a seat in that body. As sure as such convention meets, the Compromise test will be introduced, and the first man who "dodges the question" will be waited upon by the doorkeeper. The people are determined to bring none but Union candidates into the field, and we have sufficient faith in the discrimination of the masses to believe that the best man will be elected. But the great issue of the contest will involve a principle higher, and broader, and better than any mere party distinctions. The honor, the integrity, and the intelligence of the country will be aroused on the side of the Union, against the bigotry, and the prejudice of party on the other. If the line could only be drawn *here*, between the powers of light and darkness, the conflict would be one worthy of men and of gods.

From the Akron, Ohio, Beacon.

In putting forward the name of Mr. Fillmore, and expressing the opinion that he stands a better chance of nomination and election than any "other man in the nation," the editor of the *Toledo, Ohio, Blade*, doubtless expresses his own honest convictions. His faith in the growing popularity of the compromise is equally honest, we doubt not. He had just such opinions last summer, at the sitting of the whig State convention; and he stood almost alone in their enjoyment then, as he does now. Without stopping to inquire into the causes which have led to such a result, we hesitate not to express a deep and abiding conviction that there is not in all Ohio half a dozen whig presses which desire the nomination of either Mr. Fillmore or Mr. Webster: there is not one whig in one thousand who believes it possible to elect either of them at this time; there is not a single Congressional district in the State which, if correctly represented in the national convention, would give a vote for the nomination of either of these gentlemen. On the contrary, the nomination of either of them, would be looked upon as a death blow to the whig party, and would so utterly dishearten the whig masses of this State, as to render organization impossible, and give the State to the opposition *by default*. The causes which would operate to produce this result in Ohio, would be nearly equally potent, beyond a doubt, in New York, Pennsylvania, the whole of New England and the whole west. To doubt this, is to shut our eyes to every indication of public sentiment, every fact bearing upon the question.

To say that the fugitive law—the only one of the compromise measures that elicits discussion—is winning the confidence of the country, or is likely to contribute to the success of either of the gentlemen named, is folly, madness. That it is the only measure which will bring support to them from the south, in a nominating convention, is undoubtedly true. But, as against Case, Douglas, Buchanan, or Houston, it would bring them no strength from the ballot box, even from that quarter, while it would constrain the great mass of those who truly reflected the wishes of the north, and sincerely desired the success of the whig cause, to oppose their nomination as the sorest disaster that could befall that cause. Every development of the practical operation of the fugitive law, increases the repugnance of the north to that measure; and every display of willingness to aid in its enforcement or in its perpetuation, in its present form, deepens the feeling, among the whig masses, against the administration. A fact, so palpable, cannot admit of denial or doubt; and he who would seek to blink it, is unfaithful to the Whig cause.

Gen. Winfield Scott is, undoubtedly, the first choice of a vast majority of the Whigs of Ohio, as indicated by the enthusiastic expression at the State convention and the expression of the press.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, for December, the closing number for the season, is beautifully illustrated, by several superior engravings. The new volume, if possible, is greatly to exceed its predecessors, and a much larger amount of matter is promised.

MOST DISTRESSING ACCIDENT. The Warsaw New Yorker of the 4th inst., contains the following notice of a heart-rending disaster:

On Sunday, Oct. 26th, in the town of Covington, Wyoming co., some time between the hours of 11 and 12 in the day time, William True of that town, had occasion to arrange some fence near his barn, to keep some cattle in place, and his wife kindly offered to assist him. Mr. True, in order to drive a stake into the ground with his axe, had placed a rail with one end upon the sill of the barn, and the other resting in a chair, for him to stand upon while driving the stake. Mrs. True took hold of the stake with her hands in order to steady it while her husband was driving it with his axe. The end of the rail that rested in the chair being somewhat lowest and the rail upon it having some snow on it, caused Mr. True to slip and fall heading toward his wife, while in the act of giving the stake a blow, and thus the whole force of the misdirected blow came down upon the head of the unfortunate woman and felled her to the earth, causing immediate death, no one being present to witness the fatal accident but the husband. On Monday a Coroner's inquest was held by I. V. Matthews, of Middlebury. Verdict of the jury in accordance with the above statements.

IMPORTANT TO THE WEST.

The St. Louis Republican of the 7th makes the announcement of great moment to the West. It is, that a contract has been closed, or rendered certain, for the construction of a railroad from St. Louis to Cincinnati, at an early day, and its entire equipment. A company of Eastern capitalist are to undertake the construction of the road for a given sum, payable—a portion in cash, or its equivalent, another portion in the bonds of the company, and another in the stock of the company. The part from Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, to Vincennes, Indiana, to be completed in three years, and the whole line in five. The contractors are to build the depots, machine shops &c., and supply the road with a given number of locomotives, passenger and freight cars, and put the whole in complete running order.

This road will be one of the most important links in the great chain of railways binding the East and the West in a common brotherhood. St. Louis and the sea-board will be brought within, comparatively, a short distance of each other, and the west country, from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, will feel the quickening impulse in its growth, commerce and population.

THE ELECTION IN WISCONSIN is not so much a Whig victory as a victory of Free-Soil sentiments over the combination of Whig and Democratic Hunkerism. Mr. Farwell, the Whig candidate, declared himself the expositor of Anti-Slavery sentiments; while Don Alonzo Juan Upham—Fhubual what a name—was an avowed friend of compromise, and withal a Fugitive Slave Law man to the core. The canvass ran upon this issue; and the result shows most decidedly the strong anti-law affinities of the old Northwest Territory. The majority of Farwell is probably little short of 10,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE ELECTION IN NEW-JERSEY has left the Whig party very little to boast of. The Legislature is Democratic by an incalculable majority. As to anything more than this nominal fact—a fact quite barren and inconsequential, inasmuch as there is no Senator to elect, or important question of policy to be settled—no plunder to divide, or officers to make—there is little motive for joy or sorrow to Democrat or Whig.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to sell at such prices as cannot fail to please. [nov17dw]

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated U. S. AXES always on hand.

☞ LIVER COMPLAINT.—The only remedy ever offered to the public, which has never failed of working a cure when directions are followed, is McLane's Liver Pill. It has now been several years before the public, and has been introduced in all sections of the Union. Where it has been used it has had the most triumphant success, and has actually driven out of use all other medicines. It has been tried under all the different phases of Hepatic disease, and has been found equally efficacious in all.

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

nov17dawlt

☞ My wife had the Rheumatism for 20 years, during that time suffering such severe pain in every part of her body that she could not sleep without taking large doses of opium; having no appetite, she was reduced to almost a skeleton; every joint was swollen greatly, and hands, knees and neck covered with large lumps; the cords were hard and contracted, so that her arms, legs and body were so twisted and drawn that she was obliged to lie in bed constantly. During 20 years, she got nothing to give any permanent relief till she tried D. Farrell's Arabian Liniment of this she used five bottles of the dollar size, and the swellings have all gone, the pain has entirely left, she sleeps soundly, is more healthy than ever she was in her life, and spins and sews all day. If any one doubts this evidence, he can call at my residence, three miles from Peoria, Ill., and be satisfied.

SAMUEL ELSON

See advertisement. nov

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts here set forth.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had two of the ablest physicians in Philadelphia to operate on my eyes, but it proved ineffectual. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that 'my eyes would never get well.' At that time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily up to the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 152 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; B. R. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and First streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Dickinson, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIDD,

Canal Basin, Allegheny, Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS.

Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRAY.

C. G. HUSSEY, President.—A. W. MARKS, Sec'y.

This Company now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

An ample guarantee for the ability and integrity of the Institution, is afforded in the character of the directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Darsley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heazlett, John Harworth, S. Harbaugh, S. M. Rice. [nov17]

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. HOGE.

Vice President—JAMES MCCREADY.

Treasurer—JOSEPH S. LEECH.

Secretary—C. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. my22

A MEETING of the Temperance Union will be held on Monday evening, November 17th, at 7 o'clock, at the First Baptist Church, Grant street. (Over Railroads are not made in a day. Let your influence go in favor of the Road—do not let anything in your columns go to convince the world that we feel so little interest in this great enterprise—that a few months delay will obliterate it entirely from our memory. We will venture to say with you "with a good deal of positiveness that it will be made."—*New Castle Gaz.*

TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD.—Since the commencement of laying the rails on the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Road, we have, from time to time, advised our readers of the progress thus made in the work. Every thing has gone on well—the work on both ends is fast advancing to a close. Only about fifteen miles of the road we understand separates the two advance parties of workmen—and of course that much only unfinished—and this distance shortening every day. The prospect now is that the road will be completed for use by the middle of December.

A new Passenger Car Locomotive, called Vigo is already at the Depot in this place; and another or two every day expected. Splendid Passenger Cars have been built at Columbus, and will be on the road by the time it is finished.—Thus we can almost now hear the whistle and bell, and the cry of, "all aboard," as the cars steam away for Indianapolis.

We understand arrangements are being made to have the great Western mail which now passes by the way of Louisville, immediately changed to this road, as soon as completed, and carried by way of Terre Haute to St. Louis. It is contemplated also by the present Stage company immediately on the completion of the road, to take off their Stages and Stock now on the line between Terre Haute and Indianapolis, and place the same west, on the road to St. Louis. Thereby doubling the daily line between Terre Haute and St. Louis. These arrangements will give great facilities in traveling, besides a fresh impulse to business.

In connection with his change of mails and increase of business, we suppose it will become necessary for the Department at Washington to convert the Terre Haute Post Office into a Distributing office—a change which has long been desirable here, and which must now become indispensable.—*Terre Haute Courier.*

MR. THRASHER'S CASE.—Some of our contemporaries continue to assail the Administration for not "doing something" in the case of Mr. S. Thrasher, the editor who has been arrested and imprisoned at Havana.

It would be more satisfactory, perhaps, if they would point out what they propose should be done by the Administration, that the Administration may consider and decide on the propriety of doing it.

We know that Mr. Owen, our Consul at Havana has made application to the Captain General in regard to Mr. Thrasher, and that the Captain General has replied that the case was in the hands of the judical tribunals, and that he could not interfere, but that the trial of the prisoner should be open and public. Beyond this there is nothing in possession of the State Department; no complaint has been made by anyone on behalf of Mr. Thrasher, and no intelligence, accurate or otherwise, has been communicated in the premises. As soon as reliable information on this subject is received from any quarter at the Department of State, we have reason to know that it will command the attention it deserves—*Nat. public.*

MR. RIVAS.—We observe in the correspondence of a Northern journal an intimation that, notwithstanding an authorized contradiction of the report, the writer had reason to believe that Mr. Rives, our Minister to France, had been recalled or was expected to return. As he is affirmative of this story seems to have given a new currency to the fabrication, we think it well enough to say that, as far as the Administration knows, there is not the slightest foundation for it in fact. If the writer intends to intimate that Mr. Rives contemplates returning to this country, we have no means of confirming or contradicting the allegation; but it is not true that any such intention has been communicated to the Administration, nor that the Administration entertains any purpose of his recall.—*Republic.*

THINKING TO THEM WHIGS.—We are happy to be informed, that the whole body of whig members of the Tennessee Legislature, have at length agreed to be governed by the will of a majority of whigs, in selecting a Senator or Senators to the Congress of the United States. This is indeed gratifying, for it saves the party from disorganization. It is right in principle. It is creditable to the patriotism and self-respect of all concerned. No political party can long exist, which will not abide, in political elections, the will of a majority of political friends. Where there is no principle dividing them—nothing but personal ambition to separate them—it would be unworthy of patriotic, public spirited, and tal