PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

CONGRESS.—Hon. LYNN BOYD, of Kentucky, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives yesterday, he having received 118 votes out of 212. The President's Message, it may be expected, will be delivered to-day at 12 o'clock, at which time, when advised by telegraph, the Postmasters will furnish copies to the press here and in other cities. It will be ready for delivery at our counter towards evening.

This message will be one of unusual interest both in regard to our domestic affairs and foreign relations. The paper containing it will be served to our subscribers at the usual time.

KOSSUTH.

Most remarkable have been the proceedings and triumphs of Kossuth in England. The world, previously, has never seen its like. Well may hoary headed despotism tremble and quake before the mighty moral earthquake which is heaving around it.

Speaking of Kossuth, a London letter in the New York Commercial, says that his proceedings in attending public meetings for the few last days of his stay in England, shows an amount of energy on one side, and enthusiasm on the other, such as has rarely been recorded. After his entry into Birmingham, he proceeded the next morning to Manchester. Here his reception is described to have been one of the most remarkable sights ever seen, the multitude gathered together being calculated to astonish even the most experienced public men. His first progress was from the railway station to the house of Mr. Henry, the member for East Lancashire, where 200 guests had been invited to meet him at breakfast. The distance was three miles, and a considerable part of it was thronged by crowds more dense than any he had yet seen. Upon his arrival he found all the leading merchants of the town prepared to welcome him, and in reply he delivered an animated speech, in which he took an opportunity in a dignified way to disconnect himself from any participation in the doctrines of Socialism, which had been levelled as a reproach against him, avoiding at the same time any insults to those who may entertain its principles. In the evening of the same day he attended a meeting at the Free Trade Hall, a building which holds 7,500 persons, and which was crammed almost to suffocation, more than 100,000 applications having been made for tickets.

On this occasion Mr. George Wilson, the chairman of the late anti-corn law league presided, and Mr. Bright made the introducing speech. Kossuth then delivered an address, and the whole assembly gave by acclamation, at the close a vote of thanks to the Government of the United States, and another to the Sultan of Turkey. The next morning he returned to Birmingham, received immediately on his arrival various deputations, including addresses presented by the Mayor of Northampton, Worcester, Wakefield, and then attended a public dinner in the Town Hall at which 850 persons sat down. Here he spoke for two hours and a quarter. Early next day he was in London to be present at the reception of addresses, and this done, he proceeded in the evening to a ball at the Guildhall, for the benefit of the Polish refugees, where he was received by the Lord Mayor and by an immense company, among whom were many Americans.

The European Times well remarks: "In the United States the warmth of his reception will certainly not be inferior to that which he has received in this country. His antecedents are exactly those which still excite the sympathies of the Americans, and his progress from one extremity of the Union to the other will be an ovation. No man in our times has produced anything like the sensation which Kossuth has done on the different nations of Europe, and the blaze of triumph will follow him from the old to the new world. Surely there is a moral in all this on which despots would do well to ponder."

At the Manchester demonstrations to Kossuth the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, we see, moved the following resolution:

"That this meeting begs to tender the expression of its warmest admiration and thanks to the Government and people of the United States [hear, hear] for the generous manner in which they have vindicated the rights of humanity, by aiding with such decision and energy in the liberation of our illustrious guest, Kossuth."

The resolution was adopted by acclamation, after which the reverend gentleman proceeded to pronounce an eloquent eulogium upon the conduct of the American Government, as evidenced in its sympathy for the Hungarian refugees. The speaker also trusted that in the matter of the great interests of liberty throughout the world, the union jack and the stars and stripes should continue to go together until the freedom and manhood of all the nations were guaranteed and preserved by the bonds of brotherhood.

A report in a Liverpool paper says:

Alluding to the peace question, the reverend gentleman said there was one thing for which he had a deeper loathing yet than for war: it was that deeper, more deadly, more subtle, ever active, ever pitiless, ever destroying, soul consuming, and man devouring thing which was summed up in the word Absolutism. (Great applause.) If the battle field were a hell, then in absolutism they might find a deeper and a worse still. If the Czar is to have a charter to land over all people to his sway, like the brave Hungarians, he (Dr. Vaughan) said deliberately, as in the presence of his Maker, that he was not the Englishman to put his hand to that charter —(applause)—but, on the contrary, he felt bound, as in that solemn presence, to do all that man ever dared to do, that he should never have it. (Applause.) The speaker then alluded to the influential character of the present meeting, which represented the sentiments of the united counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire; and (turning to Kossuth, who sat near the chairman,) Dr. Vaughan said, with great emphasis,—I wish to hope that the hand of that man is an honest one —(cheers)—and in that belief, and on behalf of the true-hearted men of Yorkshire and Lancashire, I wish to join this right hand with that of Louis Kossuth. [Here Dr. Vaughan extended his hand towards Kossuth, who jumped up and grasped it with great energy and heariness.—The speech provoked an extraordinary enthusiasm, the entire meeting cheering loudly, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.] Still holding Kossuth by the hand, the Speaker proceeded as follows:—"God bless you, sir, and may the future of your history, and the future of your noble country, and of this old Europe, be such as to gratify the warmest wishes of your heart." The speaker resumed his seat amidst reiterated cheers.

The conclusion of Kossuth's speech at Hanover Square, which was expected to be his last in England, was as follows:

Permit it me to say that I heard with great gratification the cheers you gave me at the mention of the United States. Neither you nor the people of the United States will be offended with what I say, but will gladly overlook the past and take instruction for the future. A few years ago the sentiment in both countries was revenge, but now it is the sentiment of brotherly love. What an immense developement of the eternal law of God, of that God who has taught us by his Son our Saviour, that we should love our neighbors as ourselves. (Cheers.) Out of this single fact I prophesy that this high principle of individual morality will be the future morality of nations. (Cheers.) And now, ladies and gentlemen, you must excuse me for not detaining you longer. I believe, in expressing your sentiments, you were willing to promote the cause of Hungary, the cause of the freedom of the world. It, will, therefore, be a pleasure to you to know that I only end, to employ my time actively in the cause in which you sympathise. That will be a higher pleasure to you than listening to my bad pronunciation in fault in every second word. (Cries of 'no, no.') But though my words and pronunciation are in fault, my heart is true. (Rapturous cheering.) My heart being true to the principles of freedom and liberty for all people, my head and my arm will always be ready to support that principle which is to me the life-root of my very existence. God bless you all.

[Long and loud cheering greeted M. Kossuth at the conclusion of his address.

AGRICULTURAL CHEMIST.—The suggestions of our correspondent "B.," in relation to an agricultural chemist, are deserving of attention. There is no doubt that a proper knowledge of agricultural chemistry would be of immense advantage to the farming interests of this State.

WHAT DOES KOSSUTH WANT US TO DO?

From the foundation of this Government to the present day, it has been its policy to avoid entangling alliances with other nations, and scrupulously to abstain from any interference with their internal policy. The hand of friendship and amity has been extended alike to all, whatever may have been their form of government. That this policy has been wise and prudent is universally conceded; and it has been observed alike by every administration of every shade of politics.

But while this has been so, every people who have struggled for liberty and independence have shared largely in the sympathy of both the Government and people of the United States. Our Government was the first to recognize the nationality of the revolted colonies of Spain and Portugal on this hemisphere; and the struggling Greeks received from our people substantial proofs of their sympathy. All this was done, however, without any departure from our policy of non-intervention.

This policy was established during the weakness of our infancy as a nation; and it preserved us from being drawn into the vortex of European politics during the first French revolution; and we owe to the wisdom and firmness of Washington, under Divine Providence, our salvation in that trying crisis. But now, after the lapse of nearly sixty years, we have so grown in population, wealth and power, as to take rank among the first nations of the earth. Even the British Lion seems inclined to take refuge under the wings of the American Eagle, in prospect of the political tempest which he sees advancing.

Among the great questions which this era of agitation has forced upon us, that of whether or not we shall continue to adhere to the policy of non-intervention, is the most important. It is once more an open question, and it must be met, discussed and decided, and that quickly. All other questions pressing for an immediate solution, dwindle into insignificance when compared with this.

This brings us to the question with which we set out—what does Kossuth ask us to do? It might be deemed a sufficient answer to say that it is of little consequence what he wishes or asks; because we are not bound to obey him or accede to his wishes. If this thing were a matter of cool calculation, that answer would be sufficient; but depend upon it, that the hearts of our people will have more to do in the solution of this great question than their heads. If Kossuth has carried away the hearts of the people of England, in spite of their monarchical prejudices, what may we expect, when he comes amongst us! There is something in Kossuth's mission unlike any thing that was ever seen before, and there is a magic energy in his words which no human reason can turn aside; it, therefore, is a very important question, *what does he want us to do?*

The answer is given in a very few words, and almost in his own language. He wants Great Britain and the United States to say to Russia, STOP!

But will Russia stop at their command? and, if not,

Can Great Britain and the United States compel Russia stop? *Are* they able to do it?

Kossuth hopes soon to get back to Hungary, to renew the war of independence. He feels himself fully able to cope with Austria, provided Russia can be kept off. How is that to be done? In that war, which will be altogether carried on by land, it would not be enough to blockade all the ports of the empire, and even sweep its navy from the seas. That would not cause the Czar to "stop," because he knows that the struggle would be one of life and death. Great Britain and the United States could not, if they would, cope with Russia on the banks of the Danube, owing to the distance of the former from the theatre of action, and the proximity of the latter. To mingle ourselves with the combatants in that way, is what Kossuth expressly says he does not want.

We think that Kossuth's desire and expectation is, that when the time comes for the rising of the advocates of freedom in France, Germany, Italy and Hungary—call them republicans, or what not—that Great Britain and the United States will protest, even to war, against any interference on the part of Russia. We are clear that this, and no more, is what Kossuth asks. But would a mere protest, however earnest and threatening, cause Russia to forbear? We think not: and if not, then the entire civilized world would become involved in one widely-extended and terrific struggle, upon the result of which would hang the destiny of mankind for ages. As the combat would thicken, we should become more and more entangled with it, until even the existence of our own political institutions might be involved in the issue.

This, we admit, is a gloomy view of the great question; but it is put forth in view of all the elements, political, religious and social, which would enter into the controversy. We believe, if the question were simply a political one, it could soon be settled, without much active interference on the part of the United States, or even of Great Britain; but there is another element, the strength of which no human sagacity can estimate—we mean the Church of Rome, the whole weight of which would be thrown into the scale of Absolutism, against the popular party. Every nation engaged in the struggle for liberty, would have to contend with legions of enemies within its own bosom, Great Britain not excepted. This is what is going to render the coming struggle in Europe one of unexampled ferocity and horror. Shall *we* take a part in it? Shall we, as Kossuth wishes us to do, say to Russia, STOP! It seems hard to refuse—perhaps it would be wrong to refuse—and yet it is fearful to reflect upon the consequences to which it may lead. May God guide our country to a wise decision!

MISSISSIPPI.—The Convention, called by authority of the Legislature, to take into consideration the duty of the state in regard to the slavery question, has assembled at Jackson, the capital of the state, and done its work, the passage of a series of resolutions.

The first and second resolutions declare the acquiescence of the people of the state in the compromise measures of the last Congress. The third expresses the resolution to abide by the Federal Constitution as it is, without amendments The fourth denies the right of secession of any state, for any cause—the constitution was framed to *establish*, and not destroy union. The fifth resolution states what the convention considers would be "intolerable oppression," and would justify Mississippi in resorting to revolution, to wit:

1st. The interference by Congressional legislation with the institution of slavery in the States.

2d. Interference with the trade in slaves in the States.

3d Any action of Congress on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in places subject to the jurisdiction of Congress, incompatible with the safety and domestic tranquility, the rights and honor of the slaveholding States.

4th The refusal of Congress to admit a new State into the Union on the ground of her tolerating slavery within her limits.

6th. The passage of any law by Congress prohibiting slavery in any of the Territories.

6th. The repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the neglect or refusal by the General Government to enforce the constitutional provisions for the reclamation of fugitive slaves.

In conclusion, the Convention expresses a desire that further agitation on the subject of slavery should cease, and expresses the emphatic opinion that the call of that convention by the Legislature was "unauthorized and unnecessary."

So ends the secession mania in Mississippi. We always thought that our Southern brethren, would pause beforehand was too late, although they did talk very loud and very foolish. They have learned a lesson which will do them good.

MISREPRESENTATION—The papers of Washington county represent that the citizens of Pittsburgh have united in testing before the Supreme Court the constitutionality of the county subscription of Washington county to the stock of the Hempfield Railroad. This is a gross misrepresentation. The citizens of Pittsburgh neither by their councils, a public meeting, an association, nor in any other way, have engaged in any such undertaking. The whole matter originated in Washington county, and was instigated by citizens there opposed to the subscription. They may have employed Pittsburgh lawyers to manage the case, and this is all the connection the citizens of Pittsburgh have with it. We hope, for our part, that the Railroad will gain the suit.

HUNGARY.—The weakness of Austria, and her inability to hold Hungary in check without the aid of Russia, is well exhibited by the following extract of a letter, from an American, dated at Debreczin, May, 1851 to the New York Tribune:

I think, in all Hungary, I did not gain such an insight into the weakness of the Austrian system of administration as in Debreczin.

This city is the centre of the most insurrectionary population in the country. In twenty four hours an army of 50,000 of the bravest soldiers in Europe could be collected from the surrounding districts and from the city itself—men burning to revenge themselves on their oppressors.

Yet, all the Austrian forces stationed in the place do not amount to *two regiments*—and these, Italian republicans, almost as disaffected as the Hungarians themselves. I could hardly credit this at first, it seemed so very different from the usual very skillful policy of the Government wherever the disaffected are to be kept down.—However, my acquaintances gave an explanation, and it appears perfectly correct. The Austrians really have *not forces enough*, who will not be exposed to the democratic influences of this population. They must station foreign soldiers here, according to their system.

They should also be men, who are in no danger of remembering that they are freemen, as well as soldiers; and really the draft on this class of men has been so strong through various parts of the Austrian Empire of late, that the supply is failing. This complicated system of oppression, so skillfully propped up on every side, is beginning at length to sink in on itself. There are laws of nature which even it must yield to. It is a momentous fact, that for the most populous, and independent city of Inner Hungary, the Austrian power cannot find a sufficient garrison.

SPECIE AND THE TARIFF.—"An eminent English merchant, whose opinion would be listened to anywhere," says a correspondent of the Boston Daily Advertiser, "wrote to a friend in this country, a few months ago. "You must alter your tariff if you intend to keep your gold;" and to another "You must alter your tariff or we shall get all your gold!"

The exports of gold by every steamer to Europe demonstrate the truth of these declarations. We are working the mines of California pretty much on foreign account, and no doubt England is quite willing that we should dig for her. The exports of gold from New York show that an amount not varying much from the aggregate of receipts from California continues to go steadily forward across the Atlantic.

For the two last fiscal years, ending on the 30th of June last, the balance against us of imports over exports amounted to some forty-eight millions of dollars, and it is to be borne in mind that in the table of exports the item of gold figures to the amount of some forty millions.—Yet all that export of gold has not kept the balance even. If we go on the same way another year," says, the writer quoted above, "with another excess of twenty-five millions of dollars, it will take about all the gold and silver now in the United States to pay up the balance we shall then owe."

The present condition of things has been growing upon us for some years past and along with it an increasing depression of our productive industrial interests has taken place. If any other remedy can be devised for the restoration of a sounder and more wholesome state than that which looks to an increase of protection to our tariff, we are at a loss to know what such remedy may be, and where it may be found—*Baltimore Amer.*

There is matter, serious for reflection in the above; but reflection, however utter, now can be of little avail. It is too late Pennsylvania, which is more injured by the existing tariff than any other State, has just recorded her vote in favor of the policy which has prostrated all her industrial interests, and is sending all the gold we receive from California out of the country. To acquire California cost this Government no small amount of blood and treasure; but so far, the profit of the acquisition has accrued to Great Britain and France. The national banks of those two nations have now in their vaults more California gold than there is in the United States. But this is democracy, so we must not complain.

There has been some feeble movements among a few of the "democrats" of Pennsylvania to get a little more protection for iron. It would be folly to build much expectation upon that movement, yet possibly something of that sort may be conceded by way of charity, and to secure the continued services of the humble laborers in the cause of democracy in Pennsylvania, provided it can be done without impairing Mr. Buchanan's prospects in the South. We would by no means discourage the efforts of our Locofoco friends in their new born zeal in favor of protection to iron, but would rather encourage and aid them, as we are doing by publishing the startling facts contained in the foregoing article. By the way, what has come over the Post, that it has ceased to advocate an increase of duty on iron? Has it received orders from head quarters to stop that? If so, we are sorry.

FROM WASHINGTON

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26, 1851.

The accounts from the Webster convention at Boston, held yesterday, represent it to have been a spirited affair. Hon. George Ashmun, who defended Mr. Webster from attacks in Congress last winter, was chosen President. The resolutions have not been reported, but it is well understood what they will be. It is the intention to nominate Mr. Webster upon a platform of principles which will attach yet more firmly to him his southern supporters. The issue being directly made between the principles of political free-soilism and the opposite sentiment, there is no doubt that Massachusetts will be firmly for the former. Hallett was quite correct when he privately assured the mysterious Mr. Dandaldson of Texas, that the Democrats of Massachusetts were given up to Abolitionism, that is, hostility to slavery extension. As to the whigs of that State, they ever have been opposed to it.

It is surprising how much ground Mr. Buchanan has lost since the election in your State. With the mass of the party and the politicians, he appears to be *almost* as dead as Gen. Cass, who is now a sort of canonized relic in the party. It is admitted that so far as the democracy of Pennsylvania is concerned, Mr. Buchanan holds them in the palms of his hands, but—elsewhere he has no more power than a suckling. He can wield an influence for other men but none for himself. Negotiations are in progress here for trading off the Pennsylvania vote for duties upon iron, but they will not succeed. All the indications now point to the selection of Gen Wm. O. Butler for President, with Marcy or Dix for Vice. Something must be done for New York, but if they would take my advice, they would do nothing to give either faction of the party even a seeming triumph over the other. Butler will be strong in Pennsylvania and Ohio, and is perhaps the best candidate the party can pick up in the slave states. If he be taken up, however, the *standard* of revolt will be raised in the north-west.

The personal attachment to Mr. Clay is as strong as ever, and is evinced by the fact that even now, in his seventy fifth year, men are talking of him as a candidate for the Presidency. An enthusiastic admirer of the venerable statesman, and himself an active politician, privately gave me his conviction that the whig ticket for '52 was Clay for Peresident, Dickinson of N. Y. for Vice President.

The democrats will hold their Congressional caucus on Saturday evening, but are not expected to come to terms until Monday morning. Lynn Boyd, of Kentucky, will be speaker, and Forney of the Pennsylvanian, clerk. They are expected to pass resolutions which will serve as the pillars and posts for the democratic platform through the coming struggle. I am told they have determined to make the Compromise a finality, and the Fugitive law a test of democracy, and not only to require conformity, but to ostracize discussion upon them.

It is said that the amount received for duties during the fiscal year, ending June 30th, was 49,000,000, and that $8,000,000 of the public debt has been paid off with a part of the surplus of this immense amount of revenue. The imports, were $210,000,000 and the exports including $29,000,000 of California gold were $188,000,000, exhibiting a balance against us of merchandize exchanged, to the small sum of 51,000,000, of which twenty nine millions have been paid for with cash, earned by the hard toil of our people in California.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.

Arrival of Mr. Howe—Washington Hotel—The National and Brown's.

I had the pleasure this evening of meeting the Hon. T. M. Howe, member from the Pittsburgh District. He arrived yesterday morning, and took lodgings at the National. This house, by the way, has become a vast political and social exchange, where congregate about this time the "heads of this people," much in the same style that bees swarm about a new hive. It is certainly one of the most excellent houses in the United States; roomy, convenient, and splendidly furnished. I am told, indeed, that it has accommodations for a larger number of guests than any other hotel in the Union. It is built around a spacious court, and the apartments are of course light and airy. During the past season, another story and one hundred fine rooms have been added to the house. On Saturday, the Messrs. Brown will open their new and magnificent edifice, the lofty and extended marble front of which facing the avenue, is a distinguishing ornament of the Federal City. The proprietors of this house have long been celebrated for the liberality and tact with which they manage their popular establishment.—Owing to a slight weakness for good feeding, I speak from a pleasant experience when I assert that their table yields to none in this city or any other, for the delicacy of the viands or the skill and artistic excellence of the *cuisiniere*. The brothers B. make a point of having the dishes done just brown, but never reduce their guests to that sombre hue.

I learn that I was in error when I stated a few days since that the exports of gold were included in the $188,000,000, which was assumed as the total of the exports for the fiscal year ending June 30th. The exports of gold are to be added to that sum, large as it is, and it brings up the aggregate to within two or three millions of the amount of the imports. This is indeed a surprising result. The figures are said to stand nearly as follows: Imports, 215,000,000. Exports, including gold, 213,000,000. The ascertained value of the exports of cotton is $101,273,000; greater than that of any preceding year. The greatest excess over previous years of articles embraced in the import tables, is said to have taken place in iron. The next greatest is in fancy goods, particularly in the products of French industry and ingenuity.

The payment of $8,000,000 of the public debt out of the accruing revenue is a gratifying fact. It illustrates what has often been before observed, to wit, that it is the business and the habits of the Democrats to contract debts, but it is the province and the practice of the Whigs to pay them

I learn that some most revolting disclosures will be made in connection with the correspondence concerning Cuba. It will be shown that not only were the bodies of the American prisoners shot at Havana, barbarously mutilated, but some wretches carried their brutality to lengths which will not bear repetition in an American newspaper. The dinner to De la Barca is now said to be only a diplomatic armistice, as it is alleged that nothing has taken place which will prevent either party taking up the quill as soon as he lays down the fork.

Major B. B. French, former Clerk of the House of Representatives, and now Grand Master of the noble order of free and accepted Masons, will be a candidate against the veteran Secretary of the Senate, Mr. Dickens. Mr Dickens is an old gentleman, who has more of the odor of officiality about him than any man I know of.—The privileges and perquisites of office hang about him like mosses from the eaves of an old manse. Let him alone, is my advice to all I meet, for time is after him with a sharp scythe. Let him alone, let the old sexed die in the paddock which immemorial possession has made his own. But they won't. Two years ago, Mr Buchan procured the repeal of the rule for the election of the officers for the Senate on the assembling of each new Congress, thus leaving the incumbents with a life tenure. The first move will be for the repeal of that resolution, so as to restore the rule. But it cannot be done, and Major French must content himself with the honors which already cluster so thickly around him.

JUNIUS

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette

ELIZABETH, Dec 1st 1851.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.—*Dear Sir*—As every year's legislation of Pennsylvania has had its certain amount of good and evil, which has been either a blessing or a curse to the people, might we not ask now what evils threaten and what blessings are in store for us from the legislation of the coming winter? And in doing so, let us each make our suggestion. We see daily the manufacturer, the merchant and the banker each pressing his claim for protection from the government, one asking a tariff and the other, free trade, and the other the sanction of our laws to an improved system of banking. And while all the *dignified* professions are clamorous in their demands for their mutual benefit, scarce a word is said in behalf of the farmer, upon whose existence depend the noble and the ignoble of every other profession. Although a State Agricultural Society has been established for the benefit of the farming interest with an endowment from the State equal in amount to that paid annually by its members, and which no doubt will sustain it permanently as it is, still an agricultural society, like agriculture itself, must be improved, and as the farmer is benefitted by an improved system of agriculture, so will our State Society shed abroad its usefulness when there is connected with it an Agricultural Chemist, whose business it shall be to analyze and point out what are the constituent elements of the various soils of our State, and that they may bring them to the highest state of productiveness. Were the farmers of Pennsylvania each furnished with an analysis of their respective soils, and the mode of mixing one element with another so as to make their lands of the utmost fertility, (which could be done by a competent Agricultural chemist) then would they come to the establishment of that knowledge of the hidden treasures of our every hill and vale, then would every farmer become a chemist and cultivate his soil according to the rules of science and revealed nature, then would he be able to blend upon scientific principles the ore of the mountain with the alluvium of the valley, and transform the lime quarry with the sands of the hills, so as to satisfy the demand of every species of vegetable production.

With these benefits to be derived which must result from a thorough knowledge of the qualities of our soils, will not the farmers of Pennsylvania insist upon the Legislature making provision for the appointment and maintenance of an Agricultural Chemist? And will not the Legislature of Pennsylvania, composed, as it is, principally of farmers, pass a law authorizing the appointment of such an officer who shall be at the command of the State Agricultural Society.

Yours, &c. D.

Tare of Sugar Hogsheads.—At Cincinnati recently a meeting of the whole sale grocers was held for the purpose of considering the present mode of regulating the tare of sugar hogsheads in Louisiana, and of suggesting some more equitable standard of estimating the tare which should be allowed.—From the statement made to the meeting it appears that a discrepancy has existed for several years between the actual weight of sugar hogsheads and the conventional tare of 10 per cent., which has been allowed, so much so that it is a rare occurrence to find a hogshead which, when emptied, will not weigh twenty pounds more than by the rule of 10 per cent, has been allowed for it, whilst it is not uncommon to find some which will weigh sixty-five pounds above the tare allowance. The cause of this discrepancy is ascertained for by the fact that hogsheads are now made larger than formerly, and in order to contain the greater weight and bulk of sugar it is found necessary to make them of thicker and heavier wood. The committee to whom the consideration of the subject was entrusted by the meeting, state that of the sugar crop of Louisiana the West consumes more than one half; the cities of Cincinnati, St. Louis Louisville and Pittsburgh, during the past season having taken 90,000 hogsheads—and proposed as a remedy for the evil complained of that the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati be requested to communicate with the Chamber of Commerce in New Orleans, and ask through it the establishment of a rule for the actual tare of sugar hogsheads, so far as practicable, or as an alterative, a conventional tare of 12 per cent., and that the grocers of Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburgh and Nashville be requested to invite the action of their respective Chambers of Commerce on this subject, by urging its consideration upon the Chamber of Commerce in New Orleans. The propositions of the committee were unanimously adopted, and copies of its proceedings directed to be furnished to the factors of planters in New Orleans, with a respectful request for their co-operation in establishing an equitable tare of sugar, as an act of justice to the purchasers of their product.

THE NATIONAL REVENUE.

The Journal of Commerce says that it has authentic intelligence from Washington to the effect that during the last fiscal year the revenue from customs amounted to $49,000,000
From Public Lands, to 2,000,000

Total $51,000,000

Eight millions of the public debt has been extinguished, in the same period, by the purchase in New York of securities to that amount, at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts from customs were $39,088,086
From Public Lands 1,559,594

Total $41,528,680

The excess of revenue from customs and lands for the year ending the 30th of June last, over the preceding year, is therefore nine and a half millions of dollars.

The receipts from custom exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented in his last report to the House of Representatives, is the sum of $4,000,000. The land revenue exceeds the estimate only $38,000.

The total receipts into the Public Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1850, were $47,421,748,90. In that year the reduction of the public debt was effected to the extent only of $495,276,79.

In the last annual message of the President it was represented that a portion of public debt amounting to $8,075,986, must be provided for within two years, adding: "It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans." Happily that has been accomplished in a single year, from the surplus income of the country.—*Journal of Commerce.*

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 offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.
☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. nov29tdtf

☞ DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—The demand for this great remedy is rapidly increasing, and we are every day receiving orders from a distance for lots, which we find it almost impossible to supply as fast as required. The truth is, the remedy requires only a trial to convince the most skeptical of its excellence. We select from a file of similar documents, the following:

"CONNEAUT, Ashtabe May 15, 1847.
"Messrs. Kidd & Co—Gentlemen As I am engaged in selling a few very choice medicines, I do not consider my stock complete, unless I have a supply of Dr. McLane's Liver Pills. I obtained a few dozen boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co, which sold very rapidly, and I wish a new supply immediately.
JACOB WIDNER, P. M."

If you wish a certain and a safe remedy, try the above. For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
nov29-3tdawtw No. 6 Wood st.

☞ Farmers! ponder well over the thousand accidents that daily befall horses and cattle, which often render them useless for life. Then if you would make it a point to keep always on hand Hyde's Arabian Liniment, you could have the animal cured in few days; and thus not only save time, but you would avoid the pain of losing the creature altogether. 19nov advertisement.

DIED.

On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, ADAM COBAN, aged 8 years. The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock, on this (Tuesday) morning, from his residence on Smithfield street near Diamond alley

On Monday, December 1st, WILLIAM F., youngest child of Robert and Maria Johnston

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 2 o'clock from the residence of the family, on Federal street, Allegheny city, three doors above the North Common. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

dec2

THE Charter of Mountain Bell Union, No. 1, D. of T. of Allegheny City has been demanded by the Grand Union D. of T. of the State of Pennsylvania, under the jurisdiction of the National Union of T. A. Mountain Bell Union is no longer recognized by the Grand Union
SARAH HAINES, D. S.
dec2t

CHRISTIAN MINSTREL.—A new work of a form of Musical Notation, by J. B. Aiken, just rec'd and for sale by JOHN H. MELLOR,
dec 81 Wood st.

LONG SHAWLS.—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received a fine assortment of the above article, of all qualities and, consequently, of all prices and styles, and of newest styles, and offer at retail, as low as any house in the city.
Also—Brocha Long Shawls, of new styles and choice patterns.
M. & B. are opening up goods at greatly reduced prices, and need, now, no Scarlet Flannels, of Scotch manufacture
dec2

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

AT HOLMES' LITERARY DEPOT, No. 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office.
Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for December
Chambers' Papers for the People, Vol I and 2 complete
International Magazine, for December
Blackwood's Magazine for November
Graham's Magazine, for November
Model Architect, No. 5
Moby-Dick, or the Whale, a new work by Herman Melville, 8vo
Dictionary of Shakspearian quotations
London Labor and London Poor, No. 25
Harper's Magazine, vol 3, bound in muslin
Lectures on Dreams, by W. S. Walker
Life and Adventures of Sir Thomas Pepper
The Outlaw, a new novel by Bulwer
The Lady and the Bee, by Samuel Warren
Jane Quincey and her sister Rosalie Pauze
The Taking of the Bastile, by Dumas
Memoirs of a Physician, by Dumas
Harry Burnham, a tale of the American Revolution
Louis Arnaud, or the Harvest of Life
French Fairleigh, or Scenes in the Life of a Private Pupil
Matilda Montgomerie, a sequel to Waverley
Self Deception, or a History of the Human Heart, part second
Arthur Conway, or Scenes in the Times
Ida, a tale of Other Days, by Miss Lee
Katherine Walton, or the Rebel of Dorchester, an historical Romance of the Revolution in Carolina
The Conscript, an Historical Novel
Sunbeams and Shadows, or Buds and Blossoms
The Kite, a Tale of Stirring Times, by G. P. R. James
Ralph Ruthven, a tale
The Scalp Hunters, a tale by Reid
The Quiver Chief, by G. W. M. Reynolds
Mabel, or the Child of the Battle Field, a Tale of Waterloo
dec2

A VALUABLE DISCOVERY, that which has been long sought for, viz: *A CHEMICAL WELD SOLDER*, for Welding China, Glass, Earthen and Marble also, Pearls, Ivory, ornaments, &c.
N. B.—All articles joined by this valuable composition, will be rendered perfectly sound, and ready for use in less than five minutes after it has been joined. As it has no color, it leaves no marks of staining having been applied to the broken parts, even on the finest articles. It will also resist the action of hot water, or any other kind of liquid used about China, thereby obviating the big drawback, which heretofore were liable to.
The public will at once see the importance of becoming acquainted with the best and only article for durable repairing, given the cost is trifling.
For sale, wholesale or retail, by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street
dec2

HOPS—10 bales Ohio, for sale by
dec2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO

POT ASH—25 casks pure, for sale by
dec2 JOHN H. MELLOR

SUGAR—20 hhds. prime N. O. for sale by
dec2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO

RIO COFFEE—150 bags for sale by
dec2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO

ROLL BUTTER—9 bbls. Fresh, for sale
dec2 J. S. DILWORTH & CO

SHOT—53 kegs ass'd Nos., just rec'd per steamer Milton, and for sale by
dec2 JAMES H. HUTCHISON & CO.

REFINED SUGARS—258 bbls. Crushed, Powdered, Clarified, and Small Loaf Sugars, just received and for sale by
dec2 JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO

PEARL STARCH—50 boxes just rec'd on consignment and for sale by
dec2 HARDY, JONES & CO

Drug Store For Sale.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED STORE, doing a good retail business, in a Borough adjoining this city, inquire for terms and premises of J. RIDDLE, Wood street, and J. M. Townsend, Market street, Pittsburgh.
nov22 tf

CREAM CHEESE—96 boxes prime, for sale by A. P. VON BONNHORST & CO
dec2 93 and 95 First street.

PINE APPLE CHEESE—24 cases prime quality, just landed and for sale by
dec2 A. P. VON BONNHORST & CO.

Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company are hereby notified that a meeting will be held on the fifth day of December next, at 10 o'clock, at the office of Samuel F. Fisher, Esq., No. 78 Walnut street, Philadelphia.
dec2t2w GEO. THOMPSON, Treas. and Sec.

Now Ready!!

EVERY LADY having a Piano should purchase and read Templeton's new book GAVOTTE'S this is a beautiful book for a PRESENT—Without exception as neat a piece of printing and binding never was executed
There is no possible casualty that can happen to a Piano for which it does not point an easy remedy. Besides giving directions how to keep the instrument ALWAYS IN TUNE. Price only $1.—Worth ten times that much. It can be sent by mail to any part of the United States for a few cents.
"Published for Lee & Walker, Philadelphia, and may be had of JOHN H. MELLOR, Wood street, and HENRY KLEBER, Third street, Pittsburgh, and at the principal book stores
dec1

Great Sale of Long Shawls at low prices.

A. MASON & CO. will open on Tuesday morning, December 2d, at their large shawl Room 42 cases of Long Shawls, which, together with their previous stock will make the most extensive Shawl sale ever held in this city.
d-1

Notice.

THE Guardians of the Poor will receive Proposals until the 8th December, for furnishing the new Alms House with one hundred wrought iron bedsteads, agreeable to sample, which may be seen at Guardians Office, Fourth street.
By order of the Building Committee.
ROBERT SCOTT, Sec'y.
dec1d

Notice.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of TOWNSEND, CAIN & CO., in the carriage and Wagon making business, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 15th instant, by the withdrawal of Rice Townsend from the firm. The business of the firm will be closed by the other partners.
RICE TOWNSEND,
W. H. PHELPS,
ROBERT CAIN,
S. PERKINS.
Pittsburgh, Nov. 28, 1851.

Notice.

THE undersigned will continue the Carriage and Wagon manufacturing business, in all its varieties, at the old stand, under the firm of PHELPS, CAIN & Co.
W. H. PHELPS,
ROBERT CAIN,
S. PERKINS.
dec1tw

SOAP—100 brs. Cin., for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

MACKEREL—200 bbls. No. 2;
100 bbls. No. 3;
100 kits "
30 qr. bbl. "
For sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

CHOCOLATE—100 bxs No. 1 rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

POT ASH—12 casks pure, for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

SALERATUS—22 casks for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

PIG METAL—100 tons for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS

DURHAM CHEESE—140 lbs. Hedge's celebrated Durham and Nutmeg Cheese, this day received and for sale by
WICK & McCANDLESS.

CREAM CHEESE—200 boxes for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

CHEESE—200 bxs. W. R., for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

HERRING—150 bxs. Dry, for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

BROOMS—200 doz. Corn, for sale by
dec1 WICK & McCANDLESS.

FLOUR—200 bbls. Extra Family,
100 Superfine, for sale by
S. & W. HARBAUGH

CHEESE—100 boxes Cream, for sale by
dec1 S. & W. HARBAUGH

BUTTER—50 kgs. prime, rec'd and for sale
dec1 S. & W. HARBAUGH

MACKEREL—100 bbls. Large No. 3, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH
dec1

LARD OIL—25 bbls. No. 1, for sale by
dec1 JAMES DALZELL, 68 Water st.

BROOMS—30 tons Tenn., for sale low to close consignment, by JAS. DALZELL

FEATHERS—73 bags for sale by
dec1 J. D