# PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

THE MESSAGE.—A more careful reading of the message, since our last issue, has suggested but little more to add to our brief remarks of yesterday. The chief feature of the message is its business character, embracing a great variety of subjects, and all handled with perspicuity and reasonable conciseness. With its suggestions and recommendations, with probably one or two exceptions, there will be a harmonious and almost universal acquiescence by persons of all parties. They are such as commend themselves by their propriety, wisdom and moderation.

On the subject of foreign relations, the Message is full, calm and dignified, with sufficient indication of the policy of the Government, in relation to the cause of liberty in Europe, to encourage the hearts of those who are enlisted in the good work. The language of the President is so significant, that we call especial attention to it by quoting it in this place. He says:

"Let every people choose for itself, and make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience. But, while we avow and maintain this neutral policy ourselves, we are anxious to see the same forbearance on the part of other nations, whose forms of government are different from our own. The deep interest which we feel in the spread of liberal principles, and the establishment of free governments, and the sympathy with which we witness every struggle against oppression, *forbid that we should be indifferent to a case in which the strong arm of a foreign power is invoked to stifle public sentiment and repress the spirit of freedom in any country.*"

There is a remarkable similarity in the sentiment of this paragraph with the language of Kossuth, when speaking of the duty of England and the United States towards sister nations in Europe which are struggling for independence. He thinks that the great cause of human liberty and of human brotherhood, should induce England and America to insist upon a policy of strict non-intervention, by all the powers of Europe, in a case of revolution for independence, or for reforms in Government, between any two nations, or between any people and their present rulers. If Hungary throws off the yoke of the House of Hapsburg, and enters into a war for independence, the Emperor of Russia must not be permitted to interfere and decide the quarrel in favor of despotism—and if the people of Rome establish a republican government, France is not to turn out the republican rulers, and restore the one-man power of the Pope.—The parties to the contest are to be left to their own unassisted means, and the winning power to be recognized. If a large majority of the people are not in favor of the revolution it will not succeed. If they are, they should be permitted to decide their own political destiny.

The language of the President, above quoted, is very significant, and sufficiently direct and strong for the present emergency. It declares our desire that our doctrine of non-intervention should be acted upon by other nations whose forms of government are different from ours; and that our sympathy with every struggle against oppression, *forbids* that we should be *indifferent* in a case where a *foreign power* is used to repress the spirit of freedom in any country. This is directly to the purpose, and coming from the President of this great nation, in his chief official communication to Congress, it must have great weight upon European politics. If the same sentiment were embodied in a resolution, and passed through both Houses of Congress, and if the Government of Great Britain should give tangible form to a similar purpose, we think the Czar would pause long before he interfered in another Hungarian quarrel.

On the Tariff subject, the Message is brief, pointed, and direct. It recommends the adoption of specific duties on all articles to which they can be applied, instead of our present destructive ad valorem sliding scale. If the very moderate recommendation of the President, which is loudly called for by the necessities and distresses of the country, is met in a like spirit of conciliation on the part of Congress, it will greatly relieve the present pressure, and will take this vexed question out of party politics, probably for years to come. We earnestly trust that moderate and wise counsels will prevail, to the great relief and happiness of the country.

There is but one subject, touched upon by the President, on which there will be, we conceive, very great difference of opinion—that is the Fugitive Slave Law. Harmony of sentiment on that subject is absolutely impossible. Men will yield much when their pecuniary welfare, and even their civil and political rights, only are affected, for the sake of quiet and harmony, and good brotherhood, but they are proverbially obstinate, where moral and religious sentiment enters into the question in dispute. Now the people of the Northern States are as law-abiding, orderly, upright, right-thinking on almost every subject, as good, patriotic, and worthy citizens, as can be found on the globe. There are no firmer Union men, no safer citizens, no more intelligent inhabitants anywhere. We speak of them in the aggregate. But a large number of these citizens, amounting to a majority, have an almost invincible—among ten of thousands it is absolutely invincible—repugnance to having any share in the crime of slavery, even so far as to return the fugitive to his master. This repugnance may sleep, when there is nothing particular to awaken it, but let an exciting cause arise, and it is at once exhibited, and has produced, we regret to say, most disastrous results. Harmony on this subject cannot be expected—it is impossible. The best we can do is to bear and forbear, as far as we consistently can. That man would confer immense benefit on this community, who could devise some acceptable mode of relieving the North entirely from all connection with slavery, and take it out of Congress and politics forever.

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—As this gentleman has thrust himself into the arena of general politics, and as he is known to be the great exponent of his church in the United States, his expressed opinions become of sufficient importance to claim the attention of political writers, and are a perfectly legitimate subject for discussion in the secular press.

*The "Freeman's Journal,"* published in New York, has generally been supposed to be the organ of "his Grace," and to speak his sentiments. In his recent letter to Horace Greely, he disclaims any control over that paper, but speaks approvingly of its general tenor. On the other hand, if we understand the following paragraph, that paper claims to be the "organ" of the Archbishop, and of the Pope, too. It says:

"We shall continue to speak as with authority in behalf of Catholic faith and principles, so often as he, *diabolo suadente et illo obtemperante*, shall undertake to revile or trample on Catholic faith and principles. Nay, we shall speak as the 'organ' not alone of our Archbishop, but of the Pope, so often as we shall find proper occasion," &c.

This is high ground and plain talk. Now we shall hear what this "organ" says upon the great controverty in Europe between freedom and despotism. What it says is in perfect agreement with the late publicly expressed sentiments of the Archbishop. Both these paragraphs are taken from the same article.

"We will, therefore most assuredly continue to speak as in time past, of lawless anarchy both in America and in Europe. We will continue to show, with the authority of truth, that radicals and red republicans are the worst and most thorough despots, and those from whom both Europe and America, and both the State and the Church, have most to fear. When we see *a great Christian Empire, in the spirit of its best and holiest traditions*, struggling, as Austria is nobly doing, between, on the one side, the awful and overshadowing Russian power, based upon a heretical religion, and moving down upon Europe with its heresy on its right hand, and on the other side, a viler and more execrable form of despotism, under the name of revolution—a revolution that openly seeks confiscation of property, the enslavement of persons, and the utter destruction of all religion—then no amount of rustic ignorance and anti-Catholic or irreligious prejudice in the community in which, by birth, our lot has been cast, and no regard for the opinions or feelings of men who are innocently mistaken as to the true facts and merits of the contest in Eastern Europe, shall hinder us, as become one made free by knowing the truth, from declaring the heartiness of our sympathy, and of our admiration for the government of such an empire.

We care not to make any comments upon sentiments so execrable as these. Its eulogy of the "great Christian Empire" of Austria is in perfect keeping with its gross and open slander upon the Hungarians, and its covert stab at American republicanism. The Archbishop and his organ have defined their position—the cloven foot is fully exhibited—we know where they are; but we cannot believe that the great body of American Catholics are prepared to endorse such sentiments.

It is false that Kossuth and his associates in Hungary did, or attempted to do, what is here attributed to them; and it is equally untrue that red republicanism, as we understand the word, exerts any influence upon American politics or any party. If love of freedom, and sympathy for the oppressed; if hatred of tyranny, as it now exists and is acted out in Austria, Naples, and Rome, is red, republicanism, then are we all red republicans, and the Archbishop will find that he has only excited the hatred of freemen, and caused himself, and those who hold with him, to stink in the nostrils of the American people, by the utterance of such sentiments as the above.

## ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

A meeting was held in Kittanning last week, at which over three hundred and seventy shares of the stock of this road were subscribed, to which more can and will be added. This amount is more than ten dollars for every man, woman, and child in that town, and considerably exceeds, in proportion to the population, all that the people of these cities have yet done for all the roads terminating here. Kittanning has done pretty well for a little town on the line of the road, but not more than it ought; for it will be greatly benefitted by its construction, probably to an amount much greater than its present subscription. But Pittsburgh, as one of the termini of the road, the head quarters of its operations, the great source of its supplies, the mart for a large portion of its business, and the collecting and distributing point of all its trade and travel, will be benefited in a far greater ratio Does it not follow, then, that Pittsburgh ought to contribute proportionably more than any other place on the line towards its construction? We think this will not be denied. But what are the facts so far? After the people of Pittsburgh shall have subscribed the two thousand shares necessary to secure the charter, they will only have done about one-fourth as much in proportion to their number as the people of Kittanning. We say nothing about relative wealth; but we suppose it will not be pretended that Kittanning is relatively more able to take stock than Pittsburgh.

But take another view. After the stock shall have been subscribed, the first instalment of 5 per cent. paid in, and the company organized, the work will be put under contract, and pushed forward with energy. A great number of men will be employed upon it, nearly all the supplies for whom, both implements and provisions, will be drawn from this place. Why, if Pittsburgh were to subscribe *fire* thousand shares, it would be more than reimbursed in this increased trade before the road can be completed; and when completed, the outlet which it will afford to her manufactures and provisions will probably do as much to increase her business as any road that terminates here.

There are two dangers menacing this enterprise, or rather we should say, the interests of this city, which are *little* thought of.

Those who read the late report of the Central Railroad Company will remember that it speaks of a branch road extending from Blairsville to the town of Indiana. We know that there was such a project, but did not think it was likely to come to much. We have recently ascertained, however, that the stock is nearly all taken, and that it will soon be made. But that is not all. The next step is to extend the road northwardly from Indiana to the Mahoning, and down that stream to the Allegheny river. Now what will be the effect of all that? The Hempfield route extends from Wheeling to within a few miles of Blairsville. Blairsville is but 15 miles from Indiana, and Indiana is within 20 miles of Mahoning. Thus we see that a man could be on the Mahoning from Wheeling, by that route, in less time than he could reach Pittsburgh in a steamboat. We tell the people of this city, that unless they arouse from their lethargy they will very soon find themselves stranded high and dry. We have, it is true, the shortest and best route by which to reach the valley of the Allegheny, and, through it, Western New York; but what good will that do us, unless we avail ourselves of it? We have let the New Yorkers get round us on one side, and the Baltimoreans will soon be round us on the other; and now, by the Hempfield and the Blairsville and Indiana roads, we are likely to lose a part even of the valley of the Allegheny. Pittsburgh has lost enormously by her slowness.

But there is another danger more immediate. We have an excellent *act of Assembly* for a road from this city to the New York State line, near Olean, or any place that suits us; but remember, it is only an act of Assembly, which may be repealed as easily as it was enacted, and in all probability will be, unless we secure the *charter* before the meeting of the Legislature. We do not speak unadvisedly when we say this. By the terms of the law, this road will be forever free from taxation, and in everything, it is as favorable as could be desired. Let us lose it in the way we have indicated, and it will be in vain to ask for another one like it. There are many and powerful interests in Pennsylvania inimical to it; so look out. There is yet a month in which to fill up the stock, and secure the charter; and short as the time is, we feel satisfied that our citizens will come forward and make all secure.

Gov. Johnston is in town, making arrangements to take up his residence amongst us, when his term of office shall expire. He will then be ready to enter upon his duties as President of this Company, and if any man can make it go, he can.

THE PRESIDENT.—The ensuing year will be one of exciting interest in politics. The Presidential contest will be a warm one, and although the State elections this fall have gone with few exceptions, adversely to the Whigs, we look forward confidently to success next November. This year the vote in nearly all the States has been very light, and the Whig strength has not been brought to the polls, or if brought, in too many instances it has been divided and weakened, by causes that will not exist in the National contest. In a few months the National Whig Convention will be held, and candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency will be presented by the united Whig party of the Union. The "signs of the times" unerringly indicate, as we think, that Gen. Winfield Scott will be the Whig standard bearer, and with Edward Bates, of Missouri, James C. Jones, of Tennessee, or some other good National Whig on the ticket with the Hero who never lost a battle, the victories of 1840 and 1848 will be repeated in 1852. Under Scott there is every element of union, enthusiasm and success. He is eminently a National man, distinguished for his intelligence, experience, patriotism, and, services as the successful Pacificator, and the great Captain of the age, and his election to the first office in the gift of the people would be but the just reward of a life devoted to the welfare and glory of the Republic.—*Cleveland Her.*

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.—The U. S. Circuit Court for Southern New York has, in accordance with its late decision, directed that, as the present Trustees deny the right of the Methodist Church South to a share in the "Book Concern," the shares belonging to the latter be placed in the hands of other trustees or agents, to be appointed by the Church South, and that the whole subject be referred to the Clerk of the Court to ascertain and report the value of the real and personal estate and other assets of the Book Concern at the period of the division, and the proportionate share, according to the number of the beneficiaries, that the Church South is entitled to, and what amount, if any, it has received since; also, to ascertain and report in what form the transfer of the share to the Methodist Church South may, with most convenience and advantage to both parties, be made. All questions which are not disposed of by this opinion, as well as the question of costs, are to remain till the coming in of the report.

HON. JOHN RITTER, formerly a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, died on Monday last, at his residence in Reading, from a stroke of apoplexy, under which he had been suffering since October last.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29, 1851.

This is the night big with the fate of a dozen political aspirants to party favoritism and official honors. The democrats hold their congressional caucus in the Representatives' hall at eight o'clock. It seems that brethren of all shades and stripes are going in, Preston King, of New York, Burt, of South Carolina, Grow, of Pennsylvania, and Townshend of Ohio are rushing to a close embrace. The hither and the nether wing of political factionism will flap in unison there together. But the anti Hunkers of one and the other extreme of opinion will muster in such force, it is supposed, as to present a most formidable check to the contemplated plan of proceeding by stringent compromise resolutions, which, rightly interpreted, mean sheer and outright proscription of all manliness and independence.

I have not yet learned how the whigs propose to act. It seems to be the opinion of many that as they are in a hopeless minority, it will be better to hold no caucus. That, upon reflection, is my own opinion. Between the candidates proposed by their adversaries they can have no particular choice, and to call a convention for the interchange of opinion, into which the insolent renegades, whose treachery defeated the project of whig organization at the opening or the last Congress, should intrude, would but renew old controversies, and weaken the integrity of the party. It is certainly better to forbear, as far as possible, any concert of action, until such persons as the Toombs, Cabells and Clingmans shall have settled themselves into such party affinities as they are probably intending. That they will never again belong to the whig party, except to betray it, I consider quite manifest.

The official corrected statement of the census of Pennsylvania shows a population of 2,311,786. There are in the State 1419 establishments of industry, producing annually over $500 each in value—of which 203 are cotton manufactories, 589 woolen, 320 for castings, 150 producing pig iron, and 131 wrought iron. The following are statistics of the iron business in Pennsylvania; capital invested, $7,020,666—tons produced, 163,702; tons blooms used 59,405, tons mineral coal used 325,967; bushels coke and coal used 3,939,996. Value of raw material consumed, including fuel, $3,488,391; number of hands employed 6764; average wages per month, $27,68; tons wrought iron made 182,506. Value of other products $219,500 Entire value of products $8,902,807.

The President's message is ready for delivery, but it is not probable that it will be read in the House before Wednesday morning. It would be a little worse than idle to go into any speculations as to its contents, when it will be laid before the readers of the Gazette as soon as the present writing. I learn that the most ample arrangements have been made for transmitting by mail to all prominent points in the country, and it is expected to be in your city twenty-four hours after its delivery at the capitol. JUNIUS

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WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.

The Democrats caucused through their preliminary arrangements, last night, for the organization of the House, with success, and in tolerable harmony The caucus was held at the Capitol, in pursuance of a call in the usual form. On the calling of the roll, 87 members were found to be present, which comprised nearly all of that political hue in town—Major Richardson, of Illinois, was appointed Chairman, and Frederick A Stanton, of Tennessee, was chosen Secretary. Lynn Boyd, of Ky., David T. Disney, of Ohio, William A. Richardson of Ill., Bayley of Va., Houston of Alabama, and Jones of Tennessee, were severally put in nomination by their friends for the Speakership. The first ballot attested the perfection of the outside drill. Boyd received 58 votes, Disney 22, Bayley 2; the others quietly trifling along, nowhere at all. For the Clerkship, Forney, of Philadelphia, received 57 votes, Young 21, Potter, of Ohio, 6, and others in proportion to their previously assumed chances of success. For Sergeant-at-Arms, Glossbrenner, of Pa., who was carried in two years ago, by a lucky chance, was nominated without a contest. The business of nominations having been concluded, Col Wm. H. Polk, of Tennessee, brother of the late President, presented a series of resolutions, substantially endorsing the Compromise, and making the "settlement" designed to be effected by the measures composing it, the platform of the Democratic party, in respect to Slavery. Col. P. made a speech in favor of this proclamation of democratic opinion at this interesting period. Mr. Johnson, commonly called Bob Johnston of Arkansas, a nephew of Old Dick, and who passes for an Anti-Compromiser and a Secessionist, offered other resolutions denying the sufficiency of the Compromise as a security for the South against alleged aggressions of the North, in regard to Slavery, and asserting that it was necessary to have pledges that the party would oppose all further action or discussion designed to affect that institution in the States, or to abolish it in the District of Columbia. Mr. J. made a rapid and rather excitable speech, in advocacy of this course. Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, took a different view of the case, and thought that the meeting had convened for purposes which had nothing to do with framing a creed for the party. That was properly the work of the National Convention, which would meet at Baltimore next May, and he was in favor of leaving it entirely to the action of that body. He offered a substitute for the pending resolution, embodying his views of the subject.

After half a dozen Southern men had delivered their opinions, Mr. Carter, of Ohio, Bob. Carter, of Stark County, Roaring Bob, as he is called, rose and lifted the hairs of his audience, and almost the roof from off the hall, by a speech which, if not the ablest, was certainly the loudest of the evening, in which he opposed the passage of any resolutions, affirming or denying anything, whatever, and ended with a motion to lay the whole subject on the table, which prevailed by a large majority. At this untoward and unexpected result, the resolutionists, Polk, Johnson, and their followers precipitately left the building, probably thinking like the man who was left maimed and bruised by the way side, that they had fallen into very bad company, and only anxious to get out of it as quickly as possible. The secession of the Seceders was soon followed by the adjournment of the caucus.

I consider it now settled that the regular Democrats will have it all their own way. They will elect all their candidates to-morrow, without any trouble, whatever, and the organization of the House will probably be completed the first day. In that case, the Message will be delivered on Tuesday. JUNIUS.

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*From the Buffalo Commercial.*

### WALTER FORWARD.

The Hon. Walter Forward has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to fill the vacancy on the bench of the District Court of Allegheny County, occasioned by the resignation of Judge Hepburn. This is the office to which Mr. Forward was recently elected by the people. Mr. Forward's public career has been a chequered one. He was for many years a prominent and influential member of Congress, and in that station rendered as much service in perfecting and sustaining the protective system as almost any man in the House. When Gen. Harrison became President, he appointed Mr. Forward to the office of First Comptroller of the Treasury, the place now held by Mr. Whitcisey. On the resignation of the Harrison Cabinet, Mr. Tyler tendered the post of Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. F. He finally accepted it, but with much reluctance, as he preferred the office of Attorney General, for which, by the way, he was much better qualified. He labored faithfully and assiduously in his Department, and although possessing talents of a very high order, his lack of courage and decision of character prevented him both from doing himself justice and fulfilling the expectations of his friends. His position was one of great difficulty and embarrassment, and his health gave way under the joint influence of severe application to business and the perplexing circumstances by which he was surrounded. He resigned just before the close of the long session of the 27th Congress, thus deranging a nice little scheme connected by certain patriots, all of whom were to be snugly placed in office after the departure of the Senate—they having an invincible repugnance to encountering the scrutiny of that body. Mr. Forward was promised the Brazil mission, if he would remain at the head of the Department until after the adjournment. But being averse to all sinister management, in the first place, and knowing, besides, that the peculiar friends of the administration had allotted the office to Proffitt, of Indiana, who was appointed during the recess, and rejected at the next session by the almost unanimous vote of the Senate—he refused, and left the administration in season to necessitate the nomination of a successor.—The first nomination was thrown out, as was that of Wise, as Minister to France. Mr. Forward's retirement was a sort of bomb-shell, thrown into the camp of the confederates, producing a great deal of confusion and more chagrin He was subsequently tendered, in a round-about way, a third rate diplomatic station, but he promptly declined it. This occurred in 1842, and he was not again spoken of for any public office, so far as we recollect, until after the election of General Taylor. It was intimated to the administration, by the friends of Mr. Forward, that he would probably accept the office of Postmaster of Pittsburgh—but Mr. F., quite as able a man as was contained in General Taylor's Cabinet, was previously neglected by the administration, and was at last fain to take the place of Charge D'Affairs at Copenhagen.

He has recently returned from Europe, and will of course go on to the bench immediately. We hope the salary of his office is sufficient to give him a handsome support. A strong argument in favor of the popular system is to be drawn from his election, and we congratulate the people of Allegheny County on their fortunate choice—regretting, at the same time, that the sphere of his duties is not more extensive He is well fitted for the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, where he ought to have been placed on the death of Judge Baldwin. He is a pure-minded and true hearted gentleman

### PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

The mention of the name of the Hon Robert J. Walker in connection with the Presidency in England, has again opened the discussion of the chances of the several aspirants for the Democratic nomination. Upon a question so uncertain, there is, of course a contrarity of opinions and speculations. We propose to add our mite to the discussion.

There is an unusually large number of aspirants at this time in the Democratic ranks—Many of them are old stagers, who, should 1852 pass without their receiving the nomination, will be laid upon the shelf. The list embraces Cass, Buchanan Douglass, Marcy, Houston, Gov. Wood of Ohio, Ex-Senator Allen, Gen Lane, Gov Dodge of Wisconsin, Com Stockton, W. O. Butler, R. J. Walker. In our opinion, the contest will be narrowed down to three candidates—Cass, Marcy, and Douglass. Cass abstractly possesses more strength than any other name; it not for the disinclination felt to running a defeated candidate a second time, there would be no doubt of his nomination. He has the elements of strength with him, aside from this, and present indications are that even with this, he will conquer against the field. Gov. Marcy's friends are many, but they are not active, and his nomination will depend entirely upon contingencies not connected with his personal popularity. Those who prefer him as not, except in a few localities, hostile to Cass, and their preference, as a general thing, can easily be changed by circumstances. Douglass is gaining strength daily; but he is young yet and has warm political enemies will not jeopard his almost certain prospects in the future, for a mere chance now. They will therefore not urge him very strenuously for the nomination in '52, reserving all their resources for a bold push in '56 or even '60, at which time their favorite will be but in the strength of his years.

No candidate is seriously spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination who is not sound upon the great national question of the day. They are aware that none other can be elected, and, therefore, will not court defeat by chosing a sectionalist as their standard bearer. In this respect Messrs Cass, Marcy and Douglass are equal. Their position is well known to the country, and the selection as between them must be governed by other considerations.

In the present position of affairs, New England, may, in a great measure be considered as neutral ground. Hitherto, the preference of the Democracy of this section, preponderated towards Judge Woodbury But his death left them to form other associations and other preferences In our opinion these tend quite decidedly towards Gen Cass. Mr Marcy has his friends and so has Douglass, but we think in the National Convention we shall find a large majority of the delegates voting for the defeated candidate of 1848. New York and Pennsylvania may be set down as debateable ground, in which if the delegates are chosen by districts, as they should be, and as is the precedent, Cass, Marcy and Buchanan will "divide the House," with a chance for an occasional delegate for the "little giant." Ohio as indicated by the vote of '48, is unquestionably for Cass If her own distinguished citizen—Gov. Wood, is seriously brought forward delegates may be chosen whose first choice may be for him; but their second will be with the least doubt, be for "the Statesman of Michigan." New Jersey may be set down as for Com Stockton, if he is voted for in the Convention.

In the west preference are quite decided. Michigan, Wisconsin and Iowa are for Cass. Illinois is for *Douglass*, and in the event of his withdrawal it will be a question of sectional policy with his friends, whether to throw their influence in favor of an eastern or western candidate. Remove Douglass from the field, and the State is for Cass—but Gov. Marcy has many warm friends in the sucker State, and his claims will not be overlooked. In Indiana, a movement is being made in favor of Gen. Lane, but we don't think it will amount to much—not sufficient to carry delegates beyond the informal ballot of the National Convention. It is difficult to determine the preference of the South Old party lines are so much broken up that in several States the question of Union and Secession is the controlling one, at least, a disturbing one, in the contest. Circumstances yet to transpire, may give more importance of this section, in the selection of their favorite. Kentuckey will undoubtedly in the first instance, present her own "gallant son, Gen. Butler" Maryland, Delaware, Tennessee and Missouri, are judging from all indications that reach us, for Cass—though Marcy or Douglass would not be unacceptable. We think, after looking over the whole ground, that the Whigs may safely make up their minds that they will have to fight the battle of 1852 with their enemies marshalled with the leader of '48. It is true, a fresh candidate may be put upon the course, but the auspices are at present against it.—*From the Albany Daily Register.*

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REPORTED PARDON OF MR. THRASHER.—A late arrival at Charleston, with dates from Havana to the 23d inst, repots that the Captain General had intimated to the American Consul his intention to pardon Mr. Thrasher in a few days. It was reported, however, that he would be required to cave the Island, and that twenty days after his release would be given him to settle up his affairs thereof. In what appears to be an authentic report of his trial in the New Orleans Picayune, we find that the following charges formed the ground of the prosecution against him:

1. Hostility to the Government and perversion of facts in letters sent to American papers.

2. Illicit correspondence with the piratical organs—Delta, Picayune, and Sun.

3. Frauds on the post office, by getting letters direct from steamers.

4. Sending the so-called declaration of independence to New Orleans.

5. Having two letters in cipher, such as used by the pirates.

On these charges Mr. T. was pronounced guilty, and sentenced to eight years' labor in Spain as has been heretofore stated.

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*Reception of Kossuth.*—The Committee on the Reception of Kossuth, have nearly completed their arrangements. We learn that on his arrival, Kossuth will be requested to land at Staten Island, and pass a day at the house of Dr. Doane, the Health Officer, of the port. When the arrangements have all been completed, the steamboat *Orizon* will proceed to Staten Island, and, receiving him on board, will return to the city, and pass up and down the river, in order to receive salutes from the various stations on both sides of the city.

The boat will then proceed to Castle Garden, where Kossuth will be formally received by the Federal and Municipal authorities. He will be presented with an Address, by the Mayor, and, it is expected that he will make a speech in reply. He will then review the troops on the Battery, and, a procession having been formed, he will be conducted through the principal thoroughfares, and will receive the honor of a marching salute from the First Division N. Y. S M. in front of the City Hall.

After the ceremonies of the Reception are over, M. Kossuth will be taken to his quarters at the Irving House, where Mr. D. D. Howard is preparing for him a suspeb suit of parlors on the first floor. The windows of his reception room look out on Broadway, and we understand that a large triple triumphal arch is to be erected immediately opposite his window, crossing Broadway from the Hotel to Stewart's Marble Palace. The arch will be thirty feet high in the centre, over the carriageway, and twenty feet over each sidewalk, and will be decorated with suitable devices, prepared by a Committee of Artists, who have volunteered their services.

The evening succeeding the day of his arrival, the Corporation will entertain Kossuth and his suite, at a splendid banquet, to be given at the Irving House, and during the following days, he will be shown all the sights worth seeing in the city and neighborhood. The programme of the Committee will be published in a few days, at length.

The military will be reinforced by deputations from Brooklyn and Jersey, and as most of the corps will turn out in winter uniform, an imposing display may be expected.—*N. Y. Com.*

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—The contract for the construction of the entire Railway from Cincinnati to St. Louis has been sealed, signed and delivered, in New York. The contractors are capitalists of ample ability, and they take five millions in stock, at par.

The route of this important road has been surveyed and located from Illinoistown, opposite St. Louis, to Vincennes, and the right of way obtained. The line from Illinoistown is by way of Caseyville, Lebanon, Carlyle, Salem, Olney, and Lawrenceville, to Vincennes.

The road is divided into two sections—that chartered by the States of Ohio and Indiana from Cincinnati to Vincennes; and that chartered by the State of Illinois from Vincennes to St Louis. The contract includes the entire construction of the road, with the machinery, locomotives, passenger and freight cars, station houses, depots, &c., all of the very best material, equal to the work on the Hudson River and Erie Railroads. —*Cleveland Herald.*

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*French girls in Southern Factories.*—For some reason it appears that the service of slaves is not considered as desirable by the managers of some of the Southern manufactories as labor of another description. A Mobile paper says the ship Seine is now daily expected to arrive at that port with forty young women from France, to be employed at the Dog River Factory.


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. nov29dy

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 weakness 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 depletion of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which been returned and left me to as bad a condition as before. 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 this 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 the sight of my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have now not any slight cutting by. My natural health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I make just this second secret, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

For sale by Kennedy & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. R. Sellers, 57 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock & Co, corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, B. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. H. Sellers, Allegheny, also by the proprietor.

S. M. KIER,

sel24dw 7 Canal basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

☞ 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 him, 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, (Ohio) May 12, 1847.

"I kind a 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 golden boxes of these Pills from Mitchell & Co., which sold very fast, and I want 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.,

nov29dawlw No. 65 Wood st.

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

nov21

Western Insurance Company of Pittsburgh.

CAPITAL $300,000. E. MILLER, JR., President, S. M. Kier, Secretary.

Will insure against all kinds of risks, Fire and Marine All losses will be liberally adjusted and promptly paid.

A home institution—directed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by prompitude and liberality to merit the confidence of the public they have assumed, so effectually the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS—Reuben Muller, jr., J. W. Butler, Wm Irwin, Geo. C. Hamson, Thos. Mellon, Alex Nimick, Geo. Black, Geo. W. Jackson, James M'Auley, Henry Lyon, Jos. Mickle, Thos. Holmes, James Iggleworth, and W. H. Smith.

Office, No 92 Wood street, (warehouse of Spang & Co, up stairs,) Pittsburgh. jan21dly

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS

Office No 81 Water street, in the warehouse of G. H. Stuart & Co.

C. G. HOSSEY, President.——A. W. MAGEE, Sec'y.

This Company have prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, cheaply, &c

An ample guarantee for the ability and integrity of the institution, is adopted in the character of the Directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh well and favorably known to the community for their probity, liberality, and ability.

DIRECTORS—C. G. Hussey, Wm. Barnsley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heinrich, John Herwerth, A. McGregor, R. H. Lee. sp3dly

☞ See advertisement in another part this paper

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, Dec. 2d, by Rev. Samuel Fulton, Mr. H. LOWRIE CHILDS, to MARIAN LOUISE, daughter of John Laphner, Esq. all of this city

DIED.

On Wednesday afternoon, the 3d instant, CHARLES TILGHMAN, infant son of Chas. F. and Margaret J. Quigg. The funeral will proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, corner of Fifth and Third streets. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

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JAMES A. MCKNIGHT, No. 62 Fourth st. has received from auction a lot of BROCHA LONG SHAWLS, in

Blue, Green, Orange, White and Black Grounds, at decided bargains.

Also rec'd—Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns, White Swan Down and Fancy goods in great variety. d4

MRS. C. HOFMAN is going to leave this city next March and invites those ladies who wish to take lessons in Vocal or Instrumental Music, to make up their minds that they will have to fight the battle of 1852 with their enemies marshalled with the leader of '48. It is true, a fresh candidate may be put upon the course, but the auspices are at present against it.—*From the Albany Daily Register.*

CORN MEAL—300 sacks Sifted, for sale by

d4 S. F. VON BONNHORST & CO.

Mexican Mustang Liniment

FROM RICH AND POOR, bond and free, all grades, colors and conditions, the same meed of praise is irresistibly given to this wonderful preparation. Cuts and wounds of the worst kind, yield quickly to its universal opinion is uttered by all who use it, and thats, that no remedy ever before discovered possesses such perfect healing and curative properties. It acts like magic in relieving pains of any kind, no matter by what caused or how excruciating—sprains, dislocations of joints, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, utters, cancers, rheumatism, piles, caked breast; or any pain, soreness, stiffness, or weakness of joints, muscles or ligaments. This Liniment is equally applicable and equally efficient in giving immediate relief. Try it!

For sale by KEYSER & McDOWELL, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. d4

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

FOR THE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION.

THIS REMEDY is offered to the community with the confidence we feel in an article which seldom fails to realize the happiest effects that can be desired. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every portion of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. Its superiority over all other medicines of its kind, is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are incident to our climate—And not only in the formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the more ordinary cases of coughs, colds, hoarseness, &c., and for Children it is the pleasantest medicine to take one that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those who have used it never will.

Read the opinion of the following gentleman, who will be recognised in the various sections of country where they are located—such and all as merchants of the first class and of the highest character—as the oldest and most extensive wholesale dealers in medicine, and with an experience unlimited on the subject of which they speak. If there is any value in the judgment of experience, see

THIS CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, wholesale druggists, having been long acquainted with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, hereby certify our belief that it is the best and most effectual Remedy for Pulmonary Consumption ever offered to the American People. And we would, from our knowledge of its composition and extensive usefulness, cordially confirm it to the afflicted as worthy their best confidence, and with the firm conviction that it will do for their relief all that medicine can do.

Henshaw, Edmands & Co., Boston, Mass.
Reese & Coulson, Baltimore, Maryland.
Ladd & Ingraham, Bangor, Maine.
Haviland, Harrall & Co., Charleston, S. C.
Jacob S. Farrand, Detroit, Michigan.
T. H. McAllister, Louisville, Ky.
Francis & Walton, St. Louis, Missouri.
Joseph Tucker, Mobile, Alabama.
J. A. Peck, Burlington, Vermont.
Haviland, Risley & Co., Augusta, Georgia.
Isaac P. James, Trenton, New Jersey.
J. M. Townsend, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Clark & Co., Chicago, Illinois.
E. S. Orr, Burlington, Iowa.
M. A. Santos & Son, Norfolk, Va.
Edward Stringfellow, Wilmington, Del.
John Gilbert & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.
Z. D. & W. H. Gilman, Washington, D. C.
J. Wright & Co., New Orleans, La.
Watson, Wall & Co., Fort Wayne, Indiana.
C. C. Richmond & Co., San Francisco, Cal.
Lewis & Ames, Tallahassee, Florida.
R. R. Strong, Knoxville, Tennessee.
Chilton & Duer, Little Rock, Ark.
Stillet, Slade & Co., Lexington, Miss.
N. D. Labadie, Galveston, Texas.
Charles Dyer,