[illegible]URGH GAZETTE.

[PUB]LISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

THURSDAY MORNING, DEC. 18, 1851.

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

In order to supply the demand for Kossuth's Speech, we republish it this morning on our fourth page.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA, AND THE CLEVELAND AND WELLSVILLE RAILROADS.—It has been a matter of great regret in this community, that some equitable and harmonious arrangement could not be effected between the above named Railroads, by which the convenience and comfort of the travelling community could be promoted. The difficulty is at length becoming so injurious to this city and Cleveland, and the subject of so great complaint on the part of travellers, that the press cannot longer remain silent without incurring just censure.

It is well known that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad connects with the Cleveland and Wellsville railroad, at Alliance, 81 miles from Pittsburgh, and that except a gap of 19 miles of staging, between Palestine and Salem, we have a continuous Railroad to Cleveland. Passengers could easily be taken to and from Cleveland and Pittsburgh in about 12 hours, were there a harmonious co-operation between those roads, whereas they are now some 31 hours in making the journey—leaving Pittsburgh the morning of one day, and arriving at Cleveland the evening of the next, being obliged to spend a night on the way.

The cause of the difficulty is this. The Cleveland and Wellsville company desires to take passengers over its whole road to Wellsville, and therefore refuses to enter into any arrangement with the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company. The latter company is anxious to make an arrangement, and has endeavored energetically to effect it, but without success. While the river was in a navigable state, and passengers could go to Cincinnati by steamboat, the evil was bearable, but since the river has been frozen over, as it is now, the matter has assumed a serious aspect. The Cleveland Company cannot now forward its own passengers by steamboat, and we are therefore cut off from any through route to Cleveland and Cincinnati. Passengers are now reaching this city in 24 hours from Philadelphia, and in 24 hours more could be delivered in Cincinnati, were it not for this reprehensible disagreement. As it is, they are taking the stage to Wheeling and from thence to Columbus—thus staging it over 200 miles, when we have a continuous Railroad to Cincinnati, with only a gap of 19 miles.

Now we appeal to the Directors of the Cleveland and Wellsville road to discard this narrow policy, which can only be disastrous to that company in its effects. Mr. PRENTIS, the President, and some of the gentlemanly Directors we number among our personal friends, and have a high opinion of their enterprise and business sagacity, and we feel sure that they must be convinced by this time, that they have made a mistake. No doubt that the reasons which have hitherto influenced this policy have appeared to them sound, and were suggested by a sense of their duty to their stockholders. But they must be convinced by the trial they have given it, that they never can succeed in drawing travel upon a route broken by 40 miles of steamboat navigation, and subject to so many interruptions and uncertainties, and that the travelling public will never be satisfied with wasting their time and foregoing their comfort, merely to benefit the company, when a continuous Railroad could be enjoyed.

If passengers, who are now arriving here from the east, could be assured of being put directly through, the two Railroads would do a heavy business, and we are satisfied the Cleveland road would make more money than by retaining its present policy. We know the officers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania road are ready to agree to any reasonable arrangement, and we hope they will be met in a liberal spirit by the Cleveland Company. If we have done these latter any injustice in our remarks we shall be happy to make amends, and we freely offer our columns to them for the justification and defence of their policy.

As Cleveland is as deeply interested in this matter as Pittsburgh, we call the attention of the editors and people of that place to the consideration of this question.

KOSSUTH'S MISSION.

When we look at it attentively, there is something very wonderful in the events of the past few weeks, in reference to this extraordinary man. On the 1st of September he was a prisoner in an obscure village of Asia Minor—a poor, unfortunate man, who had lost all in a fruitless struggle to give liberty and independence to his country. We pitied him, and rejoiced that at length, through the good offices of the British and American governments, he was permitted to go free, that he might find a secure home in the United States. This was all that most of us expected. So thoroughly did he seem to be prostrated, that it appeared to be impossible that he could do any thing more for his country, or for the great cause of freedom in Europe.

Every thing seemed to be against him. Destitute of all things, and drawn by the force of circumstances to seek an asylum among a people of a strange language, we only expected to be called upon to sympathize and condole with him, and honor him for what he had done and suffered in the cause of his country. Such were our thoughts when we heard that he had set his foot—once more a freeman—on the deck of the Mississippi.

No sooner, however, had he trod the free soil of England, than he astonished the world by speaking in the English language as few men ever spake. His matchless eloquence took captive the hearts of the people, and moved that nation as it was never moved before; and not that nation only, but all Christendom was shaken. "Tyrants quailed at his trumpet call to the renewed battle for freedom, and at the prospect that his almost resistless persuasion would enlist two mighty nations in the war.

Nothing since the days of Elijah the Tishbite has equalled the startling suddenness, the moral grandeur, of his advent. We are surprised at his wonderous mastery of the English language; equally so at his profound acquaintance with the science of free government, and the consummate tact and aptitude with which he meets all classes and all doctrines, and turns them to his own great purpose, without the slightest inconsistency with himself. But still we cannot fully discover the secret of his power. We see the physical man worn down, but his mind seems as though it did not labor at all; and we are ready to exclaim,

"That half his strength he puts not forth, but checks
His thunder in mid volley."

All the great questions which had occupied the minds of men seem to have been postponed, forgotten, that they may hear what Kossuth says. His speeches and replies come with such marvellous rapidity and volume, that they fill many columns, from day to day, in the large eastern papers, yet every sentence is replete with meaning, and as fresh as if it were the first. Millions read them, and their minds are so moved and filled that they can think of little else. There has been nothing like this before. It is a new phase in human character. The effect upon those who have not seen him, but who have only read his speeches, is almost as magical as if their spirits had been stirred by his living voice. An accomplished editor of New-York, who still opposes the main object of his mission, thus describes him:

"Kossuth is an extraordinary man, in the fullest sense of the word. One's heart yearns in sympathy for his condition, and when he speaks he suffuses every soul with the glow of his patriotism. We have rarely looked upon a countenance that speaks so earnestly in its very silence, or into eyes more eloquent in appeal, or listened to a voice so touchingly sonorous, so truly expressive of deep and truthful feeling. Mr. Kossuth is a man to sway multitudes. With him every gesture is a voice; every intonation an argument. He carries men captive by his earnest but unobtrusive enthusiasm, and displaces reflection by impulses."

But will he succeed in his mission? We think he will. He is evidently bearing down what opposition he at first encountered, both by the force of his logic and by the earnest fervor of his appeals. The soundness of his political, and the excellence of his moral, sentiments, have won the confidence and affections of good men, while, by his consummate tact he has avoided giving offence to any. But there is an impression, to which thousands have given utterance, that he has been raised up by Providence as the great liberator of oppressed humanity; and this impression causes him to be viewed with other feelings than he would be, were he regarded merely as a self-constituted champion. Say not that this is superstitious; for that Being who rules in the armies of heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, when he has a great object to accomplish, always raises up instruments adequate to the work; and we see that to few men of this or any other age has he imparted such marvellous power over the minds of men as to Louis Kossuth. This power, while it inspires confidence of success, both in himself and others, will go far to ensure success. We presume not to say what purposes may be in the mind of the great Disposer of human events, but he has authorized us to observe the signs of the times; and the Christian cannot regard the mission of Kossuth with any other feelings than those of deep and solemn interest, and as portending some great change in the condition and relations of humanity.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—The work on this road is progressing with as much rapidity as the weather will permit. The gap of 19 miles between Palestine and Salem is fast filling up. The timber is all down, and the iron laid for half the distance, leaving only about nine miles of iron to lay to finish the road from here to Alliance. This will take but a few days if there is no detention from want of iron, which is delivered but slowly from Cleveland.

Between Alliance and Massillon the sub-sills are all down with the exception of about four miles, and the cross ties are down for more than half the whole distance, and the iron is laid for about four miles. It will soon be finished when the gangs from the section between Palestine and Cleveland are transferred to it.

The *Baltimore American* copies Kossuth's great New York Speech, and comments upon it as follows:

"It is altogether a remarkable speech. One cannot read it without astonishment. A more ingenious, plausible, eloquent exposition was never put in words. There are in it some passages that would be sufficient to rank the utterer among the first of orators living or dead.

"Whatever may be said of Kossuth by friend or foe, the acknowledgment of his honesty is beyond question. He marches up to his subject face to face, and blinks no part of it. A bolder proposition was never made to a nation than that which he announces with the calmness of a man who seems to think that he is advancing nothing but what is perfectly reasonable, and in full keeping with the whole spirit and practice of our institutions. He gives us lectures upon our system of government, and informs us how WASHINGTON understood it. A most extraordinary speech!

The Baltimore paper opposes Kossuth's mission, however, and gives as the sole reason, that the people of Europe are not prepared for Republicanism. It says,—"Let the European EPHRAIM be joined to his idols: it is not for this Republic to purge that temple, so full of abominations." With such a cold, selfish, anti-Christian sentiment we have no affinity. Our reason and our sympathies revolt at such a haughty passing by on the other side, while bleeding, bruised, oppressed humanity calls for help. It is a slander on the European population, and upon humanity, to say that the people of Italy, Germany, and Hungary cannot be redeemed from their idols, and delivered from their oppressors, and raised to the dignity of free and law-honoring, and self-trusting people. Kossuth is himself a living embodiment of the wonderful advance of enlarged liberal ideas in Europe, and the glorious harbinger of better days to come. We should doubt Christianity itself, if we could doubt the ultimate success of freedom, and the consequent and complete overthrow of religion and and civil despotism.

HENRY O'REILLY, Esq., of the telegraph line, has addressed a letter to Gov. Kossuth, offering a subscription of $1,000 to the "Kossuth fund," or to set apart 500 acres of land for the use of the Hungarians.

PITTSBURGH AND BRADDOCKSFIELD PLANK-ROAD.—We are pleased to announce that this delightful road was finished yesterday, from Pittsburgh to Turtle Creek, over eleven miles. It is one of the most level and pleasant roads which come into Pittsburgh, and it must secure a great amount of the travel from that region. Its convenience to farmers and wagoners, this muddy season of the year, can hardly be estimated.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAIL.—Never since we have been connected with the press, have we known the mail from Philadelphia to this city so irregular in its movements as at present. For the past four days we have received but one mail from that city. That was received on Tuesday evening, and brought us the papers of *Friday*. Such a state of things is outrageous at a time when passengers are coming through in 24 hours. We know not who may be to blame: but we hope the Department will apply some corrective, so that the mails may not only keep pace with passengers, but reach us regularly. There can be no valid apology for the state of things now existing.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12, 1851.

The resolution of welcome to Kossuth passed the Senate to day by the vote of 33 to 6. Among the six dissentients were, Badger, Berrien, Dawson, and Clemens. Never was so great a dust raised by so small a squad. Their tremendous and long continued vollies of eloquence against the proposition contrasted with the very meagre and insignificant results of their efforts, could only be paralleled by the folly of a general who should sit down before an impregnable fortification with a mighty train of artillery, and begin and keep up a deafening cannonade from his batteries, shot or shell, until he exhausted his powder.—This is precisely the case of the assailants upon Mr. Seward's resolution. When the battle was over, and the smoke had cleared away, it appeared that he had not been able to muster so much as a wad. Probably there never occurred in Congress a more complete *fizzle!* It may now be expected that the House will pass the resolution at its next meeting without debate or much serious opposition.

I omited by the way, to notice the presentation on Wednesday last by Gov. Doty of Wisconsin, of a resolution similar in tenor, if not in words to, that adopted by the Senate. I think the anti-Kossuthians in the latter body had a presentment, that if the Senate adjourned leaving the question pending, its action would be anticipated by the House, as I doubt not it would have been.

The conservative character of Gov. Seward's resolution has been so fully vindicated by many speeches from both whigs and democrats, that it is unnecessary to say anything in its defence from the charge that it partakes of propagandism. For one, if I considered it of that character, no feeling of what is due to Kossuth would induce me to advocate or commend it. The rule of independent action and nonintervention in the affairs of other nations, is in my opinion too important and sacred a maxim to be departed from on any occasion in which our national rights are not directly concerned. But we can receive Kossuth with public honors, as the greatest living apostle of freedom, without committing our selves to his particular designs against Austria or Russia, and without incurring the just displeasure of either of those powers. It may be taken for granted that Kossuth still anxiously desires to liberate Hungary, and to punish the cruel and perfidious Emperor of Austria and his counsellors, by whom he has been overthrown and her patriots butchered. He would be less than man if he did not. But in honoring him as a martyr to liberty's cause throughout the world, we, as a government, express no hostility to Austria; and Kossuth is too great a man not to be able to comprehend the precise bounds which separate our national sympathy for his country and himself from any intention to aid him in making war with governments who are willing to remain at peace with us.

Had not Russia intervened to support despotism, it is probable that Hungary would have resisted the unconstitutional and revolutionary assaults of the Austrian emperor upon her rights so effectually, as with the rest of the states composing the empire, also suffering under his tyranny, to have driven him from his throne. In that case he would probably have come to the United States, for he could not have reached Russia, no other European country would have sheltered the baffled and fugitive despot. He would then have found a secure refuge in the United States, safe alike from the rage of his outraged subjects and the vengeance of his personal foes. It is true, that, detesting his cause and loathing his treachery, we would have extended him no national greeting, but we would have given him a home. On the other hand, every absolute government which in that hour of democratic triumph could have placed its subjects at defiance, would have poured out oblations to his honor, and, what we shall not do, would have given him troops, arms and money to recover his throne.

But notwithstanding these reasons of perfect justification on our part, there is no doubt that Austria and Russia, and probably Spain, will take mortal offence at the manner of Kossuth's reception. It is supposed the two powers will present a joint protest, and that their Ministers will promptly leave our capital, and so suspend all diplomatic intercourse with us. I should not regard that lightly, but should look upon it as a result to be avoided if possible with a due regard to our interests and national dignity. I should not consider incompatible with our position to state in answer to the remonstrances which may be expected, that it is not our intention to interrupt the understanding and friendly relations now happily subsisting between our own and the governments which might think themselves aggrieved. This will probably be done.

The Senate yesterday "laid out" the scheme for removing its present officers, by the vote of 24 to 20. They voted that they would not go into an election at all, as proposed in Bright's resolution. I believe neither Dickins, the secretary, nor Beal, the sergeant at arms, are whigs, so that politically, the proceeding enlists no feeling. But I think the stand taken by them and their friends that their appointments are life offices, ought to be rebuked. The precedent is a bad one, and will be assumed ere long as authority for other abuses. Besides in point of fact, it can easily be proved that neither of them are any better than they should be.

The mission to Denmark is now vacant. It was last filled by your venerable and excellent fellow citizen, Hon. W. Forward. In the distribution of diplomatic honors, it has been assigned to Pennsylvania, and properly belongs there. It is contemplated, to offer the appointment to Col. Jack Ogle, the able and universally popular member in the last Congress from the district now represented by Mr. Dawson. I hope Mr. Ogle will be nominated. He would be confirmed by the Senate by a unanimous vote.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1851.

The six Senators who voted against the Kossuth resolution were, Messrs. Badger, Borland, Clemens, Dawson, Morton, and Underwood, three Whigs and three Democrats, but all from the South. Of the thirty three Senators composing the majority, twenty six were northern and seven Southern men, thus showing pretty clearly that the idea of welcoming the particular exile, at least, is not popular at the South. But I am disposed to make many allowances for men in their situation, and with their peculiar notions on the duty of the government with respect to others with which it has intercourse.—Time will show them that their apprehensions are unfounded, and will vindicate the course of Kossuth's warmest friends.

It may be expected that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will be laid before Congress to-morrow, with all its valuable tables, showing the financial condition of the country. It has been delayed for two or three weeks by absence of certain important information which has been lately obtained. The principal fact which the Secretary will present, is that there is likely to be a falling off in receipts for cotton sold the present year, of from twenty five to fifty per cent, owing to the decline in price of that staple. But the Democratic party in Congress will content themselves with pointing to the returns of the foreign trade for last year, and waiting for further developments before they act. Some disposition doubtless exists favorable to raising the rates on iron, and if the members of the majority from Pennsylvania were thoroughly in earnest, it could be turned to account in behalf of the great industrial interest in that State, but I doubt them. However, in pursuance of the plan of feeling their way along, and acting in accordance with the symptoms of the popular will, they may postpone action until very late in the session, and then do just enough to save harmless the interests of democracy in Pennsylvania and the other iron States.

Gen. Cass has moved in the business of the late outrage upon the steamer Prometheus. He presented a resolution of enquiry into the facts, and advocated it in a very sensible and decided, though moderate speech.

The House has passed the bill making land warrants of the new issue assignable, and there is no reasonable doubt that it will soon pass the Senate. Here will commence a grand rush—magnificent speculations. It is obvious, however, that the number likely to be issued, under the act of September, 1850, has been greatly exaggerated. At the end of the first year of its operation it is found that less than 60,000 warrants have been issued, while upwards of twenty thousand cases have been suspended for further examination. The whole number of applications has been 150,000. It may be presumed that this number comprises at least three-fourths of all the applications which will be made. Suppose they reach the total of 200,000, and suppose that, as heretofore, but about three fourths of the applications are found to be valid, then there will be issued only 150,000, which will not average over 60 acres each. The aggregate quantity of land required to satisfy these warrants will be 9,000,000. Estimated heretofore considered moderate have amounted to 25,000,000 of acres. The department will occupy nearly two years longer in completing the work required under the act. It will have taught Congress a useful lesson, and will be the last of the kind that will be passed.

President making is going on with activity. Congress so far has done little else, and intend to do nothing else for some time to come. There is little to quarrel about between the parties save this, and upon this theme each party has, for the present, as much to do to suppress hostilities within its own lines as it can well manage. Among the Whigs it is hard to say whether Fillmore, Scott or McLean has the inside track. Had Judge McLean's ambition been equal to his popularity or his opportunities, he might have been President before this. Whether he will now enter upon the canvass with that earnestness which is indispensable to success is exceedingly doubtful.

Among the Democrats the race is still pretty equal between Douglass, Buchanan, Butler and Houston, the Kentucky nag beginning, perhaps, to lead out a little. Governor Marcy does not appear to be tearing his breeches in the struggle, and he is still trailing along, and may poke his nose in front in coming down the back stretch. The Governor writes to his friends over the country—keep quiet, lie low, and when the time comes to talk and act, say nothing at all about the patch on my trowsers, but as much as you please about my surprising sleepy detachment of Britishers on the lines in the last war. This may be called masterly inactivity.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 14th, 1851.

It is rumored that a certain Judge Ives has made his appearance at Washington, as a Missionary from the Governor of Georgia, Hon. Howell Cobb, to the politicians assembled here, with a view to the formation of a "Union" Presidential ticket. Howell wants to be Vice President, not but that Howell would prefer to be President, but he wisely elects to close on the bird in the hand rather than hazard all by setting out upon a chase after him in the bush.—It is said that the deputy is not particular with whom he treats, and would about as leave take Mr. Webster as Judge Douglass, or Mr. Cass, or Mr. Buchanan, only he must be a northern man because of the Southern Vice. But all efforts to form a coalition between this Southern Union faction and Northern Whigs will be time and labor wasted. The Whigs of every truly Whig Southern State will go with the party of the Nation on the old party issues. North Carolina, Maryland, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Louisiana, will be Whig as they are now, without asking for the interposition of any new and ephemeral test. It is very doubtful what is to become of that *par excellence* Union party anywhere. In the South they will almost certainly be kicked out of the Democracy, and I contend the Whigs cannot with sense or safety have any thing to do with them. Cobb was elected by Whigs, and about twenty thousand Democrats. But the Democracy of Georgia have now settled their feuds, and closed up their ranks, and Mr. Cobb is very anxiously enquiring where he shall go. Foote's case, I am told, is even worse. It is said to be more than doubtful whether he can be chosen Senator for the long term, and it is generally agreed that if the contest on the choice of Governors, were to be repeated, Davis, standing on the old Democratic platform, would beat him. His resolution of Compromise is destined to a miserable defeat, and there is a fair prospect that he will be "taken to the place from whence he came," as the apostle of harmony and peace, branded as an agitator and a disorganizer. This would be a funny turn of fortune's wheel, but things certainly look like it now.

It appears after all that the son and Private Secretary of the President did invite Kossuth to visit him at the White House. Such is the statement published in the New York papers, which profess to give an account of the interview between young Fillmore and the great Hungarian. The House will act promptly on the Senate's resolution, and Kossuth will probably arrive at the close of the week.

There is much reason to believe that a secret treaty has been concluded between England, France and Spain, to secure to the latter the possession of Cuba. The Southern politicians affirm that one of the conditions of the agreement is that Spain shall provide for the gradual emancipation of the slaves. If there were no danger that this social guarantee treaty would be perverted into a means of transferring Cuba to England, it would very well accord with our policy, and we should have no ground of complaint. But there is the danger, and the event to which it may lead is one to which no party in this country can be indifferent. Mr. Calhoun made a pretext for the annexation of Texas, out of the mere rumor, evidently unfounded, that England was about to guarantee its independence at the price of the abolition of slavery.—That was an irresistable appeal to the South.—Now, though we of the North should not feel especially concerned in the Abolition part of the business, we should object to England's plucking the pear which we think is ripening for ourselves.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.

The corporation banquet to Kossuth, as you have long since learned, was one, if not the most famous of the kind ever given in New York, in any point of view. Kossuth has explained himself, and will, no doubt receive from private generosity, the 'material' aid he asked for in his speech at Castle Garden, a week since. As a speaker, he has not an equal. No man is better read upon American politics than he, and few of our own statesmen have the capacity of expounding the policy of our government in relation to interference with foreign affairs better than he. As a man he has made an impression the most vivid, and in the language of one of the first minds in America, is the most eloquent of living orators. Already a subscription has been commenced for Hungary, headed by Horace Greely, the most absurd but noblest-hearted member of the press of New York. Kossuth has quite got over the false impression given him by the militia major, who assured him we had two hundred thousand bayonets at his service, and has learned that it is money and sympathy, and not personal service that he must expect from America. Could a subscription have been started at the close of Kossuth's speech, he would have found the bottom of every pocket there. People may differ about his mission, but no one can refuse assent to his eloquence.

Some new failures have been recently announced, but they do not seem to affect the general credit, and money can be had as easily as at any time this season. Most of the borrowers are second rate names, and the first class not equal to the discount of the banks. Sterling exchange stands at 10½ to 10¾, with a good demand and small supply, cotton bills keeping back to an unaccountable degree. In consequence of the last disastrous failure of Harnden & Co., whereby the poor Irish emigrants have lost large sums sent out for the poor purpose of aiding their parents, Messrs. Grinnell, Minturn & Co., have made arrangements to draw upon the Barings in the small sums needed by this class of remittances, thus taking the poor laborers not only from the power of houses of low character, but from those who are too sharp for the good of their customers.

The Collin's line of steamers have made a change in their rates of passage, which will be alike profitable to them and advantageous to travellers. The price of cabin tickets has been reduced to $120, and a second cabin rate of $70 established, thus allowing one to reach Liverpool comfortably in ten or eleven days at less than packet ship rates. Steamships are not such great wonders as they used to be, nor so aristocratic, and their owners by competition are taken from their stilts and put to the necessity of complaisance and a large business with small profits.

The stock market has been dull for a day or two, but has rallied and closes firm. There will be more failures among the bear brokers ere long, and some of those who broke recently will go again by another rise in Erie stocks. So great has the pressure on this road become, that the company has been obliged to commence the surveys for estimates for a double track along the section at Great Bend. The new coal trade of the road already assumes great importance, and the track will hardly do the business.

The late news from England has put a new spirit into the grain and cotton dealers, who think good prices are on the eve of attainment, and large freights. Cotton is a good deal better, and as the crop is chiefly on hand yet, we shall reap the profit here, and not let the spinners have all the rise. Freights are firmer and to California the price has rallied to 65@70c per foot. Taken together, commercial affairs have brightened into flame from some new quarter. There is a season of profit ahead to help us make up the loss caused by the drain of gold.

Steps have been taken by Mr. Riddle, as commissioner to the London exhibition, to get up a similar show here, to commence in May. Should he succeed it would be an abortion, for fast as we are we cannot in six months get up a show to compete with the London Fair, the result of a year and a half of labor. Barnum's panorama is much better than any mock fair that can be hastily got up, and it is better to be content with that.

C.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

CANNEL COAL.

POLAND, O., Dec. 11.

Messrs. WHITE & CO:—I am pleased to see your kind notice of Cannel Coal in your yesterday's paper. I will give you a few facts in regard to this matter, as this is a matter of interest to many of your readers. The citizens of Darlington and vicinity are now making some efforts to construct a branch from the O. & P. railroad, or a side cut construction, to leave this thoroughfare near the Darlington station, and run to the coal mines down along the Little Beaver, a distance of some 5 miles, and from there in the direction of Palestine, some two miles, to the main track again. Efforts are now being made to get this into some kind of shape, which may be done in the course of time. The success of this project will depend much on the citizens of Pittsburgh, and the gentlemanly officers of the O. & P. RR. The actual coal operations are confined at present to two openings, although many others are in "prospect."

The main entry of the more extensively worked bank has been driven into the hill nearly 100 yards. The sub-stratum of bituminous coal is about one foot thick, of very superior coal for smithing, making an excellent bearing in for the miners. The bottom, like all bituminous veins, is still dipping from the out crop.—The chambers on each side are of various heights, from 8 to 11 feet of coal taken out according to the quality, as they are further from the outside they increase in height. It being very hard coal to bore into to blast, and wedge down, lying, as it does, in cubes or square blocks, renders it difficult, under the present arrangement, to take down more than about 10 feet, so that *all* the good coal is not taken down. The vein is 15 feet thick of good coal, and still coal above not 50 yards from the outside. The exact thickness is not known, as it is not considered advisable to try too many experiments with the roof. The present price of cannel coal on the platform is 60 cts per ton, and you will soon have a chance to test its good, pleasant qualities. [illegible] the officers of the [illegible] are governed by a similar *liberal* policy which you so strongly recommended.

Respectfully Yours, M.

P. S. Mr. S. W. Roberts has a certificate from that Philadelphia Gas Works in relation to this coal for gas. The coal Mr. Roberts sent to Philadelphia was not as good as what we now take out, there being more earthy and foreign matter in it, having been taken out in a low part near the out crop.

Where is your State Geologist? Our Ohio man, Mr. Chas. Whittlesey, promised me some time since to *come and see*. If he does, I will let you know his story. M.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BELLEFONTAINE, Dec. 11, 1851.

Messrs. WHITE & CO.—Gentlemen. At the annual election for directors on the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Company held in this place yesterday, the following gentlemen were elected:

James H. Godman, Wm. L. Kendrick, Orren Patten, of Marion.
Robert Canby, John Mills, of Logan County.
Hugh McElroy, Levi Houston, of Shelby Co.

And at a meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously re-elected:
President—Hon. James H. Godman.
Sec. & Treasurer—Wm. L. Kendrick.
Chief Engineer—W. Milnor Roberts.
Resident Engineer—Israel Pemberton, Western Division.
Resident do—James P. Harper, E. Division.

The grading between this place and the crossing of the Miami Canal—32 miles—is rapidly approaching completion; and the cross ties are being delivered all along the line. It is hoped that the whole line from Galion to Union, at the Indiana State line, will be in operation in about one year. The Indiana line from Terre Haute through Indianapolis, connecting with our line at Union, will be finished during next year. If the Ohio and Pennsylvania road should be completed by the same period, we shall then have a continuous line of railroads from Terre Haute through Pittsburgh to Philadelphia—a consummation devoutly to be wished."

Yours truly, R.

AUSTRIA is sinking under the very measures which she adopts to sustain her. She dares not reduce her army for fear of revolution in Hungary and Italy, and insurrection at home.—[*Providence Journal.*

There is great truth in this, and it will require no great length of time to show that Austria will be crushed by the preponderating power of Russia herself. It is the last feather that breaks the back of the camel, and Hungary struggling to be free on the one side, and Italy on the other, with overwhelming taxes at home and dissatisfaction in all the States of the Empire, the Empire itself must soon fall by its own weakness. It will first lose its credit abroad, and with its credit the means of supporting its standing army. Without the sinews of war it cannot make war, and bled as the Austrians are at home and in every Province, it is physically impossible for them to support the present system. But for treachery, Hungary would not now be at the beck of Austria, and we confess we often feel more apprehension from a want of union among the oppressed people of the Austrian government, than from the physical and combined force of all their enemies.—*N. Y. Express.*

M. Kossuth has issued the following address:

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Having come to the United States to avail myself, for the cause of my country, of the sympathy which I had reason to believe existed in the heart of the nation, I found it my duty to declare, in the first moments of my arrival, that it is my mission to plead the independence of Hungary and the liberty of the European continent, before the great republic of the United States. My principle in this respect is, that every nation has the sovereign right to dispose of its own domestic affairs, without any foreign interference, that I, therefore, shall not meddle with any domestic concerns of the United States, and that I expect it from all the friends of my cause not to do anything in respect to myself that could throw difficulties in my way, and, while expressing sympathy for the cause, would injure it.

It is with regret that I must feel the necessity of again making that appeal to the public opinion of this country, and particularly to those who profess themselves to be the friends of my cause, to give one proof of their sympathy by avoiding every step which might entangle me into difficulties in respect to that rule which I have adopted, and which I again declare to be my leading principle, viz: not to mix, and not to be mixed up with whatever domestic concerns or party questions. L. KOSSUTH.
New York, Dec. 12th 1851.

Ex-Chief Justice Hornblower, of New Jersey, and the present Chancellor, Halstead, came out at the late meeting in favor of Kossuth, held at Newark, [illegible] for direct action, on the part of our government in the affairs of Hungary. Judge Hornblower was "struck" he said "at this cold inactivity." Chancellor Halsted was of the opinion, that "all we have to do is to teach our bayonets to think, and to turn them in the right direction." He said he "wanted every hat in the country, from that of the President, to that of the most inconsiderable gentleman, to be thrown up for Kossuth, and he would take the consequences. If the despots come he would be glad to see them."

The legislature of Vermont, at its recent session, enacted a law forbidding the employment of conductors, engineers, brakemen, or switchmen, "who shall make use of intoxicating liquors as beverage." The employment of such a person with the knowledge of the president, superintent, or any of the directors, exposes the company to prosecution and a fine of $500 to $5,000, besides being liable for all damages that may result.

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.

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. S. M. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in 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 my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Sellers, 57 Wood st.; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co, corner Wood and Front streets; D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER, Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the Lawrenceville and Sharpsburgh Plank Road Company, will meet at the Office of the Secretary, No. 81 Fifth street, this (Thursday) morning, the 18th inst., at 11 o'clock. W. O. LESLIE, Sec'y.

FRESH ORANGES—In prime order, at $1.25 per box, or 37½ cents per dozen, for sale at MORRIS' TEA MART, Diamond.

BUTTER—10 bbls. fresh Roll, for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

BEANS—15 bu. Small White, for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

ONIONS—5 bbls. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

SHEEP PELTS—1 doz. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

HICKORY NUTS—20 bbls. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

BROOMS—200 doz. Dry Corn, for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

WINDOW GLASS—200 bxs 8x10 and 10x12, for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

COFFEE—100 bags Rio, for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

CIDER VINEGAR—50 bbls. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

SALERATUS—10 bbls. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

The Pittsburgh & Braddock's Field Plank Road Finished.

THE Managers have the pleasure to announce to the public that the planking of the entire length of the Road was completed on the 17th inst. The Road is now open for travel through from the Turnpike at Turtle Creek to the City of Pittsburgh (11½ miles), affording a rapid, easy, and pleasant communication for wagons and carriages of every description. ALEX. SCOTT, Pres't.

To Let.

A WAREHOUSE, situated on Water, between Market and Ferry streets, suitable for the Wholesale Grocery or Produce business. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JAMES DALZELL, 68 Water st.

SUNDRIES—1000 bu. Bran; [illegible] Shorts; [illegible] Middlings; [illegible] Oats; [illegible] bbls. Flour; [illegible] doz. Brooms. On consignment and for sale by T. WOODS & SON, 61 Water st.

PIG METAL—12 tons Hecla hot blast; 18 " Bellefonte cold blast. For sale by MURPHY, WILSON & CO., 18 Wood street.

Adams & Co.'s Express Office

IS REMOVED to No. 30 FOURTH Street. [illegible]

Valuable Property for Sale.

THAT new and elegant Brick Dwelling House, situate in the village of Rochester [illegible] H. CLARKE.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of ALEX. H. MILLER [illegible] PLANK [illegible] Birmingham and Brownsville Plank Road Company. [illegible] ALEX'R H. MILLER, Pres't B. and B. Plank Road Co.

West Newton Plank Road Route
FOR BALTIMORE AND PHILADELPHIA!

STEAMERS leave twice a day, morning and evening, (except Sunday.) Morning Boat will leave the Wharf Boat, above the Monongahela bridge, at 8 o'clock. Evening Boat leaves daily (except Sundays) at 4 o'clock. Fare to Philadelphia, $10. To Baltimore, $10. For tickets call at the Plank Road Office, Monongahela House, Water street. J. J. EVANS, Agent.

Stage Coaches for Sale.

FIVE fine Troy built Coaches, having been run but a short time, with harness and teams for each if desired. For sale low. Apply to D. LEECH & CO., Canal Basin.

FEATHERS—18 sacks prime Ky., rec'd per steamer Vermont, and for sale by JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

COFFEE SUGAR—100 bbls. for sale by JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SUGAR—21 hhds. prime new crop, on consignment, landing per str. Vermont, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD, Round Church.

CLOVER & TIMOTHY—For sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—100 bags hulled, for sale by J. & R. FLOYD.

GERMAN CLAY—100 boxes for sale by R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

BUTTER—2 boxes and 2 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

SMUT MACHINE—1 second hand Smut Machine, for sale low to close consignment by R. DALZELL & CO.

OWNER WANTED—For a barrel marked "Daniel White." If not called for within thirty days, it will be sold to pay charges. R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

SWISS WATCHES, direct from Geneva—8 doz. Ladies Gold Hunting Case Watches, of superior quality and elegant design, a very superior article for a gift, just opened this day. As these Watches are made to my own order, I can therefore recommend them with a greater degree of confidence. H. RICHARDSON.

CANDLESTICKS!—Another lot of new style Card [illegible] H. RICHARDSON.

Olive and Green Satinetts.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received a few pieces of fine colored Satinetts, well adapted for boys' wear. Also, fancy mixed do., and a full assortment of [illegible] Also, a great variety, printed and plain [illegible] Cashmere, French Merinos, and all wool Plaids of various kinds. Buyers are invited to call with us when making purchases, as our assortment is kept very full by the almost constant receipt of new goods.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—Keep the blood pure and the health will be good. MORSE'S Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root is the best purifier of the blood now known [illegible] S. WICKERSHAM, [illegible] Sixth.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS for re building the [illegible] of a Bridge over [illegible] Creek [illegible] JAMES MITCHELL, EBENEZER BOYLES, ROBERT KING, Commissioners of Allegheny County. Commissioners' Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1851.

CRANBERRIES—11 bbls. just rec'd per [illegible] for sale by WM. A. McCLURG & CO., Grocers and Tea Dealers.

REFINED SUGARS—1000 bbls. Crushed, Pulverised, Small Loaf and Clarified Sugars, for sale by JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO., Agents St. Louis Steam Sugar Refinery.

PLANTATION MOLASSES—20 barrels [illegible] JAMES A. HUTCHISON & CO.

SUGAR—25 hhds. now arriving, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—A very superior article [illegible] Liberty st.

HAY—49 bales for sale (on wharf) by [illegible] WILSON.

New England Society.

A SERMON will be delivered before the New England Society by Rev. W. D. HOWARD, at the [illegible] Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening, December 21st. Exercises to commence at 7 P. M.

The Annual Festival Supper of the Society will be given at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, on Monday evening [illegible] Tickets for Supper can be obtained at [illegible] The Members are requested to purchase their Tickets before Friday [illegible] E. WILMARTH, L. R. LIVINGSTON, A. HARDY, Committee of Arrangements.

Christmas Gifts.

THE subscriber has just received from Europe a lot of beautiful IVORY SHAWL PINS [illegible] H. KLEBER, 101 Third street, Sign of the Golden Harp.

New Stock of Chickering's Piano Fortes.

JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, has received an entirely new stock of PIANO FORTES, from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering, Boston, at factory prices, viz: [illegible] Carved Rosewood [illegible] Louis XIVth [illegible] Full Grand Rosewood [illegible]

ALSO,

The following Piano Fortes from other manufacturers, viz: [illegible] Hallett, Davis & Co [illegible] Eolean [illegible] Rosewood [illegible] Woodward & Brown [illegible] Boudoir, Gilbert, Boston [illegible] A mahogany 6 octave second hand [illegible]

Oil Cloths!

ALBRO & HOYT, Nos. 72 and 74 John st., NEW YORK, manufacturers and dealers in OIL CLOTHS, exclusively. At their Factories are turned out (under a patent process) *FLOOR OIL CLOTHS* which, for beauty of design and elegance of finish, surpass any thing of the kind hitherto produced in this country or in Europe, and for which they obtained the prize medal at the World's Fair. At their ware-rooms in New York can be found a large and complete assortment of Heavy, Medium, and Thin FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, from 27 inches to 24 feet wide. Also, *Table, Furniture, and Carriage OIL CLOTHS.*

TAR—40 bbls. N. C., for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

ROSIN—20 bbls. for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

Goods for Cold Weather.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD invite the attention of buyers to their very full assortment of the various kinds of Dry Goods adapted for cold weather, such as Home Made Flannels, white, brown, blue and plaid; Genuine Welsh do.; Eastern Made do., all colors; Ext. heavy Canton do.; Sacking do., dark, grey, &c.; Saxony do., fancy colors; Winter Gloves, Hosiery, Under Shirts, Comforts, &c. An additional supply of BLANKETS just received.

The Holder of a Note,

GIVEN by Jacob Poe, Thomas Poe, and A. J. McLure, for some $800 or $900, and falling due this month, is requested to present it for payment at our office. A. WILKINS & CO., S. E. corner Market and Third sts.

DRIED PEACHES—30 bu. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

DRIED APPLES—20 bbls. for sale by S. P. SHRIVER.

FISH—50 bbls. New No. 1 Gibbed Herring; 300 " No. 1 and 2 Lake Superior Salmon—H. H. McCulloch's Brand. Just receiving and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO., Liberty st.

SUNDRIES—3 bbls. Fresh Roll Butter; 5 " New Clover Seed; 50 boxes new M. R. Raisins; 50 hf. bxs. " ; 20 bbls. superior Tanners' Oil; 4 casks Winter Whale Oil; 20 bbls. S. H. Syrup Molasses. Just receiving and for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

Ladies' Secretaries.

TWO beautiful new style Ladies Secretaries, finished and for sale by JOSEPH MEYER, No. 424 Penn st.

French Broadcloths.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD, at the north east corner of Fourth and Market streets, always keep on hand a supply of the above articles, and are careful to select those of the most approved manufacture. Buyers of Cloth will find it to their advantage to examine our goods before purchasing. They also keep French, British and American Cassimeres, black and fancy colors; low priced green, brown, and olive Cloths and Cassimeres for boys' wear. Tweeds and Jeans, of various mixtures, &c., and all at low prices for quality. A choice make of SHIRTING MUSLINS, always on hand at 12½c. per yard. Also, Bosom Linens, made of pure flax.

COMMERCIAL.

MOVEMENTS OF THE OCEAN STEAM SHIPS.

DAYS OF SAILING TO AND FROM THE UNITED STATES.

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ASIA, Lang, from Liverpool	Dec 2
ATLANTIC, West, from Liverpool	Dec 6
CITY OF GLASGOW, Leitch, for Glasgow	Dec 6
AMERICA, Shannon, for Liverpool	Dec 10
HUMBOLDT, ——— Havre	Dec 13
NIAGARA, Leitch, for Liverpool	Dec 17
PACIFIC, Nye, for Liverpool	Dec 20
EUROPA, Lott, for Liverpool	Dec 24
HERMANN, Wilson, for Bremen	Dec 27
AFRICA, ——— for Liverpool	Dec 31

FROM EUROPE.

HUMBOLDT, ——— for N. York	Nov 19
NIAGARA, Leitch, for N. York	Nov 22
PACIFIC, Nye, for N. York	Nov [illegible]
EUROPA, Lott, for Boston	Nov 29

All Letters and Newspapers on hand for England, Ireland and Scotland are sent by the first steamer, no matter of what line.

Letters to the Continent of Europe, by the Collin's Line, must be prepaid twenty one cents a single rate, except for those places required to be prepaid in full.

Letters to the Continent of Europe by the Cunard Line, must be prepaid five cents a single rate, except to those places required to be prepaid in full.

Letters by the Havre Line, must be prepaid twenty four cents per half ounce. Inland Postage to be added, except to Great Britain.

Newspapers by either Line, to the Continent, must be prepaid four cents each.

Inland Postage must be added on Letters and Newspapers to the Continent of Europe, by the Havre and Bremen Lines.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
Thursday morning, Dec. 18.

THE WEATHER AND BUSINESS—The weather yesterday, was decidedly the coldest of the season, our rivers are blocked up with ice and navigation, for the present, has closed. Business was exceedingly dull, and sales in the main were confined to small operations to the regular home trade.

FLOUR—The receipts yesterday were confined to a few small parcels, with sales 60 bbls. in lots, at $2,75 @ 2,81 @ 2,87 for s. f., and $2,95 for extra. Sales 35 bbls. from store at $3,00@3,06 for s. f. and extra. The usual rates from store may be quoted at $3@3,12½ for s. f. and extra, with a firm tendency.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—We heard of no sales to any large extent yesterday. We continue our quotations at $1,37 ℔ 100 lb. from first hands, and $1,50 @ [illegible] ℔ sack from store.

CORN MEAL—We may quote sales in small lots at 50c from first hands, and 56 ℔ bu., from store.

GRAIN—There was nothing doing in grain, so far as we could learn, with the exception of Oats and Corn, of which we have sales of 25 [illegible] from store at 30c, and 50 bu at 31c and a lot of 400 bu on the wharf at 29½c. Wheat may still be be quoted at 60c, Rye 40, and Barley at 45c ℔ bu. Sale 300 bu Corn, from store, in ears at 44c ℔ bu.

GROCERIES—The supply of Groceries in this market are comparatively light, but with the exception of Molasses, they are equal to the demand. There seemed to be an increased inquiry for Coffee. Rio may be quoted firm at 9½c. Sugar is steady at 6@6½c. Molasses, which are very scarce, 34@36c for Orleans and 40 for Sugarhouse. Rice may be quoted at 4½c ℔ lb.

ASHES—We have sales two lots Soda Ash, yesterday 50 tons domestic at 3@3¼c, cash and time; one on Tuesday of 15 cks at 3¼c, 6 mos. Other ashes are selling in small lots at the usual rates, say 6c for Pearls, 5 for Saleratus, and 4½c for Pots.

HAY—Sales at the scales of 22 loads at $14@16 ℔ ton.

HOMINY—sales 10 bbls at $1,50 ℔ bbl.

WHISKEY—The market has revived somewhat with sales at 20@21c, in small lots.

SUGAR—We have further sales 10 hhds fair at 6½c, cash, and 5 do at 6c, 4 mos.

MONEY MARKET, STOCKS, &c.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17.

The past week has been rather dull. The fall business being over, and the winter having set in, closing canal and river, and suspending many branches of trade, there is but little demand for money, except by the larger wholesale dealers who are preparing to go South for their supplies of sugar and molasses, and by the pork operators going West. These generally find little difficulty in procuring the necessary bank facilities at the regular bank rate, and on the street but little good paper is offering, which is taken freely at 1 ℔ cent ℔ mo., and even as low as ¾. Second rate paper goes at 1¼ to 1½ ℔ mo.

THE STOCK MARKET is unusually dull, and but few operations have been made recently. The late sale at Davis' auction, which has already been reported, is the largest operation which has come under our notice.

THE BANK STOCKS of our city continue to be a favorable source of investment with most persons who have funds which they do not wish to employ in active business; but we hear that many of our farmers complain grievously at the law which has just gone into operation requiring the State tax to be deducted from their dividends.

OHIO AND PENNA. R. R. Stock continues to decline, although we can see no reason for it, and we believe it to be one of the best investments offered to the public at the rate which is asked for it by the holders, viz. $37 50.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R. still continues to receive daily additions to its subscriptions, but as yet our citizens do not seem to come up to the work with that zeal and energy which its importance demands.

THE CENTRAL R. R. is now making their time through to Philadelphia in 24 hours, and to Baltimore in 23. It is sincerely to be regretted that our mail contracts could not be given to this company, and the never ending vexation and delay which now attends the present postal arrangements thus obviated.

CITIZENS' INSURANCE CO.—At a meeting of the stockholders held on the 15th inst, the following persons were elected directors of this company for the ensuing year:

C G Hussey, W Bagaley, W Larimer, Jr, H D King, R Dunlap, Jr, E Hazelton, Walter Bryant, S M Kier, I M Pennock, W Bingham, D Dehaven, F Sellers, J Schoonmaker, Samuel Rea, J Harbaugh.

CURRENCY—The brokers are buying currency at ¾ ℔ cent discount—The supply is but moderate.

EXCHANGE on the East is selling at		¼@½	℔ cent prem.
do	New Orleans,	1	do
do	Cincinnati,	par@¼	do

The Receivers appointed to investigate the affairs of the Protection Bank, of Patterson, New Jersey, have closed their labors and will soon make a report to the Chancellor.—Among the assets of the institution are the following:

PROTECTION BANK OF PATTERSON, N. J.—PORTION OF ASSETS.

Henry C. Stimson, Cashier	$26,612 37
Evans Thompson & Co. (H C Stimson, Cashier,)	24,268 00
N. L. Stimson, editor Day Book	17,091 07
E. J. Stimson & Co. (a brother)	1,182 53
J. P. Woods & Co. (H C Stimson, Cashier)	8,311 97
E. E. Atterbury, brother in law of H. C. S.	4,000 00
B. L. Corse	22,504 75
B. L. Corse & Co.	15,280 00
C. B. Loboton	12,584 00
Merchants' Bank, Elmira	1,806 05
Bishop Doan, N. J.	250 00
[illegible] Stimson, clerk of bank	150 00
A. Bellnap	8,010 44
[illegible]	1,057 71
Jennings, Lockwood & Co.	5,212 02
Wm. Heane	500 00
Jackson & Magnuss	3,885 00
H. W. Allcott	3,500 00
Stopman & Ayres	2,080 65
Horatio Warns	1,400 00

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—Twenty dollar notes on the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank of Carroll County, Md. have been passed upon several of our citizens within the past few days. One of the notes was enclosed to the Cashier of the Bank, who replied as follows:

"The note you enclosed, is a one dollar bill of this Bank, altered to a twenty, as you will perceive by the enclosed one dollar note. The altered note is the first I have seen, and well calculated to deceive."

It is thought that the person who passed these notes has gone South, if so, a word of caution is necessary to persons in that direction.

The *Louisville Courier* of the 18th, states that a new and very dangerous counterfeit has been put in circulation in that city, which is a $10 note on the Bank of Louisville, dated Dec. 1, 1851. It is well executed and hard to detect. The words "Bank of Louisville" occupy a shorter space than the genuine.

SAFETY GUARD AGAINST EXPLOSION.—Mr. A. Guthrie, of Chicago, Ill., Chief Engineer of the Bridgeport Hydraulic Works, and who is said to have devoted much of his attention for several years, to the consideration of practical mechanics, is at present in our city, exhibiting a machine designed to guard against the explosion of steam boilers. Mr Guthrie, in an article which recently appeared in the Chicago Tribune, enumerates what he believes to be the causes of explosion of steam boat boilers. He mentions the insufficiency of water in the boilers, produced by the great contraction of the valve, wherewith the supply of water is received, or of that by which the steam is discharged, also imperfections in, or the inadequacy of the pumping apparatus; the accumulation of dirt in the bottom of the boiler; the great pressure by a gradual increase of steam, &c. &c. Mr. Guthrie has digested a plan for the appointment of the Inspectors of boilers—for the manner, inspections shall be carried on—for the appointment of engineers, and the regulation of the power that every boat shall carry, &c. &c., which, if reduced to general practice, would do away with much of the danger which has heretofore attended, and does still attend Western river navigation. It is his intention to have the plan laid before Congress, and, if possible, to have it—when all necessary preliminary measures have been finished—embodied as a law of the land.

Of the "Indicator" which Mr. Guthrie has invented for the proper regulation of the quantities of water and steam to be carried in boilers, we will give a few words. The apparatus is designed for the guidance of the engineer, as well as the benefit of the passengers. The apparatus in the cabin will register the exact stage of water in the boiler, the hand on the dial working the changes as they may occur, "good water," "water getting low," or "water dangerous." A second dial, placed near the first, indicates the pressure of steam on the boiler and will mark thus: "steam safe," "dangerous steam." The whole apparatus is of simple construction; and is said to work with unerring truthfulness. It has been attached to the large boilers at the Hydraulic works at Bridgeport, and is said to answer its purpose to a charm. Several gentlemen—known to us to be judges in such matters—who have examined it, subscribe to its usefulness, after witnessing a fair test of it. Mr. Guthrie, we understand, will proceed soon to Washington city, there to place his plans and project in the proper hands.—[St Louis Repub.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

RIVER—There was 3 feet 9 inches in channel by metal mark, at dusk, last evening, and falling rapidly.

Owing to the accumulation of ice in our rivers, we had no arrivals or departures yesterday.

THE CINCINNATI PACKETS—The Cincinnati arrived here on Monday morning about 4 o'clock, and the Brilliant, on Wednesday morning; these stmrs are now lying up at this place. The stmr Keystone State arrived at Cincinnati yesterday morning from this City. The Buckeye and Keystone State are now lying up at Cincinnati. As to the other packets of the line we have no intelligence.

The Wheeling packet, Diurnal, arrived here with some difficulty, on Tuesday night, and is now lying up here.

The stmr Diadem, which left for New Orleans on Tuesday night, laid up at Wheeling.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

CINCINNATI, PER BRILLIANT—4 bbls hominy, Samuel Balsley; 6 do, Hanna & Dyer; 5 exp pkgs, Adams & Co; 52 bbls whisky, McLaughlin & Co; 63 do, Jno Parker & Co; 5 hhds sugar 15 bbls molasses, J A Hutchison & Co; 24 bdls shovels, L Hutchison & Co; 9 hhds sugar, Jno Grier; 46 bgs feathers, D Leech & Co; 59 bdls lightning rods 2 boxes fixtures, Brownsville boat; 9 sks of sacks, Geo W Smith & Co; 5 hhds suga, Careon & McKnight. 11 sks ginseng 23 do, Murphy, Willson & Co; 127 sks oats, Wm Holmes & Co; 35 bales hay, Rhey, Matthews & Co.

WHEELING—PER DIURNAL—6 bdls paper D N White; 10 bxs hardware 6 exp pkgs Baker & Forsyth; 58 kgs lard 20 bbls butter Leech & Co; 8 sks mdse O Blackburn.

TOBACCO—50 kegs 6 twist, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

STEAM BOATS.

Wheeling and Pittsburgh Packet.

FARE REDUCED!—The swift running passenger packet WINCHESTER, leaves for the above and all intermediate ports every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock precisely. Fare to Wheeling ... 50c. Deck passage ... 25c. If the above rates are not low enough, we will make a further reduction.

The WINCHESTER, Capt. Geo. D. Moore, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 A. M., returning, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A. M.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to ARMSTRONG, CROZER & CO., Agts, Market street.

The Winchester is one of the fastest boats ever constructed for the trade. Passengers and shippers can depend on her running in the trade regularly.

Wheeling and Pittsburgh Packet.

FARE REDUCED!—The swift running passenger packet CLIPPER No. 2, (in place of the James Nelson,) leaves for the above and all intermediate ports this morning, at 10 o'clock precisely. Fare to Wheeling ... 50c. Intermediate ports ... [illegible] Deck passage ... [illegible]

The CLIPPER No. 2, Capt. Moore, will leave Pittsburgh every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 10 A. M., returning, leaves Wheeling every Monday, Wednesday and Friday [illegible]

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply on board, or to SHERIFF & [illegible], Agts, Market street.

The Clipper No. 2 is one of the fastest boats ever constructed for the trade. Passengers and shippers can depend on her running in the trade.

REGULAR PITTSBURGH and WELLSVILLE PACKET.—The splendid new fast steamer FOREST CITY, A. Murdoch, master, leaves Pittsburgh for Wellsville every day (except Sunday) at 9 o'clock, A. M., and returning, leaves Wellsville every day at [illegible] o'clock, P. M. The Forest City runs in connection with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Line.

Ticket Agent, G. M. HARTON, Monongahela House. Freight Agent, C. BARNES, No. 60 Water and 64 First street.

REGULAR PITTSBURGH AND WHEELING PACKET.—The splendid new packet steamer DIURNAL, Conwell, master, is now performing her regular trips between this city and Wheeling, leaving Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and returning, leaves Wheeling every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, in each week. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to ARMSTRONG, CROZER & CO., Agents.

The Diurnal is a side wheel boat, and is one of the finest and fastest boats ever constructed for the trade. Passengers and shippers can depend on her continuing in the trade.

REGULAR PACKET BETWEEN PITTSBURGH & HOCKINGPORT.—The PILOT No. 2, A. S. Grace, master, will leave Pittsburgh for Wheeling, Captina and Hockingport, every Tuesday at 5 o'clock, and returning leaves Hockingport for Captina, Wheeling and Pittsburgh, every Thursday at 8 o'clock, A. M. Passengers and shippers can depend upon this boat running regularly during the low water season. For freight or passage, apply on board.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET, CINCINNATI, Captain John [illegible]. This splendid boat was built by the owners of the steamer Isaac Newton, and others, for the Cincinnati and Pittsburgh Packet trade, and will leave every Wednesday for Cincinnati. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to G. B. MILTENBERGER, Agent.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid new steamer SUSQUEHANNA, [illegible], Master, will leave for the above and all intermediate points on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to NIMICK & Co., 42 Water st.

Steam Saw Mill for Rent.

THE STEAM SAW MILL, at the mouth of Sandy Creek, nine miles above Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, south side, is offered for rent. The Mill is in good running order, and a set of Chopping Stones and a Cob Smasher, are connected with the same. The location is good, and lumber finds a very ready sale. A large Dwelling House is attached to the premises. For further particulars apply on the premises to A. MULNIX, E. PADEN. Wilkinsburgh P. O., Dec 12, 1851.

New Dyeing Establishment.

W. ROBERTSON ... S. WHITEHOUSE.

ROBERTSON & WHITEHOUSE,

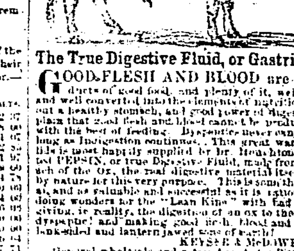
ISABELLA ROW, near Federal street, opposite the "Emmet Hotel," Allegheny City, wish to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh, that they dye Ladies' Dress Goods, &c., of every shade and color; Silk Velvets dyed and finished equal to new; Cashmere, Canton, Crape, De Laine, Shawls, and every variety of dress goods cleaned, and the colors restored to their brilliancy, and finished equal to new. Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel cleaned or dyed without being taken to pieces, and warranted not to rub off or soil the linen. Black dyed without copperas, vitriol, or any other substance liable to injure the fabric. We shall make it our study to give the utmost satisfaction to those who may employ us, and any goods not meeting their wishes will receive without further charge. We flatter ourselves that—having the latest improvements in this and the old country—our work will be equal to that of any other Dyers in the states. Merchants' Goods dyed equal to their new goods. All Goods warranted. Give us a call, examine our work, and judge for yourselves.

W. R. wishes to inform his friends whom he has visited in the adjacent cities, that he has taken up his house in Allegheny City.

Book-Keeper Wanted.

A WHOLESALE HOUSE, on Wood street, will want, on the 1st of January, an experienced Book-Keeper. To one well qualified [illegible] a liberal salary will be allowed. Address, with real name, "Books," at this office. All communications will be held confidential.

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice.

GOOD FLESH AND BLOOD are the products of good food, and plenty of it, well digested and well converted into the elements of nutrition. Without a healthy stomach, and good power of digestion, it is plain that good flesh and blood cannot be produced, even with the best of feeding. Dyspeptics never can recover as long as Indigestion continues. This great want of invalids is most happily supplied by Dr. Houghton's celebrated PEPSIN, or true Digestive Fluid, made from the stomach of the Ox, the genuine digestive material itself, created by nature for this very purpose. This is something rational, and so valuable and successful as it is rational. It is doing wonders for the "Lean Kine," with fat stomachs, giving, in reality, the digestion of an ox to the poor weak dyspeptic, and making good rich blood and fat for the lank-sided and lantern jawed sons of earth!

KEYSER & McDOWELL, General wholesale and retail Agents for Pittsburgh. Also—For sale by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood street.

Chester's Clothing Emporium,

CELEBRATED for Neatness of Fit, Fineness of Quality, and Durability of Workmanship—Our stock is full and complete, embracing all articles of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishing Goods, all manufactured under my own inspection. Purchasers are invited to call and examine, as we are determined to sell *low for cash*. *No charge for showing Goods.* WE STUDY TO PLEASE. *No. 71 SMITHFIELD ST., near Diamond alley.* N. B.—Boys of all ages and sizes fitted out on the shortest notice.

ZINC PAINTS,

MANUFACTURED BY THE NEW JERSEY EXPLORING AND MINING COMPANY, at Newark, N. J.

This Company is prepared to furnish a supply of these valuable

ZINC PAINTS,

Which have been found, after several years' trial, both in Europe and the United States, to retain their original beauty and protective properties superior to any other paint whatever. Their

WHITE ZINC PAINT

Is purely an Oxide of Zinc, and is warranted free from all adulteration and impurity whatever. It covers well, is beautifully white, and is entirely free from the poisonous properties of most other paints, so dangerous to the health of painters and their families.

IT WILL NOT TURN YELLOW

When exposed to sulphurous or mephitic exhalations, or even when shut up in a close room. As an outside paint, it withstands a southern climate and the weather better than any other, not being liable to turn chalky or to crumble and rub off. It may be worked with any color, with water and size, or with varnish, which gives the celebrated porcelain finish.

BLACK AND COLORED ZINC PAINTS.

These are furnished at a low price, and are undoubtedly the cheapest and best paints in the market for coating roofs, fencing, outhouses, steamboats, or any exposed surface of wood, brick, tin, or iron, as they are both

WEATHER AND FIRE PROOF.

For iron surfaces they are particularly valuable, as they form a galvanic connection, and entirely prevent oxidation, they dry quickly, and having a pure metallic base, do not change color like many of the earthy paints now in use.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by the agents of the company. F. C. JONES & CO., 7 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

CODFISH—8 drums large, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COFFEE—150 bags Green Rio, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

CHEESE—50 boxes Cream, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

LINSEED OIL—5 bbls. rec'd. and for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

POTASH—10 casks prime, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

GLASS—800 boxes assorted, for sale by S. & W. HARBAUGH.

INDIGO—1 ceroon Caracus; 2 kegs Manilla; on consignment, for sale low to close. ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

DOLL HEADS & BODIES—Just rec'd, an assortment of India Rubber Doll Heads and Bodies, of different sizes, for sale wholesale and retail by J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market st.

FRENCH TEETHING RINGS—2 gross, of an entirely new article, just rec'd and for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market st.

SPONGE BAGS—2 doz. India Rubber, a first rate article, for sale at the Rubber Depot. J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market st.

NUMERAL METHOD SINGING BOOKS.—The subscriber has just received a full supply of Day & Beal's popular Singing Books, in the Numeral Method, comprising—Boston Numeral Harmony, Nos. 1 and 2. The One Line Psalmist, containing a great variety of the best Church Music. The Sight Singing Manual, for Common Schools and Sight Singing Classes. H. KLEBER, 101 Third st., sign of the Golden Harp. N. B.—A full supply of the above popular works will constantly be kept for sale.

SELLERS' IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP.—WELLSBURG, Va., May 23, 1845. I hereby certify that I was afflicted for six months with a dry cough, which reduced me so that I was obliged to quit my work, and that by the use of one and a half boxes of Sellers' Liver Pills, and two bottles of the Imperial Cough Syrup, I was perfectly cured. J. W. HOBBS. WELLSBURG, Va., May 27, 1845. I have used Sellers' Cough Syrup in my family for two years or more, and have never known it to fail in relieving and curing a cough. GEO. N. CARIS. Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

LUDLUM'S SPECIFIC—A fresh supply rec'd and for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

ECLECTIC PREPARATIONS—A full assortment, for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

STARCH—2169 lbs. Foxe's Ohio, in 50 lb. packages, for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st.

CHEESE—400 boxes Cream, superior; 100 " Common, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

BUTTER—5 bbls. Fresh Roll; 2 " and 1 keg Solid Packed, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO.

NEW LARD—In bbls. and kegs, for sale by R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

GROUND NUTS—52 sacks new crop, superior, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & Co., Water and Front sts.

SALERATUS—32 casks for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.