PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 6, 1852.

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

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.—On the arrival of the express train last evening we learned that only one mile of iron remained to be laid down to complete the connection with Alliance. The timber is all down, so that there is no doubt that on Wednesday the trains will run through, and we shall have a continuous railroad communication with Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati. If proper arrangements are made between the companies forming the chain, the line must immediately command a large amount of through travel.

ELECTION TO-DAY.—Our Whig friends would do well to recollect that the election for Judges and Inspectors takes place to-day. These officers will have important duties to perform during the year, and our citizens should take some interest in their selection.

This day week, the Mayor's election takes place, of which we shall have something to say soon.

RAILROAD CELEBRATION AT COLUMBIANA.—On Saturday last the express train of the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad ran to the town of Columbiana, where preparations were made for a celebration of so important an event to the interests of the place. We acknowledge the reception of an invitation to the banquet, but it did not reach us until after the train had started, and we were thus deprived of the pleasure of being present. We understand that it was a very creditable affair, that quite a large number of persons were present, and that speeches were made, ect.. Several gentlemen were present from New Lisbon, and they talk strongly of making a branch road from that place to Columbiana. If they set about it in earnest, they can accomplish it, and it will promote the prosperity of that pleasant town to a great degree.—They will thus be the terminus of railroad connections for that quarter, which will attract to this town the trade of the surrounding country. Success to them.

THE SISTERS OF KOSSUTH IN PRISON!—Our readers will be pained to learn, from the news by this Africa, that the sisters of Kossuth have been arrested and conveyed to an Austrian dungeon.—This piece of tyranny has no doubt originated from the eloquent denunciations of Austrian oppression and despotism by their illustrious brother, in England and America. The Austrian despot can afflict him by this course, but cannot break his great spirit by such brutality. We fervently pray he may live to liberate them, as well as Hungary, from under the rod of the oppressor.

The Cleveland morning papers now reach us the evening of the day on which they are printed. They used to be two or three days coming. So much for railroads.

A KOSSUTH meeting was held in Canton, Ohio, the 26th ult., at which the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the principle of Non-Intervention by foreign powers in the management, arrangement and settlement of the domestic concerns and difficulties of other nations, is one of the cardinal maxims of the law of nations—long acknowledged by civilized government and people of Christendom;—that in our estimation the time has now arrived, for this great principle to be made binding upon all the nations of this globe—and that our National Legislature be requested to take such steps as may be necessary to bring this great principle to be acknowledged and respected, by all governments and nations with whom we have any intercourse.

PITTSBURGH—WESTERN RAILWAY.

There has been much said and written about the railroads running west from Pittsburgh, and in the numerous statements intended to place the different lines, in public estimation, there has, perhaps, not been left on the public mind as distinct an idea of any one route, as there might be, by attempting too much in a single article. The object is sometimes defeated by leaving no distinct impression of any one particular line. To avoid this difficulty without disparaging any other road, or being understood as denying the importance of any, is the object of this brief article to place prominently before the reader one great through line from this city, running through the northern part of Ohio, central Indiana and Illinois, to the city of St. Louis. This line will be evidently one of the great lines of the West; it will be the direct route from St. Louis to Philadelphia through Pittsburgh. The distance from St. Louis to Pittsburgh on this route will be 624 miles. At 25 miles to the hour, will take 25 hours only, and that it will be only fair running time, on such a line, containing such moderate grades, long straight lines, and large maximum curvatures. The fact that this is to be the great through line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the Mississippi, is perhaps generally admitted; but still, the question has been asked, *when* will it be completed? Will not there be a rival route starting from Cincinnati, and running directly to St. Louis, completed long before the northern through line can possibly be made? The answer to this question will be found in the following state of the facts.

There is a line known as the Cincinnati and St. Louis line, called by its friends the direct line, that is under contract, to be completed in five years. No work is yet done done on the line, nor is it as yet located. The road is to cost $9,000,000 for a distance of 330 miles—This road, if constructed, will do a good business, but it is very clear that it can never become a competitor for the through business and travel from St. Louis to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, whatever it may do as to the Baltimore line by Parkersburgh or Wheeling. Be that as it may, there will be business enough for both; so that there need be no rivalry between them. It is doubtful whether, in any event, that road can be made within five years. Not a stroke has been struck upon it. How stands the Northern Route? The public are perhaps not aware of the rapid advancement to completion of this road, insuring its being opened for travel and business this year, from Pittsburgh to Terre Haute, on the Wabash river, in Indiana. This great line is in charge of five companies. The Pennsylvania and Ohio Company are constructing it from Pittsburgh to the Cleveland and Columbus Road, at Crestline, near Galliou, 185 miles.—The Bellefontaine and Indiana Company, from Galliou to Union, at the Indiana State line, 118 miles. From Union to Indianapolis, the Capital of the State of Indiana, 83 miles, it is under charge of the Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Company. From Indiana to Terre Haute it is completed by the Indianapolis and Terre Haute Company, 71 miles; and from Terre Haute to St. Louis, 160 miles, it is in charge of a Company in Illinois. There are already completed with heavy T rail, on this line, by the several companies, about 210 miles, and by the close of this year, it is confidently believed that the whole route will be opened from Pittsburgh to Terre Haute. The road through the State of Illinois will be the last to be completed, but even that will be pressed through at an early day.

The great advantages this line will have, so far as regards the travel and business passing through Pittsburgh, will be its character of a *through* line. All other lines will be more or less *cross* lines; but this line, if the companies do their duty, and afford the proper connections between the links of the line, as they certainly will do, giving through tickets from Philadelphia to St. Louis, as they should do, will perhaps be the only direct continuous line, without hindrance or stoppage, between St. Louis and Philadelphia; and for a large part of the line, having the lowest grades, its time must be equal at least to that of any other. It will of course be intersected by all the roads running North and South, and will receive much travel and business from those passing East and West. But, as already remarked, these will only be *cross lines*, and the principle that governs the traveller to a great extent, that of adhering to *through* lines as long as they will answer his purpose, in preference to taking off his baggage and getting on cross lines, will keep the great western travel on this route, if started upon it, at either end, or at intermediate points.

There is one fact that is important to be considered, and that is, the time from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, and to Indianapolis, will be about the same; while the distance from Cincinnati to St. Louis is at least 330 miles, over a high grade, and short curves, against 235 miles from Indianapolis to St. Louis, over a low grade and large curves, with a much greater proportion of straight line. The consequence will be, that it will take at least four hours less time upon the route through Indianapolis, other things being equal. Besides this, at Indianapolis this line will connect with all the railroads of the State, radiating to every point of the compass, at least five hundred miles of which will be opened by the time this line is completed to that place.

There is an additional fact, that will have a most decided effect upon the business of this road, and which gives to the road its great importance to Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and to the Railroad from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and that is, that it will open an outlet for all the goods for the interior of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, passing west, whether the river shall be high or low, open a frozen. But this is not all; when the river is down, as it frequently is, the goods not only for northern Ohio and central Indiana will pass down this road, to be distributed upon the lines of railway with which it connects, but the drygoods for Louisville Ky., and southern Tennessee, will pass on it when they cannot be carried down the river. There will be a direct road from Indianapolis to Louisville open this year, and there will be none from Cincinnati to Louisville. The goods can be carried to Indianapolis as cheap as they can to Cincinnati from Pittsburgh; and the direct route to Louisville, by railroad, over the river route will control the matter, as it is well known that the Warsaw bar, between Cincinnati and Louisville, is equally, in low water, as fatal to navigation, as the obstructions between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati.

It is only deemed necessary to direct the eye of the reader to the map of railroads centering at the capital of Indiana, to sustain the position that the Ohio and Pennsylvania road by a connection there, independent of its being the through line from Philadelphia to St. Louis, must possess great advantages, in point of location, and must when completed, do an immense business, and make high dividends to the stockholders at the lowest rates of transportation, while the whole country through which it passes must derive benefits from its construction, that no one, however sanguine, can at this time estimate.

The *"Cleveland True Democrat,"* a Free Soil daily paper, has been enlarged, and is now a beautiful sheet. It is edited with spirit and ability, and must exert a very decided influence in the Western Reserve. The editor, in his New Year's Address to his readers, uses the following eloquent language, which will meet with an answering sympathetic chord in the breast of every lover of freedom, let him belong to what party he may:

"And a better day is dawning. Politician and Priest, and Commerce and Conservatism, would stop agitation, and lull all society into calmest repose. Society wills otherwise. The felon exile comes among us from a far off land where the onset of the Moslem was stayed, and the wave of oriental infidelity beaten back, giving hope to Liberty and Protestantism, and the big heart of the nation throbs, it'll lie mightly pulsation is heard, the world over, as if earth had spoken from its centre. No social prejudice, or party power, comes in, or can come in, to blur its clear vision; and though the purpose exists in coward quarters, and among slavish minds, to make that heart "sagg with doubt and shake with fear," it finds no utterance, or if it does, is chid by the people, as the "loud thunder chides when the clouds in autumn crack." Who then, need tremble for the future? Who doubt the people? The spirit now awake among them, and so strong, will, in the joyous welcome of eyes, hands and hearts given so gloriously and so freely to Kossuth, start into life new issues which shall make Liberty at home, and Liberty abroad, the great and stirring question of our age. And all that we are, and have, shall be given to it. All of head or heart shall go, with the gushing tide of our warmest affection, in behalf of whatever may lift tyranny which shall rob them of Liberty, or the opportunity to be happy, as well as free."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec 31, 6 P. M., 1851

We are ringing the knell of the old year, and greeting the advent of the new, with the clang of contention. The House is yet furiously struggling over the simple resolution for the official reception of Gov Kossuth. There is no prospect of a speedy decision. The friends of Kossuth and of freedom, are fatigued, are almost worn out, with their protracted conflicts with the violent and unscrupulous faction which are resisting action by the most paltry and contemptible shifts known in parliamentary strategy; still they are in high spirits, and appear determined to carry through the resolution. The minority are almost phrensied with excitement, and yet timid, for they fear the power beyond the sphere of their petty passions, which is closely watching their proceedings, the power of the people. One worthy gentleman has declared with frantic vehemence that he will resist to the last extremity, *here and elsewhere*, the abandonment of the great American doctrine of non intervention. This, you see, is a significant invitation to any adventurous interventionist to take a trip with him to Bladensburg. It is unnecessary to say that this bellicose gentleman is from the sunny South, and that argument is not unfrequently used with great effect.

If the resolution pass to-night, Kossuth will be presented to the House on Friday next, the day of its next meeting.

Since the foregoing was written, the unseemly and discreditable struggle in the House has terminated by its adjournment to Friday without action upon the subject. At about eleven o'clock, Mr. Carter, who took the lead in urging the adoption of the resolution, perceived the hopelessness of the contest, and himself moved to adjourn. I have no doubt the Austrian and Russian Ministers, at the other end of the avenue, heard the news of the result, and the account of the manner in which it had been accomplished, with profound joy. Some of the more sanguine friends of giving Kossuth a suitable reception, are confident that they will be able to apply a proper corrective to this unmanly slight, by the action of the House on Friday. I do not expect any such thing. When I heard men by the clearest implication denouncing the revolution which gave us a national existence, I saw that the objection to honoring a European apostle of liberty was based upon deep seated hostility to liberty itself, as well in America as elsewhere. The course of the Senate stands out in most favorable contrast with that of the House in this affair. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, January 1, 1852.

The New Year has broken upon us, clear, soft and beautiful. Never have I known a more profound political calm. Perhaps this quiet is an inevitable result of the paroxysm of excitement in which the previous year was passed. Like a patient recovering from a fever, we are torpid and lethargic, because our natural energies have been exhausted by too vehement action. So far as regards the United States, the year 1852 promises to be one of few momentous incidents. It is the completion of an Olympiad which brings with it a change of rulers without any interruption of the regular operation of government. But this change will probably be unaccompanied by any excess of popular feeling. The next Presidential election will give rise to little agitation of any kind, and may be expected to be as respectably monotonous an affair, as the most fanatical lover of order could desire. In the Old World the aspect of affairs is quite different. There the banded conspirators against public liberty appear to have carried their most iniquitous ends, and to be united in an unholy league against freedom in every form, which is as strong as it is wicked. When the seeds of hatred and revenge which the deeds of these men have sown broad-cast in the minds of the people, will germinate and produce those tragical events, through which, alone Europe can be redeemed, I pretend not to foresee. But I regret to say that, in my judgement, there is little reason to hope for such a general and preconcerted uprising of the people, during the present year, as will bring about the radical reforms which the times demand. That a day of terrible reckoning is approaching between the people and their betrayers, there can be no doubt, but I fear that the latter are too strong to justify any expectation of its occurring within the period which has been generally assigned for it.

This has been, as usual, a day of festival, rendered much more animated than usual by the presence of the illustrious Kossuth. He has divided with the President of the Republic the attentions of our citizens. The annual New Year's levee at the White House, was excessively crowded, as it always is. It was supposed by many that Kossuth would be among the visitors this morning, but it was not the case. He would undoubtedly have eagerly sought to witness this pleasing, and to him, novel spectacle, of the unrestricted intercourse between the Chief Magistrate and the people, but any arrangement in which he could have participated would necessarily have interfered with the customary presentation of the foreign diplomatic corps. Bodisco, Hulseman, the representative of the treacherous usurper, Louis Napoleon, and De La Barca, would have leapt out of their laced and jewelled uniforms at the profanation, as they would have deemed the introduction of this man of the people.

You will have been informed through the very faithful and accurate reporter by telegraph of Kossuth's movements, that he was received by the President yesterday, together with an account of what was said on the one side and the other. Being too unwell myself to give a close personal attention to these occurrences, I must, for the present, leave you to such sources of intelligence.

To-day Gov. Kossuth's rooms, at Brown's, were filled with a crowd of curious and respectful visitors. He, with a portion of his suite, visited several places which are centres of attraction on such days, and among others, Mr. Webster's residence, where he received the warmest attentions from the distinguished hosts. He is of course surprised, and somewhat hurt at the disgraceful and despicable conduct of the House of Representatives, in refusing to recognize his presence at the Capital, after having invited him here. If the House do not take some action better befitting its own dignity and his position, that circumstance may abridge his sojourn among us. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2, 1852.

Another day has been spent by the House of Representatives over the matter of Kossuth's reception. All the resources of petty artifice appeared to have been exhausted on Wednesday, but those who thought so had little idea of the obstinate prejudices, the deep seated malignity, and the thorough, deep seated hatred of popular liberty, which, in fact, lay at the bottom of the opposition to this public testimonial to Kossuth. This man is the great monument of Liberty's Battle in 1848 and '49, upon which this nation should hasten to make its mark. We, of all the men in the world, should pay the greater homage to Freedom, *because* she is now in chains

"A melancholy captive tied,"

to grace the tyrant victor's triumph.

But the effort to obtain for Gov. Kossth the national civilities that are due to him, here, will fail, as I foresaw from the first, because, though he comes among us as the man of all nations, and is looked upon by every crowned oppressor, and by every minion of such, as the champion of the people in all lands, his reception is opposed on purely sectional grounds. The masters of American slaves will not allow Kossuth to be received at the seat of government, because they think it to be for their interest and their safety that the people of Europe should be slaves. They are against any freedom any where, but the freedom of a few men, to buy and to sell, to lash and imprison, to tax and behead, to work and to slay other men, for their own peculiar advantage. The slavery which fills the prisons of Sicily, and makes Lazzaroni of half the population of Naples, is the same in spirit as that "peculiar" system which makes half the whites of South Carolina Pariahs in their own land, and slaves of the blacks.

To day, and on Wednesday, it was clearly [illegible] South from the American heart. Not that the South in a body went against him or the North in a body for him, but that servility to slavery seared itself like a Hydra with a hundred foul and hissing heads between him and the cordial welcome of the nation. Mr. Brooks, of New York, editor of the Express, who made a sorry speech against any public courtesy to Kossuth on Tuesday, was the first who openly rested his hostility upon *pro-slavery* grounds. Though compelled, as he confessed, by fear of popular reprobation, to vote for the resolution, he would not do so without accompanying his vote by a wanton attack upon Mr. Giddings for his anti-slavery sentiments; though neither M. G. nor any body else had said a word or moved a step to connect Kossuth with slavery either for or against.

Here is the old story, perpetual outrage and aggression by slavery upon every interest, every sentiment, and every principle which does not minister to its advantage or cringe beneath its insolence. You will see how nobly "the South," meaning always thereby the masters of slaves in the South and the haters of freemen and freedom every where, is returning the favors of the Northern Democracy, which at the beginning of this session bowed to the dust before it. They were told to vote once more for a Southern Speaker, and a proscriptive Southern organization, and they should have their own way on resolutions, principles, and measures. They did so and here is the return for their liberality. But mark, also, how gross is their insult to all our German and other adopted citizens. This large class have fled hither from Europe, as to a city of refuge, to escape from that tyranny and that grinding of the face of the poor, which Kossuth was sacrificed for resisting. The representative of this great principle is reviled and spurned here, only by the advocates of aggressive, haughty, advancing slavery. All others rise up to honor him and his cause.—They spit upon him, denounce him as a revolutionist, an impudent emissary of *sans culottism*"—that was the phrase I have heard—and like the Pharisee to the Publican, bid him stand aside, for they are better than he. This is nothing else than a denunciation of all immigrants from Europe who do not bring with them a love of aristocracy, and monarchy, and the institutions which belong to that sentiment.

For my part, as a friend and admirer of Kossuth, I would now let the matter drop in Congress. Enough has been done to show that "the tyranny of a minority," and a very contemptible minority at that, is strong and determined enough to prevent favorable action. Let this fact go to the country. Let this new aspect of the sectional contest be properly presented to the people of the free and the slave States, and let the public judgment be patiently waited for. Slavery has needlessly and impudently thrust herself into this affair, and the result, I am sure, will show, that she has only driven another nail into her own coffin, and taken an additional stitch in her shroud.

It was observed by others as well as myself, yesterday, that Gov. Kossuth appeared sad and disappointed. His conversation with the President had probably weakened the strong and ardent hope he had entertained, that our government would declare openly and practically for Hungary. He dines with the Secretary of State to day. There was no quorum of the Senate, and his visit to that body will be postponed until Monday.

The finest tables set yesterday, and the most affable, agreeable, and pleasant hosts were at the residences of Secretary Corwin, Gen. Scott, and Senator Douglass. If the General does not obtain the Whig nomination the Judge will deserve to be President for being such an irresistable clever fellow. JUNIUS.

COINAGE OF THE U. S. MINT IN 1851.—We observe by an official Table of the Assistant Treasurer, published in the Philadelphia Inquirer, that the total coinage of the United States Mint at Philadelphia for the past year amounts to fifty-two millions six hundred and eighty-nine thousand eight hundred and seventy eight dollars—while the coinage for the month of December, which has just gone by, amounts to six million sixty thousand three hundred and forty-one dollars. This, we believe, is the largest amount that was ever coined in a single month. The entire coinage for the year was, in gold, $52,148,440; silver, $446,797; copper, $99,636.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE AFRICA.

The following are all the details of importance which have reached us of the news brought by the Africa, which arrived at new York on Friday bringing dates one week later.

LONDON, Dec. 20.

The money market continues without alteration. The stock of Bullion at the Bank rapidly increases, and in the course of a week or two will be as high as at any period of the history of that establishment. Consuls at the last date were at 98, and this afternoon they have closed at 98¼, or 96¾ ex-dividend

Two small failures have occurred during the week. One was the firm of Luckle Brothers, a West India house in London, with liabilities for £35,000, and the other was Platt, Sons & Casson, of Liverpool, for £25,000.

In the grain market there has been little variation. Cotton during the week has declined ⅛d per lb.

The next packets will be the Franklin on the 22d and the Atlantic on the 24th of Dec.

THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

The Paris journals are received up to the 18th of December. Louis Napoleon seems to have consolidated his power, and for the present France is manifestly in his hands.

Victor Hugo, for whose arrest a warrant had been issued, had reached Brussels, and escaped the power of the President.

Several ex-Representatives had been set at liberty as had also Gen. Cavaignac, to whom the President addressed an autograph letter, informing him that he was released from incarceration, without any condition, and expressing regret at the inconvenience the General must have suffered from his fortnight's imprisonment, which reasons of State had rendered necessary. The general and his bride were about to proceed to Holland.

The Public having inserted a letter ascribed to General Cavaignac, containing his adhesion to the Government, the Minister of the Interior addressed the following letter to the editor on the subject:

Mr. Editor,—The Government, in interdicting attacks, cannot with propriety permit the insertion of pretended adhesions, thoughtlessly, if not falsely stated. I have acquired the certitude that the letter which you ascribe to General Cavaignac, and of which you cite a fragment in your journal of this morning, was never written by him. The Government, not wishing to deceive any one, orders to insert this declaration in your next number. Receive, &c.,

A DE MONNY.

Paris Dec. 17 Minister of the Interior.

Colonel Charras, who was supposed to be a prisoner at Ham, has not been heard of since the night of the 2d of December—the time of his arrest.

The Department of the Basses-Alps was generally pacified. Avignon was also quiet. Communication between Digne and Avighon had been re-opened. The departments generally were settled, battalions having been marched into the disaffected towns.

The Minister of Marine has ordered five vessels to be fitted out for the transportation to Cayenne of convicts who have broken their ban, and of persons affiliated to secret societies. They will in fifteen or twenty days, be able to transport to Cayenne 2000 men. Another fleet is equipped in the Mediterranean for the transportation of French citizens to Lambessa in Algeria.

A proclamation of the Governor of Algeria, declaring the colony in a state of siege, was confirmed by a decree of the President of the Republic, on the 18th of December.

The department of the Jura was also declared in a state of siege, making 24 out of 85 departments thus situated.

The Minister of the Interior has received addresses and adhesions from 21 communes of the Vosges, and from communes, municipal councillors, mayors, National Guards, &c., of various places in 29 departments.

The news from the departments continues to be favorable.

The Minister of the Interior has addressed a circular to the prefects, calling on them to send an account of the conduct of the National Guard in each commune during the late disturbance. It is impossible, the circular declares, to allow any body of National Guards to exist on which the most perfect reliance cannot be placed at a critical moment. The prefect, consequently, in his report is to state which of these bodies ought to be maintained, and which to be dissolved. The prefect is also to point out each individuals of the National Guard as he may conceive to have merited by their good conduct, the attention of the President of the Republic. In all cases where more than one arms, belonging to the state, exist in a commune than are required for the National Guard, they are immediately to be forwarded to the arsenals, the expense of such transportation being paid from the funds at the disposal of the Minister of the Interior. In cases where there are vacancies, amongst the officers of any body of National Guards the prefects is to exercise his own judgment in filling up such places temporarily.

According to the dispatch of Col. Trauers to the general commanding the Var, there must have been serious disturbances in that district. The city of Aups was occupied by the insurgents. Col. Trauers says—

I attacked the front and turned them on the left. They were overthrown at the first shock and fled in every direction. We killed from 80 to 90 of their men, and captured 8 standards, 15 quintals of powder, and a quantity of fire arms and provisions of every description. We have only to regret the death of one fusilier. Two officers and seven other commissioned officers have also been wounded. The insurgents have almost all returned to their homes. The roads are covered with fire arms and ammunition.

As I was informed that another column of the insurgents was at Salernes, I proceeded there after I had allowed some repose to my troops. I did not encounter the rebels. They had left the preceeding day to join those at Aups, whose number, I was told, amounted to from 800 to 3500, commanded by the former editor of *The People* of Marseilles, who assumed the title of general. I shall march with four companies to operate on the Garde Freynet and the neighborhood. I hope to strike a great blow, and thus to complete the pacification of the department.

At the annual banquet of the old officers of the Imperial Guard, toasts were offered and speeches were made, which pretty plainly indicated that the army is mainly relied upon for the "preservation of order" in France under the regency of the Prince President.

M. de Falloux and his friends have advised their party "not to cast a single *negative* vote during the *scrutin* of December 20."

The correspondent of the Times says that since the proclamation of the Prefect of the Seine, calling on the electors to exercise their franchise for the election of the President of the Republic, more than 20,000 persons have applied at their respective municipalities for voting tickets.

In the second arrondisement the number of applications has amounted to 28,000.

The official results of the election will not be know before the 28th or 29th inst.

The Genoa papers of the 12th asserts that the French troops in Africa had received the news of the *coup d' etat* with great coolness, showed discontent at the imprisonment of the generals and called for their release while voting.

HUNGARY.

The Vienna correspondent of the Times says that on Wednesday, the 10th ultimo, before daybreak, a special train arrived from Hungary at the Vienna terminus of the Northern railroad.

It was composed of twelve coaches, each of the twelve coaches contained a prisoner with three gend'armes. On their arrival horses were immediately put to the carriages, and the cortege accompanied by a detachment of gend'armes drove off to some prison.

The prisoners were of both sexes, the men in irons. From a credible source I learn that Kossuth's sisters were the female prisoners, and the others were nobles.

Whether any traces of a conspiracy were actually found when the lodging of the sisters were searched I am unable to say.

But it is certain that the suspicions of Government have been violently excited by some circumstances which have recently occurred in Hungary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A design by Sir Joseph Paxton, for the intended Exhibition of the Industry of all nations at New York, has been on view this week in London:

The plan is upon a similar principle to that of the Crystal Palace in Hyde Park, and the materials are glass, iron, and plate.

There are two entrances, one at each end, and the construction of the door-way is somewhat similar to that of the transept-entrance to the Exhibiton in Hyde Park.

The roof is to be of slate, in order to resist the weight of snow to which it may be exposed in the United States.

The structure will be built upon arches, and the galleries will be support by brackets.

The design is on the whole remarkable for its simplicity and practicability, and is another proof of Sir Joseph Paxton's great skill in this department of art.

THE WAR ON THE RIO GRANDE.—We received yesterday an extra of the New Orleans True Delta, dated Dec. 13, which contains intelligence from the Rio Grande to the 2d ult., received by the brig Brownsville. The war on the Rio Grande had been resumed by Caravajal, and a severe engagement had taken place between his forces and those of the Mexican General Jarregui at Cerralvo; in which the latter had been driven from the plaza and church, and forced to retreat to a house on a hill outside the town, which Caravajal was preparing to attack, when the correspondent, who gives the information to the Rio Bravo, left. The fighting appears to have been desperate on both sides. The Mexican loss is said to have been large. Their Indian allies were nearly all killed, with their Chief. Capt. Corona, the Commander of the Mexican artillery, had been taken prisoner, and was mortally wounded. On Caravajal's side, the loss amounted to ten killed and twenty wounded—among those killed were Capt. Chinn, J. E. Graham, and a Lieutenant in Walker's company. A large portion of the cannon, ammunition, wagons, horses, arms, &c., belonging to the Mexicans, had been captured by the opposite party. The Mexican forces, according to the letter of the correspondent, seems to have been first driven from Mier, and afterwards overtaken at Cerralvo, where the engagement occurred. A detatchment of three hundred cavalry, under command of Col. Garcio, was on the way to join Jauregui, and another general engagement was anticipated.

☞ MORE ABOUT MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—Read the following testimonial as to the value of this great medicine for worms:

"This is to certify that I purchased one vial of McLane's Worm Specific some two months since. I administered two spoonfuls to a son of mine, about 7 years old, and I have no doubt but that there were upwards of 1000 worms passed from him, measuring from one quarter of an inch to two inches in length. G. W. HOLLODAY."

All children suffer more or less from Worms, and we take pleasure in recommending McLane's Vermifuge, knowing it always to cure.

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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 HANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. sm2187

DIED,

On Monday morning, BAYARDUS, son of GEO. F. and ELIZA J. HUNT, aged 9 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents on Isaacson street, this afternoon at 2 o'clock, and proceed to the Allegheny Cemetery. The friends of the family are invited to attend

Notice.

☞ A meeting will be held on next WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 7th inst., at 7 P. M., in the ASBURY CHAPEL of the M. E. Church, in the Sixth Ward, the object of which shall be to take into consideration and submit plans for the speedy erection of a new Methodist Church, on the Joint stock principle, somewhere in the vicinity of Logan and Wylie streets. All the members of the congregation, together with members of other charges, and residing in that vicinity, in connection with all others it may concern, are hereby respectfully invited to attend. jan1d

To Let.

THE subscriber offers for rent the Store Room now occupied by Messrs. Willock & Davis, No. 67 Market street. Possession given on the 1st of April. Enquire of C. H. PAULSON,
jan1d No. 73 Wood st.

To Printers and Publishers.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the County Commissioners up to noon of Saturday, the 10th inst. for the County Advertising for the present year. JAMES MITCHELL,
EBENEZER ROYLES,
ROBERT KING,
Commissioner's Office, Pittsburgh, Jan. 3, 1852. Commissioners.
jan3d

For Sale.

VALUABLE Real Estate, in the city of Allegheny, situated on the North Side of Ohio street, fronting on the South Common, west of Federal street. Two very desirable 2 story Brick DWELLING HOUSES, with lath houses, &c. lots, stable, &c., attached, all in complete repair. Terms liberal. Enquire of
D. ALDENS MARCH, 24 Wood st.
jan1d

Pumpkin Pies!

JUST rec'd at No. 256 Liberty street, a small lot of KNIGHT'S FLOUR OF PUMPKIN FOR PIES. This article will make fine pies at a cheaper rate than any other vegetable, and is well worth the trouble to try it. The most economical form for use. Put up in 2 lb. papers, with full directions.
W. M. KNIGHT,
Grocers and Tea Dealers.
jan

SAP SAGO CHEESE—500 lbs. superior, on hand and for sale by
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.
jan (Chronicle copy.)

PLAID DRESS SILKS—A. A. MASON & Co. will close out all their stock of rich Plaid Dress Silks at a great discount. jan

DRESS & CLOAK GOODS—A. A. MASON & Co. offer their immense assortment of Dress and Cloak Goods, at less than auction prices.

HOME JOURNAL—New volume and new type, with the time unchanged. Subscriptions received at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third st.

KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, for January, subscriptions reduced to $1 a year, at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third st. jan

SUNDRIES—
2 casks Beeswax;
5 bbls. Grapes;
1 bbl. Pickerels;
6 bags Dried Apples;
1 bbl. Cranberries;
25 bales Cotton, to arrive per General Marion, for sale by
ASHTON, DICKEY & CO.,
Water and Front streets.

and for sale by

HOMINY—5 bbls. in store and for sale by
jan O. BLACKBURN & CO.

LARD OIL—20 bbls. Winter Strained, just landing from steamer Tiber and for sale by
O. BLACKBURN & CO.
jan

Allegheny County, ss:

In the Orphans' Court of said County, in the matter of the Account of Elanor B. King, Administrix of Dr. Jos. King, late of said County, deceased.

And now, to wit: January 3d, 1852, on motion of J. K. Ewing, Esq., the Court appoint David W. Bell, Esq., auditor to distribute the balance upon said account, to and among the legal representatives of said deceased, entitled thereto, according to law. A. M. MCGILL, Clerk.

I will attend at my office, (No. 145 Fourth street, Pittsburgh,) for the purpose of my appointment, on Saturday, the 31 day of January next. DAVID W. BELL.
jan-6td

Statement.

IN ACCORDANCE with an Act of Assembly, passed the 2d of April, 1846, requiring the County Commissioners of every county to publish in the newspapers of their county, a statement of Collaterals, Inheritance Tax, we the undersigned do publish the account of taxes on collaterals, inheritance, received by John Scott, Esq., Register of Allegheny County, from the 1st day of December, 1849, to the 30th day of December, 1851, inclusive, per statement entered, viz:

1849—Dec.	9. Rec'd of Merriam Underwood, on estate of James Hopkins, dec'd	$69 65
	24. Rec'd of John H. McAllister, on estate of Jas. McDermott, dec'd	116 76
	31. Rec'd of H. S. Fleming, on the estate of Hugh Fleming, dec'd	95 00
1850—Jan.	7. Rec'd of Hugh McMillan, on the estate of Agnes Quigley, dec'd	94 69
	9. Rec'd of John Morrison, on the estate of John Davis, dec'd	250 00
	9. Rec'd of W. McCracken, on the estate of John Rankin, dec'd	276 12
	9. Rec'd of George Cooper, on the estate of John Cannaday, dec'd	11 03
Feb.	4. Rec'd of Robert Mean, on the estate of A. Warner, dec'd	500 00
	4. Rec'd of Henry Rhodes, on the estate of Ellen Chambers, dec'd	235 00
	4. Rec'd of John Kiley, on the estate of Wm. Hossman, dec'd	46 20
March	15. Rec'd of Samuel Foster, on the estate of Edward Mahaffey, dec'd	110 52
	29. Rec'd of J. A. Mills, Esq., on the estate of E. Johnston, dec'd	78 10
	29. Rec'd of Robert McKee, on the estate of James McKee, dec'd	43 74
April	18. Rec'd of Wm. Stinson, on the estate of H. Little, dec'd	21 15
	27. Rec'd of M. Underwood, and J. V. Myers, on the estate of William Myers, dec'd	26 65
	30. Rec'd of James McIlvain, on the estate of Mary Ann Black	3 42
May	3. Rec'd of Robert Brothers, on the estate of John Montgomery, dec'd	70 00
	23. Rec'd of Henry Good and others, on the estate of Nicholas Good, dec'd	247 42
	29. Rec'd of M. Underwood and J. V. Myers, on the estate of W. Kennedy, dec'd	234 93
June	13. Rec'd of Jacob Whitman, on the estate of Peter Whitman, dec'd	24 44
	16. Rec'd of T. M. Howe and others, on the estate of John Freeman, dec'd	284 19
July	3. Rec'd of Hugh Logan, on the estate of John Matthews, dec'd	129 60
	9. Rec'd of D. McKinnis, on the estate of Robert McKinnis, dec'd	8 00
	9. Rec'd of James McIlain, on the estate of Matthew McIlain, dec'd	122 50
	16. Rec'd of James Carothers, on the estate of Thomas McCleskey, dec'd	135 00
	16. Rec'd of S. Robinson, on the estate of W. W. Fraser, dec'd	23 60
	30. Rec'd of Collars & Kerr, on the estate of John Gibb, dec'd	1500 00
Oct.	4. Rec'd of S. McKelvy, on the estate of George Bailey, dec'd	179 60
	4. Rec'd of Hugh Logan, on the estate of John and Matthew Matthews	35 60
	31. Rec'd of Robert Thompson, on the estate of Thomas Kinley, dec'd	24 45
Nov.	29. Rec'd of Thos. Reed, on the estate of George McClelland, dec'd	17 50
Dec.	31, 1849. Rec'd of D. Duff, tax on the estate of John Moore	50 72
		$4070 81

I certify the above to be a true statement of the tax on collateral inheritances received by John Scott, Esq., Register of Allegheny County, in the year ending Nov. 30, 1850, as appears by the books in his office. Witness my hand and seal, the 26th day of December, A. D. 1851
N. PATTERSON, Auditor. [L.S.]
jan

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT
R. WINTER'S
UNRIVALLED EXHIBITION OF
CHEMICAL DIORAMAS,
Dissolving Views, Chromatrope Views, &c,
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

THE EXHIBITION will commence with a series of DISSOLVING VIEWS, representing Ruins, Moonlights, Cities, Sea Views, &c., too numerous to mention (the localities) in an advertisement.

After which a grand display of
SIX CHROMATROPE VIEWS,
with a variety of pleasing Metamorphoses. The evening's entertainment to conclude with the far-famed CHEMICAL DIORAMAS, illustrative of the following subjects, superbly painted, all the changes peculiar to the natural, as represented in nature in all its brilliancy:

MILAN CATHEDRAL, night view, celebrating Midnight Mass.

And the COURT OF BABYLON, night view, "The Feast of Belshazzar."

For the first time, the sequel to Belshazzar's Feast, CITY OF BABYLON, night view, Destruction of the City.

For the first time, the favorite subject, BIRTH OF CUPID.

☞ Tickets 25 cents; Children under 12 half price. Doors open at 7; Exhibition commences at 7½ precisely. Full description in small bills. jan1

FOR RENT—A two story brick Dwelling House, situated on Hay street, below Penn. Enquire of JAMES DALZELL,
jan 68 Water street.

BUTTER—4 bbls. Fresh Roll, for sale by
jan5 R. DALZELL & CO.

CHEESE—300 boxes prime Cream, for sale by
jan5 (Jan) JAMES DALZELL & CO.

WOOD'S
Patent Imitation Russia Sheet Iron.

THIS beautiful article, now being manufactured by and under the late impro