PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1852.

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

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The newly elected Directors of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company met at their office, in this City, on the evening of the 8th inst., and organized the Board by the election of Wm. Robinson, jr., President, Joseph J. Brooks Secretary, and Wm. Larimer, jr. Treasurer.

The Kossuth Committee suggest to those Pastors who intend to comply with the request of the Executive Committee to deliver a discourse and take up a collection for the benefit of the Hungarian Fund, that Sunday next (to-morrow,) would be a proper time to give notice to their several congregations, that such collections will be taken up on the following Sunday, the 18th day of January.

The great representative of the friends of liberty in Europe, the illustrious and noble LOUIS KOSSUTH, is expected in this city next Friday. He will be hailed by the people generally with joy, and with warm and sincere hearts. No greater man has been here, since WASHINGTON pressed our virgin soil in the days of his youthful promise.

As the stay of Gov. KOSSUTH will be limited, previous arrangements ought to be made by all delegations from societies, corporations, professions, etc., who intend to pay him their respects, and cheer him in his great mission, and notice given to the Executive Committee, that there may be no confusion. There will be delegations we presume, from some of the surrounding counties, and we suppose the members of the bench and the bar, and the Clergy will not be behind their brethern in the other cities of the Union.

KOSSUTH IN THE WEST.

Our western exchanges show conclusively that the Kossuth excitement is acquiring great force in that region, notwithstanding some of the milk-and-water presses exhibit a good deal of trepidation about the position they ought to occupy. The cold-shoulder shown to the great Hungarian Patriot by the leading presses at Washington, and some of the eastern city presses, have rather alarmed editors who take their cue from the leading newspapers. Nothing can, however, keep down the people, and communications are pouring in upon these timid and wary editors, and enthusiastic meetings are held to sympathize with the cause of European Liberty. These things have alarmed Archbishop KENRICK of St. Louis, and he has followed the example of his brother, Archbishop HUGHES, of New York, in warning his flock against the "detestable principles" of the eloquent Kossuth. We have not seen the fulminations of the worthy Archbishop, but the following extract from an article in the *St. Louis Republican* of December 29th, in which the Archbishop is quoted pretty largely, will inform our readers of its nature:

It was for the 'logical' mind of brother Kenrick to make the revelation to me, that there had been any 'disgraceful' scenes—worthy of the anathemas of the Church—attending the reception and landing of Louis Kossuth, at New York. The annunciation startles me; in the absence of any fact to substantiate the assertion, I am forced to believe, from the spirit and temper of the criticism, that the pious author intended to say, that the invitation of our government and the tender of a public armed vessel to carry the spirit of that invitation into force, to a fallen hero of popular liberty, who had been crushed by the heel of Church and State despotism to visit our shores, was the 'disgraceful' act at which the fulminations of the learned author aimed. I have looked through all the proceedings—scanned the sentiments promulgated by Kossuth—and not one circumstance has come to my knowledge, in any of the 'ovations' which have taken place, that can attach 'disgrace' to any one—he of the church or of the people. I think brother Kenrick has been too hasty.

The day may come—nay, in my opinion, is near at hand—when our government may deem it an act of clemency and mercy to extend the same invitation to the spiritual and temporal sovereign to whom brother Kenrick owes obedience—Pope Pius IX—to visit our Catholic shores, to escape the "detestable principles of the European Reds," who now have the numerical strength in his own dominions. His advent among us would be hailed with loud acclaim, and no one, save a zealous bigot or a political agrarian, would exclaim as brother Kenrick has in relation to Kossuth, that "every shout which offends Heaven for him, and every greasy cap tossed up as he passes by is a manifestation of sympathy with those banded conspirators of Europe, and their detestable principles and criminal acts," which have for centuries, in the name of God and the Holy Church, committed acts of tyranny and despotism.

Few people would not let the Pope live here—if he was poor, they would donate to him a few sections of our public lands—the people would have the curiosity to see a spiritual viceregent—to that end they would flock around him—the masses would "offend Heaven" with their noise and confusion—the greasy caps would be on hand—those "whose interests are best served by taking the lead in any movement supposed for the time to be extensively popular," would also be first and foremost in the work of reception. Who would be cynic enough to pronounce such "ovation" as disgraceful? Had the English government banished the "traitor" and "rebel" against its peace and dignity—Daniel O'Connell from its realm, and the crowned heads of Europe had leagued together to circumscribe his liberty, and our government had offered him an asylum in token of its sympathy for popular liberty and the rights of the people of his own green Erin, would his coming to our shores have been scandalous? would he be called an "aristocrat and advocate of tyrants"—a rebel, and in his character as a rebel that he received applause"—these epithets are applied to Kossuth by my learned friend—but had O'Connell been steeped in all the iniquity that can cling to the rebel, or the aristocrat—to accomplish his holy aim of giving liberty and nationality to his country, had he coalesced with "Red Republicans," "Socialists," and "tyrannical Conservatives," my worthy friend would have been one of his most devout devotees—the pious and holy would have made pilgrimage to his "Exile Home" as to the Mecca of all their hopes. O'Connell levied rent money—Kossuth asks for the same boon; both worked for the people—both were agitators—both were traitors—but with this difference, the Hungarian fought and talked—the Irishman talked and would not fight. I have no evidence, save in the assertion of the author of the logic article before me, that Kossuth is a "Red Republican," a "Socialist," or the "advocate of tyrants;" on the contrary, he eschews all parties—all sects—all cliques—save those who advocate the right of each nation to adopt such form of government as their own people may choose.

He refused to receive, while in London, the Committees of Reformers, Leaguers and socialists. His sentiments are before the world.—Detraction and vituperation have followed him—it met him on board the Mississippi—it perverted his words at Marseilles—the pious, tolerant and magnanimous Republic of France turned him away from its shores—scandal teemed from pensioned scribblers—the pulpit aided the press in misrepresentation. But Kossuth still survives. The anathemas of the pious and the praises of the wicked, alike fall at his feet, unheeded. I will conclude my few words, by enquiring whether the cause of Red Republicans and Socialists, has not been increased in Europe, by the deduncitations of the church, of which my most worthy and esteemed friend, the author of the logical tirade against Kossuth and all Reds, is an official member?

MENE TEKEL.

THE LAW OF 1847.—Our readers are aware that the last Legislature passed a bill repealing so much of the law of 1847, for the prevention of kidnapping, as forbade the use of the jails of this commonwealth to the captors of fugitive slaves. The bill was passed in the last hour of of the session, and Governor Johnston quietly put it into his pocket. We are gratified to learn that he has returned the bill with his objections. That is right. Why should we succumb any further to that power which is advancing with too rapid strides. Five years ago the law now sought to be repealed was passed by a unanimous vote—now 19 Senators are found voting for the repeal, against 14 who voted to sustain the Governor's veto. Being less than two-thirds, the veto was sustained. Why this great change? Does it arise from fear of the treasonable threat of secession? or can it be traced to that enormous system of political management which clusters around our presidential elections, and of which the south have almost the exclusive control? Both are parts of the same grand system, and both admonish us that we are making fearful strides towards centralization, the grave of freedom.

As KOSSUTH intends to visit Columbus, we presume he will go by way of the Railroad, and pass through Cleveland. This may, however, depend some what upon the action of the people of Cleveland. The great Magyar thrusts himself upon no people. He may possibly take the river direct to Cincinnati, and pay an especial visit to Columbus, previous to proceeding further West. We understand that the officers of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad will tender him the free use of a Car, for himself and suite, should he go by rasilroad, and we have no doubt the officers of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, and of the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad, will hasten to tender him a similar compliment.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

The annual message of Gov. Wood is a long and able document, entering fully into the multifarious affairs of the State. Of the finances of the State, he says:

"It will be seen in the statement of the Auditor that our public debt, notwithstanding it has gradually diminished, is still large; but our resources, with judicious management, and with rigid economy, in the administration of our financial affairs in all the departments, are believed to be ample to meet any exigency that will probably arise, to pay the ordinary expenses of the State Government, and eventually to liquidate the debt without any essential increase to the burthens of the people. The receipts and disbursements of the current year are as follows:

The receipts from all sources during the year, were,	$3,009,068 83
Disbursements,	2,686,369 57
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of	312,699 26
Among the receipts, those arising from Canal Tolls, Water Rents, Dividends on Stock in Canals, Railroads, and Turnpikes, and tolls on Western Reserve and Maumee Road and National Road,	$938,782 96
Expenses of public works,	426,122 94
Net profit on do.,	512,610 02
Which shows a very fair business. The public debt is as follows:	
Five per cent. stocks,	$1,175,000 00
Six per cent. stock,	13,992,792 17
Domestic bonds bearing interest,	448,101 71
Total amount of State Debt and interest thereon,	$15,584,893 88

The Governor then enters upon a long discussion of the duties and responsibilities arising under the new Constitution. Education, the Judiciary, the Militia, provision for the Insane, and for Juvenile Offenders, are some of the topics dealt upon at length.

Among the crodities of the new constitution, is a provision under which "Judges are excluded from ever being candidates for any other than judicial positions." Upon this subject, the Governor remarks:

With the other duties which will devolve on this General Assembly, they are to establish the salaries of the officers in the Executive Department, and of the judiciary, the most of whom are to be paid from the State Treasury.

The Probate Judges alone, form the exception. If the Executive only were concerned, the delicacy of the position would restrain him from anything beyond what was necessary, to bring the subject to your notice.

Judges are excluded from ever being candidates for any other than judicial positions. They are separated from their families for more than half the year, and frequently, at a great distance. They are on expense, which in the extravagancies of the times, is with them, unavoidably increasing. They must give up every other business occupation; books must be purchased and read, and their entire attention honestly devoted to their duties, to retain the confidence of the people, and give public satisfaction. Their families must be supported, and their private affairs followed by neglect, instead of care. Does not ordinary justice require an honorable and liberal compensation for those whose time and talents must be exclusively devoted to the State. Under Democratic Institutions, extravagant salaries should not be paid, but an honest liberality, and just compensation, would be economy to the State, and receive the sanction of the people.

The same remarks may, in general, be applied to the other officers of the State, and to clerks and secretaries in other departments.

The whole subject is respectfully referred to the justice of the General Assembly, not believing it will be longer supposed, that the distinctions of position are an adequate compensation for those on whom they are conferred, *when they are left with little else than old age and miserable poverty!*

The temperance section of the new constitution, which was adopted by a separate vote and a large majority, made up almost exclusively of the friends of temperance, is likely to do more harm than good, if Gov. Wood's view of it is to be taken. We subjoin what he says on that subject:

The 15th section of the Constitution declares, that no license shall, hereafter, be granted for the sale of intoxicating liquors. The traffic can no longer be legalized by statute. The power to prevent evils arising from the use of ardent spirits, so far as it can be done by law, is, nevertheless, conferred upon the General Assembly. What provision should be made, is a matter of serious consideration. Laws hitherto have not produced the desired effect. They have been the origin of many prosecutions, but they have not prevented the retailing of intoxicating drinks, though prohibited under severe penalties. Drunkenness and immoralities arising from the use of ardent spirits may be published as crimes, but it is doubtful, whether any legal enactment will prevent their being sold *by retail*, while their importation is permitted by the laws of the United States, and their manufacture by our own.

Societies and individual philanthropists have spared no creditable action, to stay the evils of intemperance, for *many* years.

Their exertions have done more good, by a moral force which they have given to public opinion, in social intercourse, than all the laws that have, as yet, been enacted. The subject is submitted to your care.

He says, first, "the traffic can no longer be legalized by statute," and afterwards he adds, "it is doubtful whether any legal enactment will prevent their being sold, *by retail*, while their importation is permitted by the laws of the United States, *and their manufacture by our own.*" Put these together, and we may come to the gloomy conclusion that the floods of intemperance are to roll unrestricted and unrestrained, so far as law is concerned, over the State. But we hope for better things. Let the people of Ohio do as the people of Maine have done, and the laws of the United States can throw no shield over the vender of intoxicating drinks outside of the walls of the custom house. The liquor clause in the new constitution is destined to be a great blessing or a great curse to the people of Ohio. Its adoption by the people proves that a majority are in favor of the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating drinks; but as the provision is rather a negative than a positive one, the battle will have to be fought over again. Fortunately there is now no compromise possible, but the question is one of either unrestricted dram-selling or total prohibition. We have no fears as to the result.

The Governor says nothing about the compromise measures, the tariff, nor the improvement of rivers and harbors. About Kossuth he says

"Another subject of universal interest to the American people is the arrival of the Hungarian patriot upon our shores. It has created an excitement in the bosom of freemen, only equalled by the landing of our own Lafayette, after an absence of forty years, to revisit a nation whose freedom and independence his services had contributrd so essentially to establish.

The President has deemed the arrival of the great Magyar of sufficient importance to ask of Congress directions for his reception in the capitol of the United States. Governors have invited him to become the guest of the States and inmate of Executive Mansions.

The Empire City turned out en masse to do honor to the man, not for himself, but the noble principle he cherishes, and everywhere avows, for the freedom and happiness of his race, and to hail his deliverance from Russian and Austrian oppression and injustice.

Ohio should not be behind other sections of the Union, in extending to Louis Kossuth her welcome and her hospitality. Let those who flee from the political storms and convulsion of the Old World, whether to seek quiet and repose in ours, or to ask our aid in establishing the unquestionable rights of man, find us a great magnanimous and generous people, worthy of the institutions we enjoy, and ready to send our influence wherever it may tend to elevate the masses, and weaken the power that does not respect their rights.

The propriety of providing by resolution for extending an invitation to this most distinguished Son of Freedom, to visit our Capitol, at an early period during your session, is respectfully recommended, and if he cannot receive the hospitalities of the executive mansion of the third State in the Confederacy, let him be honored with what will be infinitely more acceptable, a voluntary and enthusiastic greeting from the citizens of Ohio, who cherish his virtues, respect his talents and patriotism, and enjoy the like free institutions he has, in vain, sought to establish in his fatherland.

There is a depth of malignity and meanness in the article in the *Post* of yesterday, noticing the retirement of Governor Johnston from office, to which we did not believe the editors of that paper ever capable of descending. No charge is made, no complaint of his ability or integrity offered, but the whole thing is simply an ebullition of spite of the most dastardly and pitiful kind.

The administration of Governor Johnston was one of distinguished ability, and his most reckless assailants have not dared to impeach his integrity. He retires from office with a name to which no man dastardly enough to follow him into private life with vituperation and insult can ever aspire.

Of his successor we say nothing now; but if he discharge the duties of his responsible station with half the ability and success his predecessor did, we shall take pleasure in according to him the credit he will richly merit.

FOOD FOR REFLECTION.—The following extract from a letter of the able Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, *"Observer,"* will give our readers a hint of the kind of despotism which may be established in America, and which already exerts more influence than some of us imagine. The extract also affords a hint to those who may be brought into association with Kossuth in this city. He loves sincerity, and is quick to discern the pretender. He accepts of no trifling—no mere hollow, unmeaning compliments:

Gov. Kossuth received visitors from 10 o'clock this morning till a late hour in the evening. The crowd was great, and he appeared somewhat dejected, though composed. No king, bred in the purple, can be more graceful, or impress those who surround him with greater respect for his dignity and character. In private conversation he does not conceal that he considers his mission in this country ended for the present. I even doubt whether he will accept all the dinners and balls intended for him. Kossuth is a classical man, a classical thinker, and a classical character. He will accept nothing trifling, nothing that is mere sham, all hollow and no substance. Kossuth expects nothing from the present administration, and scarcely more than a parliamentary cordial for principle in Congress. His reliance is solely on the people whose hearts he calls great, pure, and impressionable, while the motives of politicians are small and unworthy of so great a people. He will not remain here long, and there are those who will feel more easy when he shall have left. There are conservative sentiments here in Washington, in and out of Congress, who would sooner meet a small Mexican regiment, than a great idea. There is no knowing to what extent ideas may lead men; while such fixed and eternal principles as cotton, hams, provisions, flour, &c. are tangible and agreeable to the senses. The idea that a people may be enslaved by cotton, by money, by hams and provisions, as well, as by an hereditary aristocracy, does not strike them at all; though every thing that is set up as a power or influence to compress ideas, is as much a practical subjugator of the mind, and consequently of man, as a despotic force employed by way of coercion.

HON. J. R. WALKER ON AMERICAN AND ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

The corporation of Southampton, in obedience to a request from a large number of the merchants and others tendered to Hon. Robert J. Walker the compliment of a public dinner, mainly for the part he had taken in promoting steam communication between the two countries. Mr. Walker declined the dinner in a letter, of which the following is the principal part:

"The continent has become despotic, except a few remaining points, which are already menaced, and where the light of liberty it is feared, will soon be extinguished. These islands alone remain to breast the fury of despotic power, and already it is intimated that it may become necessary, to establish against England the continental system of the first Napoleon.—The principle of the despotic powers will be this: That England must refuse an asylum to the exiled victims of continental oppression, and that she must abandon the liberty of speech and of the press.

The question, I fear, will soon be propounded to England—Will you relinquish all the principles of free government and sink quietly into the abyss of despotism? Or will you manfully resist, and if so, when, and how, and where are you willing to begin the resistance? Will you wait until every free government is overthrown on the continent? Or, when the principle of armed intervention from abroad announces its determination to subvert these governments, will you then interfere for your own security, whilst you may have friends and allies on the continent? Should the latter be your wise and patriotic resolve, and should you, in that event, desire the co-operation of my country, it will be given by the government and sustained by the people, with zeal and unanimity.

I know nothing, since the days of the crusades that could excite in America a feeling so deep, universal and enthusiastic, or which would call so many millions, if necessary, of my countrymen, as an invitation from you to your children in America, to fight together the last great triumphant battles for the liberties of man. It would be a certain and an easy victory, achieved chiefly by the naval forces of England and America; and, succeeding this victory, there would then be enduring peace and extended commerce.

Indeed, I doubt not, that if England and America would inform the continental despots that they must not intervene beyond their own limits to overthrow other governments, merely because they are free, that such an annunciation would arrest their march in 1852 as it did in 1820, and accomplish the same result without the necessity of war and bloodshed."

The inhabitants of Southampton have presented to their Mayor, Mr. Andrew, a magnificent service of plate, valued at $25,000. Mr. Crosley, the American Consul was present at the banquet and made a speech, in the course of which he said:

"People imagine that there is a vast difference between us in America and you in England. We are republican—you are called monarchical—but I maintain that you are republican, that is a monarch is to govern you; we are republican with a president as our chief magistrate.—(Cheers.)

LIABILITY OF TELEGRAPHS.—*Important Decision.*—A case of Edward Shields vs. The Washington and New Orleans Telegraph Company, was tried before the Fifth District Court, New Orleans, a few days ago, which determined several points of much interest to the community generally and to Telegraph companies and those having dealings with them. The plaintiff sued for $164 damages, arising from the incorrect transmission of a telegraphic despatch, in which the word sixty six was substituted in the price of oats for fifty six, the correct number. The Company refunded the cost of the despatch, but resisted any liability incurred by the mistake of the operator. As this is the first case of the kind tried, the principles laid down by the Court are very interesting and important, as governing other cases. Judge Buchanan charged directly against any liability incurred by the Company, for mistakes of this kind; because uncontrollable influences from atmospheric causes are likely to derange the wires and pervert a telegraphic message. It is unreasonable to apply the doctrine which applies to common carriers to a case like the present. The carrier is responsible for the merchandise entrusted to his care; but that merchandise has an appreciated value. The Judge says:—

What, on the contrary, is the test of appreciation of a despatch like that which the plaintiff received in this instance from his correspondent? The despatch read or said, oats fifty-six, bran one-ten, corn seventy-three, hay twenty-five.—The persons who sent the despatch made no explanation to the operator, and without explanation, how could the operator know whether the numbers in question referred to dollars and cents or to bushels and bales? Again, how could the operator know whether the said despatch conveyed an order to purchase or an account of sales? and if he were bound to infer the former, what information did the despatch convey to his mind of the extent of the order?—The meaning of the despatch was a secret to all but the parties corresponding. Under these circumstances the value of the message transmitted was inappreciable, and this telegraph company had no means of knowing the extent of the responsibility which ought to be involved in its correct transmission, upon the principles contended for by the counsel for the plaintiff.

The judgment was for the plaintiff to the amount of three dollars and fifty cents—the costs of the message—which the Company had offered to refund, and the costs of the Court.

ILLINOIS FOR GEN. SCOTT!!—The New York Tribune of December 30, contains the following:

"Illinois and the Presidency.—An Illinoise correspondent, forwarding us an account of the choice of Delegates from that State to the proposed Whig National Convention, (anticipated by Telegraph) says:

"Illinois will cast a unanimous vote in the Convention for Gen. Scott."

Thus the ball rolls on. General Scott is sweeping the country this year preparatory to his triumphant nomination and election of the Presidency next year.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1852.

Hon. John Dickey, a member of the 30th and several preceding Congresses, was to-day nominated Marshal of the western district of Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Irvine, who resigned. No more des erving or better qualified man could have been selected, and the appointment will doubtless be a popular one in the district with men of both parties.

There is quite an animated contest for the post of charge to Copenhagen. The choice seems to be betwe en Hon. John Ogle of Penn., Mr. Goddard, Chief Clerk of the Department of the Interior, and Mr. Markoe of the State Department, a gentleman who has indisputable claims to a distinguished place among the *haut ton*, but whose pretensions to political consideration are not so free from doubt.

The House of Representatives to-day, by a majority of two to one, passed the resolution for giving Kossuth a courteous reception. On a former occasion I said that the very meagre force drummed up by the opposition to Kossuth in the Senate on the actual vote by yeas and nays, reminded one of a tremendous cannonade, with a most prodigal expenditure of powder, but *without* shot, shell, or hurtful missile of any kind. Your compositors left out the modest but important particle *without*, and so spoiled the simile. It will do however to illustrate the feebleness of the anti Kossuth men in the House in action, compared with the terrible clatter they made while marshalling for the fray. Brag and blaster were the strength of their game, that is quite plain. Your representative, Mr. Howe, left his bed, to which he has been several days confined by a distressing neuralgia, to vote in favor of the resolution.

The reception of Governor Kossuth in the Senate to-day was simple, but deeply impressive. He appeared at the bar of the Senate at one o'clock, accompanied by the committee delegated to wait on him, and by the sergeant at arms. The chairman of the committe addressed the President, and said "we present to the Senate Louis Kossuth." The President and the Senators rose, and Gov. Kossuth was conducted to a seat which had been provided for him, and the Senate immediately adjourned. The members of that dignified and illustrious body were then severally presented to their guest. The ceremony occupied an hour. At the same time were presented to the Governor many private gentleme with ladies. The Governor and his party, who, I should have mentioned, accompanied him into the Senate Chamber, were conducted through the Rotunda and shown the paintings and statuary by General Cass, after which they left the Capitol and returned to their lodgings. The order of proceedings observed was the same as in the case of Gen. Lafayette. It is probable that the presentation will take place in the House on Wednesday morning.—The congressional dinner will take place in the evening of that day. There will be plates (with knives and forks) for two hundred and forty guests. It will be strictly an official affair, and therefore, probably a dull one. There are only *forty* invitations given outside of the Senate and House, of whom 150 members and 50 Senators are expected to be present. Of the forty specially invited, there are three judges of the Supreme Court, the Cabinet, the editors of the daily press of this city, the mayor, the marshal and district attorney, and fifteen of the *suite* of Mr. Kossuth. I believe etiquette does not permit the President to dine out. I understand that Chief Justice Taney considers that it would not be proper for him to be present, whether on religious, political or judicial grounds, I am at a loss to imagine. Gov. Kossuth brought down upon himself and his cause, the wrath of an arrogant Romish prelate in New York by stating the fact that Hungary was a Protestant country, and that in battling for its freedom it had been compelled to fight against the despotism of Rome as well as the tyranny of Vienna.—The influence which induced a CARDINAL HUGHES —A PRINCE, by creation, of the Holy Roman Empire—to fulminate his anathems against Kossuth and Hungarian liberty, may have extended farther than New York.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet appeared officially, at which I am surprised. It appears to be peddled out in very homeopathical doses, for I see in most of the newspapers I take up extracts from the forthcoming report. When the editors and merchants are done with it, it would certainly be no more than civil to let Congress have a glance at it. It is said that the last man who pays his half dollar sees as much of the elephant as the first, but still the latter feels better satisfied that he has got his money's worth. Congress, however, has no chance in a scrimmage with such very adroit people as *will* sometimes get into the treasury, despite the sternest and most austere secretaries. And Mr. Corwin can't be too rose for the life of him.

I forgot to add that on Thursday, the 8th, there is to be a good dinner to Kossuth by the Jackson Association and the citizens generally, at Jackson Hall, which will doubtless be a lively and pleasant affair, as beside the democrats and whigs many ladies will be present. JUNIUS.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

HARRISBURGH, Dec. 6th, 1852.

At 11 o'clock, the House was called to order by the Clerk, Wm. Jack.

Upon calling the roll, 96 members answered to their names.

On motion, the House proceeded to the election of Speaker, the Clerks acting as tellers.

After counting the votes, it was found that

John S. Rhey had received	56 votes.
John Acker,	34 votes.

John S. Rhey receiving a majority of the votes present, was declared duly elected, and was escorted to the Chair by John Acker, Esq., and made a very pertinent little speech, expressing his gratitude for the honor conferred on him, and said that he would defend the interests of the Old Keystone to the last. After administering the oath of office to the different members, the House adjourned.

SENATE.—At 3 o'clock, P. M., this honorable body was called to order by the Speaker.

Mr. Matthias, on calling the roll, all the members were in their seats, and answered to their names.

On motion, the Senate proceeded to the election of Speaker. After making three unsuccessful ballots, the body adjourned until to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The result of the different ballots for Speaker was the following:

	1st.	2d.	3d.
John H. Walker,	16	15	15
Henry A. Muhlenberg,	15	15	15
Thomas Carson,	1	1	1

Mr. Hamilton, Native, not voting on the last two ballots.

Yours truly, IRON CITY.

KOSSUTH "SUBSTANTIAL AID" MEETING IN PHILADELPHIA.—A large meeting in favor of "Kossuth and Hungary" took place at the Chinese Museum, Philadelphia, on Saturday evening last. Judge Kane, of the U. S. District Court, presided, and delivered an address on taking the chair, during which he advocated the right of the United States to interpose in behalf of the cause of freedom and free institutions in Europe, when assailed by the powers of despotism, and quoted from Vattel, to show we had the right to interfere.

Judge Kelly then read a long and eloquent letter from Gov. Kossuth, expressing his confidence in the hope that Pennsylvania would not remain indifferent to the cause of Hungary, and that they would carry out whatever they promised.

Jas. Page followed in a brief speech, and concluded by offering the Harrisburg resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Letters from the Hon. Thos. S. Bell, Thos. B. Florence, Ex-Gov. Wm. H. Seward, of N. Y., G. A. Gwin, and others, were read. Col. Florence remitted some "substantial aid" to the cause, and Gov. Seward inclosed the following as a "sentiment:"

"Cashier of the Bank of Auburn, N. Y.—Pay to the order of John W. Ashmead, Esq., for Gov. Kossuth, fifty dollars. WM. H. SEWARD."

The letters were warmly applauded, after which Dr. Elder read an address to the people of the United States, claiming the interference of our government in behalf of Hungary.

Several other gentlemen, including Judge Kelly and Col. Small, addressed the meeting in favor of intervention, and resolutions were adopted to aid Hungary in spite of diplomacy, and urging the people of the United States to instruct their representatives in Congress to join in a national declaration that if one nation interferes with another, all the other nations have the right to interpose to prevent such interference. Committees were also appointed to take up collections to aid Hungary.

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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. sauthky

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 inner 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 Sleeper & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. Bellers, 67 Wood street; B. A. Fahnestock, & Co., corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, D. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor, S. M. KIER.

Office 84 Fourth st., Pittsburgh. de19-1&w1T

☞ Farmers, if you know your interest, always keep on hand at least one bottle of H. if Parrell's Arabian Liniment. It will be the means of saving (if not either a horse or cow before the year is out, depend upon it; and if any of your family have cuts, burns, sprains, rheumatism, stiff joints, sore throat, tooth ache, &c. it will cure them also without any possible doubt; and it will allay the most severe pain in a few minutes. Every bottle you buy will do good enough to equal twenty times the cost. [See advertisement.]

☞ LIVER PILLS.—These Pills, discovered by Dr. McLane, and which bear his name, were first used to his own practice. In a few years they attracted the attention of other physicians, and thence passed into general use. For curing all diseases of the liver, they act with certainty and regularity. The patient soon feels the removal of disease, until he is well. Too effect is almost magical; and after swallowing drugs and medicines of another description, the sufferer finds himself relieved at once. Diseases of the Liver are very common in this country, and are so frightful in their character as they are frequent in occurrence. Are you troubled with any of the numerous complaints which originate in a diseased state of the Liver? Purchase Dr. McLane's Pills, and be relieved at once.

Read the above, and remember that we have a thousand testimonials to substantiate their efficacy.

To be had of all the principal druggists.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,

jan9-1&2w1TW No. 60 Wood st.

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. HOON
Vice President—JOSEPH MILLIGAN,
Treasurer—DAVID S. LEECH,
Secretary—T. A. DUNN.

☞ See advertisement in another part of this paper. jan9-y

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, President,
SAMUEL I. MARSHALL, Sec'y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION, and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.
Wm. Stanley,	S. M. Kier,
Hugh D. King,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Lefevre,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Filbert,
Edward Heazelton,	J. Schwamm,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.
Isaac M. Pennock,	

jy5

Library Meeting.

THE regular Annual Meeting of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Company of Pittsburgh, will be held at the Reading Room, on Monday evening the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at which time the Annual Reports will be read, and a Board of Trustees be elected for the ensuing year will take place.

ALEX. WILKINS, Sec'y.

jan10-2

For Rent,

A VERY convenient House, suitable for accommodating Boarders, in the central part of the city. The family occupying the premises, would prefer it to an agreeable and respectable person, and occupy a part of the house as boarders. Possession can be given immediately. Address J. E. H., Box 203, Pittsburgh Post Office. jan10-dtf

Banking and Exchange Office.

THE highest market price paid in par funds for American Eagles.

Exchange on the Eastern Cities for sale.

Current funds bought and sold.

Collections made in the West.

Stocks bought and sold on commission.—by

A. H. RING, Fourth st.

jan10

Pittsburgh Gas Company.

25 SHARES of this Stock for sale by

jan10 A. WILKINS & CO.

Preserves.

PRESERVED Peaches; Pine Apples;
Pears; Limes;
Quince; Plums, for sale by
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.,
Grocers and Tea Dealers.

jan10

JELLIES AND JAMS—

Grape Jelly; Currant Jelly;
Quince " Fresh Damson Jam;
Apple " Raspberry "
Strawberry Jelly, Blackberry "
WM. A. McCLURG & CO.,
256 Liberty st

jan10

(Chronicle copy.)

LARD—16 bbls. and 9 kegs prime, just received and for sale by

A. CULBERTSON,
195 Liberty st.

jan10

TEAS—150 hf. chests Y. Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas, on hand, for sale by

A. CULBERTSON

jan10

TOBACCO—100 bxs. Manufactured, choice brands, on hand and for sale by

A. CULBERTSON.

jan10

GROUND NUTS—25 sacks now landing per Jane Franklin, for sale by

ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
Water and Front sts.

jan10

FEATHERS—43 sacks landing per Jane Franklin, for sale by

I. DICKEY & CO., Water and Front sts.

jan10

SILK WARP COBURGS!—This desirable article, for Black Dresses, to be found at the store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD,
Northeast cor. Fourth and Market sts.

jan10

CANTON FLANNELS—For 9, 10, and 12¼ cents per yard—the lowest, supposed to be found at the store of

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD.

jan10

SUNDRIES—20,000 lbs. Hulk Pork, prime; 10 bbls. Cloverseed;
10 " Small White Beans.

Rec'd per steamer Pilot, and for sale by

SAMUEL P. SHRIVER & CO.,
120 and 122 Second street.

jan10

RICE—12 tierces prime, for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

COFFEE—200 bags prime Rio, for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

TOBACCO—75 boxes sas'd brands, of 5's and pound lump, for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

TEAS—50 hf. chests Y. H., Imp'l, & H'k; 50 boxes Y. H. and Imperial; for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

WOOL—16 sacks Kentucky, for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

FLAX SEED—1 bbl. and 1 sack for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

FEATHERS—12 sacks Kentucky, a prime article, for sale by

RIEY, MATTHEWS & CO.

jan10

CALIFORNIA BLANKETS—

1 case Grey Mix Blankets;
1 " Drab
2 cases Brown Flannels;
2 Barred
1 case Red " for sale by

MURPHY & LEE.

jan10

CLOVER SEED & WINDOW GLASS—100 bush. Clover seed;
150 boxes Glass, 10x14, 10x12, and 8x12, for sale by

MURPHY & LEE.

jan10

Dissolution.

THE firm of Covode & Cole, Agents of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., is dissolved by mutual consent, from this date. All accounts and claims will be settled by John Covode.

JOHN COVODE.
JOHN F. COLE.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 1, '52.—jan2d

Partnership Notice.

I HAVE this day associated with me Thos. GRAHAM, and the Agency of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. will be hereafter conducted under the style of "Covode & Graham."

JOHN COVODE.

Pittsburgh, January 1, 1852.

JOHN COVODE.....THOMAS GRAHAM.

COVODE & GRAHAM, Agents of Penna. Railroad Co., corner of Penn and Wayne sts., Canal Basin, Pittsburgh, Pa. jan10

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE subscribers, agents for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., are now prepared to receipt freight through during the winter to Philadelphia, at the following rates:

For all first class goods and wool.....$1.25 ₩ 100 lbs.
For Bacon, Butter, Lard, Tallow, and all heavy freights.....$1.00 "

TIME—FIVE DAYS.

COVODE & GRAHAM, Agents,
corner Penn and Wayne streets.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 10, 1852.

Dissolution.

THE partnership between the subscribers, under the name of J. COPLEY & CO., for the purpose of making Fire Brick, Pot Clay, &c., expired on the 1st inst., by limitation.

JOSIAH COPLEY,
JN