PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY, MORNING, JAN. 20, 1852.

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

TICKETS FOR THE KOSSUTH FESTIVAL.—Persons wishing to procure tickets for the Kossuth Festival will find the committee in waiting at Philo Hall, any time to-day, after 10 o'clock, A. M. and during the evening. A few choice seats can still be had, if application is made soon. A good many seats can be had for the minimum price, $3. We hope those who intend to take seats will apply without delay.

KOSSUTH WILL NOT ARRIVE TO-DAY. The deep snow on the mountains has prevented the arrival of Kossuth, and all the arrangements will, of necessity, have to be deferred. Telegraphic despatches inform us that large forces of men were employed clearing the track, and it is possible that the trains may be able to make their trips to-day. Kossuth was, yesterday, still at Hollidaysburg, where he spent the Sabbath, but is expected to start for Pittsburgh this morning. The probability is that he will arrive here on to-morrow, Wednesday, morning. We shall be able to learn of the exact time of his arrival as soon as he reaches Greensburgh, of which due notice will be given. All the arrangements as to procession, etc., will be carried out as announced—the change of day from Tuesday to Wednesday, and if need be to Thursday, making no change in any of the previously contemplated arrangements.

Should Kossuth arrive on Wednesday, the Festival at Masonic Hall, will take place on Thursday at 2 o'clock.

After writing the above, we learned from a despatch from Hollidaysburg, sent at nine o'clock last evening, that it was found impossible to cross the mountains in the cars. Capt. Karns, who has charge of the arrangements for bringing Kossuth to Pittsburgh, left Hollidaysburg last evening for Blairsville, in a sleigh, to break the road, and procure relays of horses, and the party will follow this morning in sleighs. It is now uncertain when Kossuth will arrive. He may reach here on Wednesday afternoon, and may not get in until Thursday morning.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.—Our citizens will discover, by a telegraphic despatch, under the appropriate head, that desperate efforts are making to induce the Legislature to pass a resolution withdrawing the suit of the State against the Wheeling Bridge. These efforts proceed from Hempfield Railroad influence, and are a blow aimed especially at Pittsburgh.

This suit has now been pending for some two or three years. It has been conducted with great ability on both sides, and the subject has been most fully and elaborately investigated. It is one of exceeding importance to the West, as other bridges are contemplated across the Ohio and other great navigable streams. The members of the Supreme Court have doubtless made up their minds, and are ready to deliver their opinion. At this moment, the friends of the Bridge step in, and endeavor to nullify all this vast labor by persuading the Legislature to withdraw the suit.

The people of Pennsylvania have referred this question to the highest tribuna of the country, and are content to abide its decision, be it favorable or adverse. Why cannot the other party do the same? Do they know that they have violated law and justice, and desire to avoid the penalty they have incurred, by coaxing the Legislature into a compliance with their wishes?

Let us have this question of bridges across the Ohio settled now, and forever. It is eminently proper that it should be. It is best for all parties, and it will save immense trouble and expense hereafter. All the labor and expense of this suit have been incurred. Why lose all the benefit of this, and leave the ground to be gone over again?

Should the Legislature withdraw this suit, it will disgrace itself in the eyes of the whole country, and it cannot prevent the suspicion that improper motives have influenced its action. The members should recollect that the State is largely interested in the free and unobstructed navigation of the Ohio river, and that all the heavy western produce which passes over our canals is conveyed on the river in large steamboats, and at full stages of water. If the suit is withdrawn, unlimited license will be taken to build bridges at heights convenient to the different localities, with but little regard to the facilities of navigation. In high water, large boats cannot pass under the Wheeling Bridge, and Wheeling is for the time being, the head of navigation. What is to hinder Cincinnati from building one still lower, and thus prevent all boats from passing, and compel them to commence and end their trips there?

In every point of view, it is important that the case should be judicially decided, and set at rest forever; and we most earnestly protest against any action of the Legislature to withdraw the suit.

We suggest the propriety of our citizens holding a meeting, as soon as practicable, to take action to secure our rights. A committee ought to be despatched to Harrisburgh to watch our interests in this behalf.

After the above was in type, we received the following communication:

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 19, 1852.

To William Larimer, Jr.

There is pending a joint resolution to discontinue the Wheeling Bridge Case. T. PENN.

To the Editor Gazette.

SIR:—I furnish you with a copy of a telegraphic dispatch, sent by our attentive member, Mr. Penny, to Gen. Larimer. Please publish the same with such heading and such remarks as may rivet the attention of the citizens of Pittsburgh, who have an interest in the river trade, to this high-handed measure—the result of a combination between the people of Virginia and the Hempfield Railroad Company to bring indelible disgrace upon the State, and frustrate the navigating and commercial interests of Pittsburgh. You are well aware that this case has been twice argued in the Supreme Court of the United States, that the final argument was made by my partner, Mr. Staunton, upon the Report of Chancellor Walworth, which was adverse to the Bridge; that we are daily looking for the decision of that Court, which every professional man, who has examined the case, believes will be in favor of the State of Pennsylvania, and will require that great nuisance and obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio river, the Wheeling Bridge, shall be abated.

The attempt now in progress to discontinue the cause, after the enormous expense to which the citizens of Pittsburgh and the State has been put in maintaining our State rights, and the immense labor that has been undergone in procuring the testimony necessary to prove that the Wheeling Bridge is a nuisance to the navigation of the Ohio river, and the voluminous publications which were necessary for illustration in the case, ought to be met, and I trust will be, with promptness and firmness by the citizens of Pittsburgh, who are so deeply interested in the matter.

Yours, respectfully, &c., CHARLES SHALER.

Pittsburgh, January 19, 1852.

LATER.—A call for a meeting will be found in our column of Home Matters.

THE OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Three Locomotives, one preceding the cars to clear the snow from the track, and the other two attached to the express train, left Pittsburg yesterday morning, the Superintendent resolving if possible not to discontinue the regular trips. The express train had not returned at ten o'clock last night, the depth of the snow, having probably retarded its movements. The accomodation train arrived at three o'clock, having made but one trip during the day.

Winter's Dioramic is as attractive as ever. Most of the dissolving views are different from those first exhibited, and represent some fine old scenes on the Rhine. A beautiful picture of the interior of Madeline' Cathedral, changing from light to night, when it is brilliantly illuminated has been added. They will be exhibiting this week except Thursday.

Yesterday morning the thermometer was 14 below zero at Louisville, and 8 degrees below zero at Cincinnati. As the wind is from the S., we may look for cold weather here by morning.

COUNTY RAILROAD BONDS.—The case affecting the validity of County Railroad Bonds, in Ohio, has been decided. The Zanesville Courier, learns from a gentleman direct from Columbus, that the opinion of the Court was delivered on Thursday morning last. It gives no decision on the main question, as to the constitutionality of the laws authorising counties to subscribe to the capital stock of railroads, upon an affirmative vote of the people. The Court decided that they had no jurisdiction of the case, and that the motion to dissolve the injunction must be made in the Court of Common Pleas. The opinion of the Court was delivered by Judge Spalding, who added, that "without wishing to be understood as committing the Court, or a single member thereof," his own opinion was that the laws were unconstitutional.

As Judge Spalding's official term ends in a few weeks, and nothing was said by any of the other judges, there is no reason to infer that any of the other judges, concurred with him.

Our informant adds that a very able argument in favor of the constitutionality of the laws had been submitted by Mr. Vinton, counsel for the Cincinnati and Belpre Road.

OHIO—KOSSUTH RESOLUTIONS. The House resolutions, which we published some days since, were rejected by the Senate, and the following series have since passed both Houses by very large majorities, after a warm debate on the whole subject, which lasted several days. They are strong in favor of intervention to enforce non-intervention, as they can well be made, and declare intervention to put down liberty in Hungary, an insult to America. They are as follows:

Resolved, That the war in which Hungary was lately seemingly overcome, was a struggle in behalf of the great principles which underlie the structure of our own government, vindicated by the bloody battles of eight years; and that we cannot be indifferent to their fate, whatever be the arena in which the struggle for their vitality goes on.

Resolved, That an attack in any form upon them, is impliedly an attack upon us—an armed intervention against them is in effect, an insult to us—that any narrowing of the sway of those principles, is a most dangerous weakening of our own influence and power; and that all such combinations of kings against people should be regarded by us now, as they were in 1776; and so far as circumstances will admit the parallel, should and will be so treated.

Resolved, That we are proud to recognize in Louis Kossuth, the constitutional Governor of Hungary, the heroic personification of those great principles; and that as such, and in token and pledge of our profound sympathy with him, and the high cause he so greatly respects, we tender him, in behalf of two millions of Freemen, a hearty welcome to the Capital of the State of Ohio.

Kossuth's reception in the United States is noticed (says the New York Sun) at great length in England by the journals. The London Morning Chronicle, in an article upon the demonstrations in America, remarks that it is not among the least insignificant phenomena of the present day that the American people have lately evinced an unmistakable ambition to mix themselves in the affairs of Europe, and to take a part in that contest of principles which must ultimately decide the fate of the European Commonwealth. It says:

We are compelled to recognise the high value and importance of displays which, despite all drawbacks, indicate a healthy vigor of opinion and political action, and a sound and generous state of feeling. It has been made clear to the world that the people of America can rise above selfish considerations, and that they are anxious to support the cause of political progress. If this be so, the separation of the old and the new world has ceased to exist—both are knit together by a community of interests. The United States have taken their place, and assuredly it will not be a secondary one, in the great European Commonwealth of nations."

Other journals of equal influence express similar sentiments; and this is one of the signs of a change of opinion in England respecting the position and influence of the United States.

On the other hand, the London Morning Post of the 24th devotes a long article to a severe criticism upon Hon. J. R. Walker's letter on the European position and foreign policy of England. After quoting portions of this letter, the Post exclaims:

The Lord deliver us from these firebrand apostles of peace, and these despotic and tyrannical missionaries of liberty! In the Western world too confined a theatre for the piratical enterprise of the Yankees? And is there not room in the wide Pacific for their buccaneers? Will nothing content them short of doing to Europe as they have attempted to do to Cuba?

THE UNITED STATES AND AUSTRIA.—We had some doubt about the statement that reached us by the telegraph, a few days ago, stating, that Mr. Hulsemann, the Austrian *Chargé d'Affaires*, had written a note complaining of the part which Mr. Webster bore in the Congressional Banquet in honor of Kossuth. But its truth is confirmed, and it is even more offensive than the telegraph had represented it, inasmuch as the note was addressed directly to the President, instead of the Secretary of State, as though Mr. Webster had lost diplomatic caste by taking Kossuth by the hand. We may look out for another refreshing letter to Hulsemann.

The matter is noticed in several papers. We take the following from the Washington correspondence of the North American:

It is announced to me, from a respectable but unofficial source, that Mr. Hulsemann *chargé d'affaires* from Austria, has addressed a formal communication to the President directly—thus overstepping the proprieties of official intercourse—complaining of the presence of the Secretary of State at the Kossuth dinner, and of the sentiments expressed by him on that occasion. Whether Mr. Webster may consider it proper, under such circumstances, to send his passports or to give him a second edition of a "certain letter" to which he referred in the speech, is more than I can venture to predict, in the absence of fuller information. The public will understand that the present information is given with the qualification of the foregoing facts, as it is no part of my practice or inclination to make statements without authority in every instance.

A subsequent telegraphic despatch from the same source, under the date of 15th inst., runs thus:

The letter from the Chevalier Hulsemann to the President, referred to in my regular communication of last night, was transmitted yesterday, after the purpose to do so was openly announced. It has not yet reached the Department of State, but it will be received there to-day. The President and Mr. Webster had a private consultation on the subject this morning. It is not improbable that the Chevalier's passports will be presented to him.

TESTIMONIAL TO GOV JOHNSTON.—A large number of the friends and admirers of Gov. Johnston, in Philadelphia, have had manufactured for him and his lady a service of plate at a cost of $980. The present consists of a silver waiter, three feet in length; two pitchers, each seventeen inches in height; a tea set, comprising six pieces; a pair of goblets; cake baskets twelve napkin-rings; fish knives; butter knives; forks, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

Mr. Mallory, the new Senator from Florida, poured a broadside of his heaviest metal into the mizen shrouds of Commodore Stockton, in relation to the flogging of sailors in the Navy.—The young Senator from Florida was, of course, in favor of the lash. His location affords a guaranty for that Stockton, who, by the way, has won true laurels by his late speech on this subject, will probably return the fire with a heavy interest, and will, I confidently anticipate, badly cripple his adventurous adversary.

The debate in the Senate yesterday on the printing business almost secures the important object of having the results of the census published in a suitable style, and by consequence disposes of the barefaced scheme of making a miserable job of it to sustain the Union newspaper. Final action on the subject was postponed three weeks, in order to give time for the completion of the volume of returns for the State of Maryland, which but for gross neglect of his engagements on the part of the printer, would have been in the hands of the members six weeks ago. The features of the plan on which this publication is made, are, first, a historical sketch of the State as to population, settlement, and resources; second, a survey of each county as to soil, water, and capabilities, for sustaining inhabitants; third, a thorough inquiry into the geology of the State, developing the nature of its rocks, the amount and location of its useful minerals, and presenting a connected view of its resources as they lie beneath the surface.—Fourthly, a general review of the progress in population and wealth during the last decade, and since the foundation of the government, embracing observations upon immigration and emigration, the influences of races, employments, &c., upon the condition of the community.

Each one of these prominent divisions will be found useful and valuable to particular classes of intelligent men, but I think that the parts relating to the geographical and topographical surveys of the State, will meet with the greatest. What, for example, would commend itself more to the approval of the people of Pennsylvania, than a document in a compact and readable form, prepared and issued to them at the expense of the General Government, presenting a condensed account of her iron, coal, and copper mines, her beds of marl and lime, her quarries of freestone and marble, her forests and water power, in connection with the population, tables, and statistical returns. As very large numbers of such a document would be struck off, it would cost a surprisingly small sum in comparison with its value.

Separate the printing of necessary public documents from the support of wretched party hacks at the seat of government, and we shall hear no more of the waste and corruption to which that business has given rise.

It is not the fact that the firing into the Prometheus has been disavowed and apologized for by the British Government. Palmerston went out about the time of the reception of our demands, so that he could not respond to it. He was a hard subject to deal with in such cases, and I think the prospect of a satisfactory settlement is a little improved by his retirement—but still we have only a prospect. I do not think we ever shall receive any adequate reparation for that outrage, unless we take it. We ought to hold the sham authorities of San Juan responsible, and if we did so, we should hear no more of British lieutenants collecting Mosquito bills by firing into our ships. Bring their huts about their ears by a dozen round shot, and if their British allies or masters interfeared for their protection, then give *them* as many hundred. That and nothing else will settle the mosquito question.

Old Bullion has got back from St. Louis.—The ostensible purpose of his return east is to arrange the final terms, and receive the first instalment of one hundred thousand dollars on the bargain and sale of Freemont's real estate claims in California. That magnificent operation is disposed of by the last European news, which states that the London capitalists have declined purchasing such a title as Colonel Freemont holds. Col. Benton's mission is of a political character. He will run for Congress in St. Louis, but the hards and softs wont harmonize, so the Colonel will be beaten. What then?—Why Colonel B. expects that William O. Butler will be chosen, and if so, the Ex-Senator from Missouri will be his Secretary of State. That is a point in the programme which may be considered perfectly agreed upon. It is surprising how naturally *all the* Barnburners, late disorganizers, are sliding back into their old positions of managers in the party. JUNIUS.

EUROPEAN REACTION.—The free expression of sympathy in this country in behalf of the advocates of liberal institutions in Europe, in connection with the enthusiastic reception that has been awarded to Kossuth by the people and by corporate bodies wherescover he has gone since his arrival on our shores must be expected to cause dissatisfaction among the monarchists everywhere in Europe. It is only the distance at which we are removed from the despotic nations of the old world that prevents a more decided manifestation of hostility. A Berlin journal, the New Prössian Gazette, refers to the strong republican feelings of the American people, and to the danger which may be apprehended by European monarchies from the constant emanation of republican principles, ideas and sympathies from this great reservoir of free thoughts and free speech. From an article of some length in that journal we quote the following:

Europe is now in a very unusual situation, in the face of which it would be superfluous to doubt as to the measures which must be taken according to the internal, fundamental laws of right and legitimacy. Even before the middle of the next year, with the return of Kossuth and Kinkel, the attack will be made, and the regular governments of Europe, the monarchies, and especially the German government, must unite in a general system of defence. For we must not conceal from ourselves, that however weak and contemptible an enemy may appear, if he strikes without intermission and without being himself wounded, he will in the end remain master of the battle field. What measures must be taken against this obvious, threatening danger? I will endeavor to point out here the result of my own consideration and of the reflections of a considerable number of clear-seeing conservatives. As for direct measures of retaliation, *si et arma*, these can only be carried out through France, England and Russia, and their commercial relations place insurmountable difficulties in the way of the two first named powers. A formal rupture with the American Union on the part of the German States would become a naval war, in which notwithstanding the mediocrity of their maritime power (?) the former would become the attacking party. For this reason it is obviously unavoidably necessary for Germany besides Austria, and, out of the Adriatic, to have a sufficient number of ships of war to protect her coast and commerce against the attack which will be forcibly made from America and Denmark, for the latter power is ever the ready ally, when it concerns an attack upon the territory, the honor, and the welfare of the German States.

At present the measures of Germany against the United States must assume a defensive character, a strict *surveillance* of all travellers coming directly or indirectly from America, and expulsion from the country of the American emissaries who may be caught *in flagranti delictu* in political intrigues, and of those who circulate destructive documents, the revoking of the *exequatur* of all consular agents, who abuse their station, as the Consul at Southampton and many others have done, as well as the expulsion of the American Plenipotentiaries, if their Government officially injures the crowns in any way, or if they themselves convert their residences into revolutionary agencies; these are the measures which appear to be both indispensable and adapted to the emergency, and in regard to which it is of the greatest importance that the Governments should act in unison.

The Americans are an energetic race, full of contempt for the rights of foreign countries—a race who, from a long course of impunity, are filled with the belief that they have no retaliation, or any other measures of defence to fear from the States of Europe. They are deaf to every remonstrance, but they concern themselves with undertakings in which only useful dangers are incurred and trifling sums are at stake. A firm, determined tone, on the part of the German Courts, would make them shrink back.—Accustomed to bring everything before the public, they would consult in confused astonishment, if the Governments of Europe should make a solemn appeal against them to the obvious principles of right, and to the eternal laws of justice. We must speak to the Americans in determined and clear language. They live in a land where there are many honest and thoughtful citizens, who bear with sadness the yoke of a deluded multitude, and who would become, though perhaps after a struggle, useful assistants of Europe, if they could show Europe to their fellow-citizens, watching the dangers which threaten her, standing armed upon her coast, determined to endure no disgrace.

The instinct of self preservation is quite as strong no doubt in a monarchy as it is in a Republic. The upholders of monarchy are as strongly impressed, we may suppose, with convictions in favor of that system as we are in behalf of our institutions. We can therefore see nothing extraordinary in the repugnance which monarchists evince at the demonstrations made on this side of the water, from time to time, against despotic systems of Government and in eulogy and exaltation of republican forms.

A mutual repugnance in fact is a matter of course. We are accustomed to associate the ideas of tyranny and oppression with despotic government, and to consider it a species of rule degrading to civilized man and destructive of all hopes of his improvement; they, on their side, connect the idea of republicanism with popular turbulence, anarchy and the wildest excesses subversive of order, and of all rights of property and of protection to life.

It is usual with European journals to expatiate upon their notions of republicanism, by which they mean the licentiousness of mobs; we are so accustomed to this style of depreciation that it causes no sensation either of surprise or of irritation. They may go on to the full extent of misrepresentation, aggravated by an uneasy feeling of political malignity. They may exhaust the whole force of falsehood and explore the entire range of defamation.—They can neither impair our confidence in our republican institutions, as we maintain them, nor excite dissentions among our people, nor regard for one moment the majestic growth of the Republic, nor diminish in one iota the effective influence which this country exercises and is destined to exercise upon the civilization of the world.

The defensive or retaliatory measures suggested by the writer in the Berlin journal indicate a high degree of sensitiveness and are chiefly ridiculous.—If the expressions of sympathyon the part of our people in behalf of distressed fugitives from European oppression, and in behalf of the cause of freedom in Europe generally, are distasteful to loyal Prussians or others, the unpleasantness of the thing is one of those ills from which life cannot be all ways exempt, and which had better be borne with fortitude than be allowed to exasperate, and produce undignified waspishness or puerile petulance. The grievance, if it be one, cannot be helped, but must be endured with such philosophy as may be at command. So long as despotism is tyrannical in Europe so long will the public sentiment of the American people hold it in abhorrence.—*Baltimore American.*

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

DIRECT RAILROAD TO CINCINNATI!

MR. EDITOR: To a disinterested spectator it seems passing strange, that, in the controversies amongst the rival interests now seeking to establish railroad connexions between this Cincinnati, the business men of Pittsburgh should so long have overlooked the straightest, cheapest and, in a commercial point of view, by far the best railroad line to unite Pittsburgh with Cincinnati.

The present position of railroad surveys in this State and in Ohio have furnished us indisputable data, to enable us now to figure our way out of the fog in which rival interests have hitherto involved us.

The direct line from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, *the best railway route, in every sense*, will be found to be the following:

Pittsburgh to Washington, by Cork's Run and Chartiers Creek,	27 miles.
Washington to Wheeling, by the proposed route of the Hempfield RR.	81 "
Wheeling to Zanesville, by the recent surveys of the Central Ohio RR.	82 "
Zanesville, to Cincinnati, by the surveys of the Lancaster and Circleville line, and the Little Miami Railroad,	160 "
Total Pittsburgh to Cincinnati	300 "

Now by the Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Newark, Columbus, and Xenia route to Cincinnati is 311 miles—*Eleven miles longer.*

By the Ohio canal, Pennsylvania, Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, and Little Miami lines, the distance from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati will be 340 miles—*Forty miles longer.*

We invite the earnest consideration of the citizens of Pittsburgh, to the route we have developed, for the following reasons:

1st. It is undeniably the shortest.

2d. It is the cheapest.

3d. It requires the least distance of new railway (only 27 miles from here to Washington).

4th. It will be the best commercial line for business, uniting as it does, the cities of Pittsburgh and Wheeling, through the county and town of Washington.

5th. It needs no *legislation from Virginia.*

6th. It does not jeopardize the present investment of Pittsburgh in the Ohio and Pennsylvania railway.

7th. It can be constructed by the Pittsburgh and Steubenville company, under an amendment which they may procure from our present Legislature.

8th. It will reconcile more conflicting interests and draw more capital to its aid than any other can.

9th. It will tend to prevent the construction of the Hempfield line, and if it does not defeat it, will at least for the first two years, draw all the Philadelphia business through *Pittsburgh!*

10th. It is strictly practicable, even highly favorable in its engineering characteristics, and involves sufficient present subscription, and future interest to insure its completion at an early day, when it will take the Cincinnati business.

A DISINTERESTED SPECTATOR

Correspondence of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 12th.

The oppressive labors that Congress has undergone for the last six weeks, have apparently rendered them reluctant to enter upon business, and the Senate and House were rather thin this morning. Politics are first to occupy attention, and they have been in a rather foggy state, and in fact, still are so. The Democratic Senators and members are considered as holding in their hands the final control of the nomination of the Democratic National Convention.

So far as Congress can give a direction to their choice, it would now seem that General Cass is the favorite. Circumstances may yet throw him out, but he now stands pre-eminently in advance of any other Democratic candidate for the nomination. During the last fortnight, and, in fact, from the beginning of the session, Gen. Cass has been gaining ground; and he now stands a very fair chance.

He is opposed, however, by some portion of the Democratic party. The Free Soil Van Buren, Benton, Silas Wright party are opposed to him, and prefer Gen. Butler, who now stands, like General Scott, uncommitted upon the Compromise questions. Of late, too, the South have taken the alarm as to the doctrines of intervention which Kossuth has propagated and General Cass has declared himself ready to put in practice.

The Conservatism of the South is much alarmed at the impression made by the Kossuth doctrines upon Congress and the Northern Legislatures, and the Northern people, and they will support no man for the Presidency who is an avowed or suspected supporter of those doctrines. Many of Southern men were not entirely satisfied with Mr. Cass's dodging the vote on the Fugitive Slave Act; and regard the as evidence of a want of that moral stamina that is requisite, and especially for the safety of Southern rights, in the executive chief.

Mr. Buchanan is not losing strength. He has good candidates, and two ballots, as heretofore. He and General Cass will be strong enough, perhaps, to break each other down—in which case Gen. Butler may finally be the nominee of the majority. Mr. Douglass and Gov. Marcey stand ready, meanwhile, to take all the votes that others may lose. Gov. Marcey will, as is supposed, obtain the support in the Convention of two-thirds of the New York delegates. If the New England delegates throw their votes upon him; and the South then follow, as they may do, he may be the nominee finally.

☞ WORM SPECIFIC!—McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—This invaluable remedy for Worms, is rapidly supplanting all others, in public estimation. Where it is used it has produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies. "It is the best they have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it in their families.

TRAS STRAKNA, Sumner co., Tenn., Feb. 19, 1848.

"J. Kidd & Co—I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your agent last spring, which I sold out in one week, and wish I could have sold one thousand bottles by this time. If I could have got it; but not knowing when to get it, I had to wait until your agent came around. Every person that has tried McLane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen. In fact, it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of McLane's Vermifuge. W. D. ROSS."

As Worms are so prevalent among children, no family should be without it. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
Jal7:3d&w1w8 No. 60 Wood st.

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 resided 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. R. Sellers, 57 Wood street; D. 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,
ja19:d4w1T Cana Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

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

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No. 129 Wood Street,

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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. aug18:7

☞ I had been afflicted for 16 years with a severe pain in my breast and shoulders, which would compel me to keep my bed sometimes for two weeks at a time, and I was hardly able to work at all. I used H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and it cured me sound and well. I had, at the same time I used the Liniment, the worst cough I ever had in my life, and was astonished to find it cured that too. ISAAC CLAYTON.

Kickapoo, Peoria county, Ill.

DIED,

On the 19th January, at St. Louis, Mo., LOUISA M. SHEPLEY, wife of John R. Shepley, Esq., and daughter of Wm. Bell, of Allegheny city.

FESTIVAL AND SUPPER

For the Benefit of the 1st Baptist Church.

THE LADIES of the First Baptist Church would respectfully announce that they will give a FESTIVAL AND SUPPER, on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at *LAFAYETTE HALL*. The proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debt contracted by the rebuilding of their house of worship, which was destroyed by the Great Fire of 1845.

All the delicacies of the season, in connection with the Supper, will be served up in superb style.

The celebrated WHITE'S BRASS BAND is engaged for the evening. No pains will be spared to make the evening pleasant and agreeable to the Company.

Tickets to Supper, 50 cents: to be obtained at the Door, A. H. English & Co.'s Bookstore, and from the following Committee of Arrangements:

G. W. McKwan.	W. H. Everson.	H. B. Brocket.
J. Boehper, Jr.	E. D. Jones.	E. Arthurs.

☞ Admission to Refreshment Hall to those who have no tickets, 10 cents. Doors open at 5 P. M. Supper at 7 ja20

THE GRAND DIVISION OF PA., will hold an adjourned session, in Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, 1852.
Jan20:d1w4wlt SAMUEL J. PICKANDS, G. S.

Notice.

JOHN ATWELL has this day been admitted a partner in the house of
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO.,
221 Market street, Philadelphia:
WM. BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL,
18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, 1st January, 1852. ja13

WM. BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL, H. B. COCHRANE.
WM. S. WOODWARD, RALPH BAGALEY.

BAGALEY, WOODWARD & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market st., Philadelphia.
WM. BAGALEY, JOHN ATWELL, JOHN S. COCHRANE.
W. H. WOODWARD, RALPH BAGALEY.

WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 18 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
JOHN ATWELL.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A T HOLMES LITERARY DEPOT, No. 74 Third street, opposite the Post Office:
Godey's Lady's Book, for February.
Ladies' National Magazine, for February.
Pictorial Field Book, No. 19.
Amy Lawrence, a Romance; by the author of "Stanfield Hall."
London Art Journal for January.
London Labor and London Poor, Nos. 16 and 17.
Model Architect, No. 7.
Home and its Influence, a domestic story.
Sketches in France, by Alexander Dumas.
Sukerkorn her Maraine, for January: $3 a year.
Horticulturist and Cultivator for January, $1 a year.
United Presbyterian Magazine, for January, $1 a year.
Banker's Magazine, for January, $3 a year.
Harper's Magazine, for January; $3 a year.
Gilden's Dollar Magazine, $1 a year.
Eclectic Magazine, $5 a year.
Morris & Willis' Home Journal.
Godey's Lady's Book, for January; $1.50 a year.
Graham's Magazine, " $2.50 " "
Partain's " " $2.00 " "
Ladies' National Magazine, " $1.00 " "
Bible Hampers, by Capt Mayne Reid.
A large assortment of Eastern Literary Papers, always on hand, and subscriptions received at the publisher's price ja20

Steam and Hot Water Apparatus.

FOR HEATING BUILDINGS of every description, will be erected, combining Ventilation and Health, with economy and perfect and satisfactory operation. Plans for Heating Churches, Factories, Hospitals, Hotels, Private Dwellings, Schools, Rooms, Hospitals, Factories, Dwellings, Stores, Offices, &c., furnished when desired.

SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY.

To Let,

A COMFORTABLE three story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated in Penn street, fourth door from the corner of Pitt street. Possession given on the 1st of April next. Enquire of JOHN R. RALSTON, or R. HAYS. ja20

CASHMERES & DE LAINS.—A. A. MASON & CO. will close out the remainder of their Cashmeres, De Laines, and other Dress Goods, at less than importer's price. ja20

TIMOTHY SEED—10 bbls. for sale by ja20 R. DALZELL & CO.

SOLID BUTTER—2 bbls. and 2 kegs Solid Packed Butter, in store and for sale by ja20 R. DALZELL & CO.

NEW ATTRACTIONS AT
R. WINTER'S
UNRIVALLED EXHIBITION
NEW CHEMICAL DIORAMAS,
Dissolving Views, Chromatrope Views, &c.
AT LAFAYETTE HALL,
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
With the exception of Thursday evening.

THE EXHIBITION will commence with a series of new DISSOLVING VIEWS, on THE RIVER RHINE, 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 new classical Metamorphoses. The entertainment to conclude with the fanciful CHEMICAL DIORAMA, illustrative of the following subjects, supposed to all the changes peculiar to the natural day, representing nature in all its brilliancy:
MILAN CATHEDRAL, slight view, celebrating Mid-night Mass.
By particular request, the gorgeous subject representing BELSHAZZAR'S FEAST, will be repeated.
INTERIOR OF ST. MADELINE, (Paris,) slight view. Celebration of High Mass.
The favorite subject, BIRTH OF CUPID.
A DAY EXHIBITION,
On Saturday Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Tickets 25 cents only; Children under 12 half price. Doors open at 7. Exhibition commences at 7½ precisely. Full description in bills. ja19:d

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—5 bbls. rec'd and for sale by WICK & McCANDLESS.

LARD—12 pkgs. rec'd and for sale by ja19 WICK & McCANDLESS.

Wanted,

BY AN experienced Warehouse man, in a Wholesale Grocery House, a Situation at a moderate salary. Any person wanting such an obedient clerk by addressing a note to Box No. 148, Pittsburgh P. O., stating where an interview can be had. Satisfactory references given. ja12:tf

WANTED—A Competent Salesman, in the Dry Goods Store of Wm. Rhoads, Allegheny. Apply to the Proprietor, or at the Store. ja12:tf

BLOCKS, COLORS, MACHINERY AND BRUSHES, used in the manufacture of Wall Paper, will find very low offers by application to
ja12 THOMAS PALMER, 55 Market st.

TRANSPARENT & PAPER WINDOW BLINDS—For sale, at No. 55 Market street, by
ja12 THOMAS PALMER.

WALL PAPER & BORDERS—An extensive assortment, embracing every style and quality, for sale by THOMAS PALMER,
ja12 55 Market st.

SUGAR & MOLASSES—
42 bbls. N. O. Molasses, 35 hhds. Sugar,
Landing per steamer Cincinnati, and for sale by
ja12 R. DALZELL & CO., Liberty st.

BUTTER—3 bbls. prime Fresh Roll, for
ja12 [ja12] R. DALZELL & CO.

BEESWAX—2 pcs. now landing from str. Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
ja12 Water and Front sts.

GREASE—5 bbls. now landing from str. Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
ja12 Water and Front sts.

FLAX SEED & DRIED FRUIT—
7 bbls. Flax Seed;
6 " Dried Apples.
Geneva, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.,
ja12 Water and Front sts.

Continuation of the Great Semi-Annual Sale for TWENTY DAYS.

T A. A. MASON & CO.'s, 62 and 64 Market street.—All the in stock of Shawls, Silks, French Merinos, Paramattas, Alpacas, Cashmeres, De Laines, and Dress Goods, together with several other articles, will be sold down to still lower prices, for twenty days only.
ja12

MOLASSES—50 bbls. and 5 hf. bbls. Sugar House, prime, for sale by
ja13 J. B. CANFIELD.

Kossuth, Magyar and Hungarian Hats.

McCORD & CO. have just received a few dozen of these comfortable HATS, to which they would respectfully call the attention of gentlemen. ja12

MUFFS, VICTORINES, &c.—McCORD & CO., wishing to close out their block of FURS, offer them at very reduced prices. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call. ja12

SELLERS' UNRIVALLED VERMIFUGE.

FAIRFIELD, Va., Jan. 1st, 1852.

MR. R. R. SELLERS:—Your Vermifuge is decidedly the best we have in Virginia. Many new Worm Medicines appear, and are tried by families, but they soon fall back on Sellers' unrivalled Worm Killer.

Yours, &c