PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1852.

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

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.—There has been but little of interest transacted by the Legislature, since its commencement. As the session advances there will be more worth recording.

A bill to establish free banking, and one to legalise the circulation of small notes, have been introduced, but there is but little probability of their passing.

An act passed both houses, and became a law, for establishing a uniform rail road guage throughout the State. The object of the movement is to prevent the six foot guage of the New York and Erie Railroad being extended into the State. The section was submitted as an amendment to the act incorporating the Catawissa and Towanda Railroad Company, and provides that the guage of the track of said Railroad shall be the same as the guage of the track of the railroads built and owned by the State; and any and every railroad hereafter constructed through any portion of Pennsylvania, from any point east of a line running due south across the State from the State Line, beginning at the east line of Erie County, shall be of the same gauge as the railroads built and owned by the State, *and no other*—and if any Company shall hereafter build or construct a railroad having a southern or eastern connection with any railroad leading to or towards Philadelphia or Harrisburgh, of a different guage from the guage of the railroads built and owned by the State, then and in such case, all and singular the rights, powers and privileges conferred on such Company by its charter, or by any supplement thereto, shall be adjudged null and void—provided, that nothing contained herein shall be construed to apply to the "New York and Erie Railroad, to "The Tioga Railroad," to the "Lackawanna and Western Railroad," already constructed and in operation, nor to the act fixing the guages of Railroads in the county of Erie, passed the 11th March, 1851.

The act to which the guage section was appended, proposes to incorporate a Company to build a railroad to tap the New York and Erie Railroad at Waverley, a point on the State Line in the valley of the North Branch, thence through the centre of the rich and populous county of Bradford, and thence continuing due south through the counties of Sullivan and Columbia, to Catawissa on the Susquehanna river, where it will connect with the railroad extending southeastward to the head of the Schuylkill valley, and thence by the Reading Railroad to Philadelphia.

This guage law has been secured through Philadelphia influence. A letter in the *North American*, says:

"The section, it will be seen, keeps the New York influence outside of the State lines, and harmonizes the railroads of Pennsylvania into one complete system. It avoids transhipment within the State, and keeps our grasping neighbor within her own bounds; and, by binding together the interests of all the counties, will foster everywhere a good feeling for Philadelphia. Where a difference in the guage of railroads renders a transhipment at some point inevitable, it should be fixed near the boundary, for reasons so palpable and convincing as to require no comment. As every transhipment, forced by a change of guage, is equivalent to fifty miles of road, it is quite apparent that it never should take place in the middle of Pennsylvania, for that would turn the trade of the northern half of the State away from us forever.

Philadelphia, to be strong over the whole western country, must first be strong in her own State. She must first be allied in interest and intercourse with all parts of the Commonwealth, and thus acquire strength at home.—Her ground-plan of operation should cover the whole of the State of which she is the metropolis—her connections with the improvements of other States can then be made and *controlled* in such a manner as will fill her coffers and swell her commerce. Pennsylvania still should not be used as a highway leading to and from her rival and competitor—it should be ramified by railroads uniting in Philadelphia, as the human body is coursed by arteries centering in the heart.

New York has long indulged the hope and expectation of running across eastern and northern Pennsylvania, to shorten her railroad distances to the Ohio and the Lakes. It has been her aim to penetrate Pennsylvania on the north with the six feet gauge of track, and on the east with the New Jersey track of four feet ten inches gauge, and to whistle running through the State, secure its local interior trade to the loss and injury of Philadelphia. But this cunning game has been effectually checked in the adoption of the gauge law above alluded to.

We suppose our Philadelphia neighbors are determined that we shall not build the Allegheny Valley Railroad on the six foot track, but we shall see. We are willing to grant Philadelphia all her just rights, and we take a deep interest in her prosperity; but we cannot consent that other sections of the State shall be injured for her especial benefit. Fair play is a jewel.

INTERVENTION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The following intervention resolutions passed the Senate of Pennsylvania, on the 6th instant, after a spirited discussion, without the yeas and nays being taken. They were considered in the House, the same day, in Committee of the Whole, and reported without amendment to the House, and then postponed. They will no doubt pass in their present form:

RESOLUTIONS IN RELATION TO NATIONAL INTERVENTION.

Whereas, There being no common arbiter between States, it rightfully belongs to each to settle their mutual differences, which constitute the law of nations, and to apply them to causes as they arise, and if need be, to vindicate them:

And whereas, Peace among States as amongst men is best maintained by the free and courteous interchange of our opinions, and by timely admonition of those who may tend to disagreements or dissension, therefore

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: As the sentiment of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that governments derive their just powers only from the consent of the governed, and that any intervention of a foreign power in the affairs of a State with intent to impose or maintain a government against the consent of the governed, is in violation of natural right, and may justly be denounced by other powers as an infraction of the law of nations.

Resolved, As the sentiment of this Assembly, that the people of Pennsylvania will not view with indifference an attempt on the part of Russia, to interfere at any time, in any contest, which may arise hereafter between the people of Hungary and the Austrian government.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly attested, be transmitted to the President of the United States, to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this Commonwealth, and to Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary.

MR. WEBSTER.—The friends of this great Whig statesman are determined to press his claims before the approaching Whig National Convention. The *New York Courier and Enquirer* announces a great Meeting, to take place in that city on the 4th of March next, to bring M. Webster name before the people as a candidate for the Presidency. A call is in circulation for signatures, and it is expected it will be very numerously signed.

In *Boston*, a very handsome looking paper has been started, entitled, "Our Country," entirely devoted to the promotion of Mr. Webster's claims for the nomination.

PRESENTATION OF A GOLD WATCH.—The Cincinnati Times has the following complimentary notice of an old fellow townsman, Mr. W. S. Cuddy. Mr. C, we learn is about returning to this city, and it will be gratifying to his brother mechanics here to know the high regard in which he is held by the iron workmen of the Queen City:—

"Mr. Cuddy, for some time Superintendent of the Globe Iron Works, near Millcreek, being about to retire, a meeting of the hands was called and resolutions passed expressing the high regard of the workmen for the kindness and gentlemanly courtesy always manifested by him, in his intercourse with them. With these resolutions, *a splendid Gold Watch* was presented to Mr. Cuddy, as a memento with an appropriate inscription. The remarks of the parties were complimentary, and no less just and true, than complimentary. Such occasions as this we record as honorable examples; their influence must be happy, and we trust that they may be followed by others, and then we will hear less of ill feeling amongst men whose interests are not really dissimilar, and whose common humanity should ever be a bond of good fellowship.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD ELECTION.—The stockholders of the Pittsburgh, Kittanning and Warren Railroad met yesterday at the St. Clair Hotel in this city, and elected the following officers:

PRESIDENT.

WM. F. JOHNSTON of Pittsburgh.

MANAGERS.

Geo. W. Jackson	of Allegheny	County.
Lyman Wilmarth,	"	"
Felix R. Brunot,	"	"
John T. Logan,	"	"
Joseph Buffington	of Armstrong,	"
Thomas M'Cullough	of Clarion,	"

Gov. Johnston was elected unanimously. For Managers there were a considerable number of scattering votes, but no serious opposition to the above ticket. We congratulate the company for having made choice of a board upon whose energy and discretion they may repose the fullest confidence. The board, we understand, will organize to-day and proceed immediately to business.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9, 1852.

A Whig Convention meets to-day in Tennessee for various purposes of party organization, at which it is expected that a preference will be expressed for some distinguished whig as a candidate for the Presidency. The probability is that Mr. Fillmore will be pointed out as the first choice of the Tennessee division of the party, and that Senator Jones will be designated for the Vice Presidency.

Messrs. Bell, Badger, and some other prominent and influential southern whigs are represented to be taking ground against the almost spontaneous movement of the masses in favor of Gen. Scott. This feeling and movement of the honorable Senators appear likely to resolve themselves into a demonstration to induce Gen. Scott to declare himself in a formal and definite manner in favor of the compromise. Gen. Scott will not do this, and yet all whigs will come up to his support if he receive the nomination of the Philadelphia convention.

The singular and alarming fact that the democrats possess no working majority in Congress, is receiving daily confirmation. They have given up the idea of obtaining the great job of the census printing as a monopoly for the Union, and I understand that overtures have been made to share the work with its vast expectant profits with a big journal of the capital. How these overtures have been received I have not learned. The strength of the party is melting away under the fervor of its internal dissensions, and the prospects that after its various factions have exhausted themselves in rending each other, the politic leaders of the whigs will step forward and point the way to victory.

The magnificent steamship Baltic is coming round from New York next week. She is to be shown to members of Congress as the crack ship of the world, as no doubt she is, and parties are to be given on board of her, and excursions are to be made, and she is to be used as a great electioneering steam machine to coax and wheedle three or four hundred thousand dollars a year out of the U. S. Treasury into the pockets of E. K. Collins and his associates. The experiment is an interesting one, and I shall watch the result with curiosity. Mr. Collins now receives $385,000 per annum for just half the number of trips that the Cunard mail steamers perform for $600,000. His compensation is therefore, nearly twenty five per cent. larger than theirs. Yet he and his compatriots are besieging the gates of the Capitol with a unanimous shriek that they have been sacrificed on the altar of their country, and must have relief or perish in the attempt to get it. The case would, indeed, appear to be so hard one, and yet this calamity of getting ruined for the benefit of the country has become so general, so epidemical among contractors, that the frequency of it may well excite some little suspicion. It begins to be doubtful whether it is not rather an agreeable operation. In the meantime while Collins is bemoaning his own ruin because he does not receive public money enough, the owners of packet and clipper sailing ships in New York, the fastest and finest in the world, are protesting that they are ruined by government competition through the Collins' line, and other steam projects supported out of the treasury. Their complaints are just. Government must cease its interference in private commercial enterprise, or we shall lose our proud supremacy on the seas. If American steam can only flourish on the ruin of our splendid sailing ships, let the former retire from the field.

Mr. Bradley, one of the general appraisers under the late act for securing uniformity of valuations at the different custom houses, sailed from New York for California to-day. He is charged with the important mission of thoroughly reorganizing the revenue system on the Pacific coast.

Mr. Clay received a deputation from New York to-day, who presented him with a valuable and richly ornamented service of plate, in testimony of their appreciation of his character and services. The ceremony of the presentation is described as one of the most interesting in the eventful life of the great statesman. You will find an account of it in the Intelligencer of to-morrow morning.

We have at length the last scene of the farce of Louis Napoleon's grant of a constitution to France. Reversing the established order, the tragedy will probably succeed the farce. If this "constitution" was really in appearance a good one, it would be none the less the object of just contempt and indignation, for whatever the Usurper has "granted," he may at his pleasure revoke, and no constitution would last any longer than it panders to his ambition. But it happens that the new constitution is the charter of an unmitigated despotism. Under it, there is absolutely no legislature, the two bodies whom the dictator appoints, are only a numerous privy council, such as the Emperors of Russia and Austria, the Pope of Rome, and the Sultan of Turkey surround themselves with. Beside this security for his own position, Louis Napoleon virtually establishes an hereditary imperial despotism. He has the privilege to designate his successor by a secret deed. That is to say he may and will nominate his son, brother or nephew—now the farce is over. I judge that the tragedy will commence within nine months. France will awake to a sense of her degradation in about nine months, and then Napoleon the Second will be a fugitive, or will be found some morning dangling from a lamp post.

JUNIUS.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, February 5th, 1852.

The weather, from severe cold, has changed to warmth as genial as one looks for in May. The streets run like young mountain streams, and the navigation is rather hazardous for ladies, except the adventurous few who, with a consciousness of their innocence or elegant proportions, gather about them their robes and ford the streets *a la bloomer*. Transportation of goods from one river to the other is performed by lighters when possible, locomotion by cart being almost hopeless.

Our neighbors of Williamsburgh yesterday threw off the swaddling clothes of a village, and came out a full blown city, celebrating her majority by the usual civic festivities, not excepting an ox roasted whole. The latter treat however, walked off the night previous to the celebration, aided by a gang of rowdies who, after the city watchmen had properly roasted the beef, stole it, and had a regular saturnalia.

A small purchase of rails for a western road has been made at $36 per ton, landed here—says the Tribune of to-day, an announcement that cannot but please the iron people of your region, as showing the price at which they can procure the market under free trade. To be sure it will not enable the laborers to get over half a dollar per day, but then they will have the satisfaction of knowing that free trade prevails, and thus they are sacrificing years of labor in support of a humbug system of political economy. If they are willing to pay—why, this is a free country, and they have the right.

Dr. Dewey's lectures upon the "Problem of Human Destiny" excite much notice, and some parts of them read rather curiously. He promulgates a rather novel religious theory in some points, and is rather material in a good many things. He argues that a proper use of all the senses, and all the functions of humanity is competent to secure to men an amount of happiness, of which those who abuse nature can have no idea. Kissing he considers as a devotional ceremony and an expression of religious emotion, capable of being expressed by man alone. Animals, he argues, are incapable of kissing, ergo they are evidently below us. There is a good deal of sentiment in a shake of the hands, a good deal of philosophy in laughter, and, in fact, an unlimited amount of pleasure in any act of life, if one will only study nature, and so regulate his mode of life that without abusing the faculties with which we are endowed, or may experience all the pleasure they are capable of affording.

In Wall street, there is nothing new, a surplus of funds and an impossibility of getting the legal rate of interest. Stocks are improving in price, and a little show is made of speculative feeling, but not much. The stocks of all railroad and canal transportation companies, are most sought for, and bring good prices. Feb. 7—The mail steamer of to-day carried out near a million and a half of dollars in coin, the price of sterling bills standing at 110½, and 110¾ asked, a rate that will soon start the gold in masses. The quantity of goods withdrawn from warehouse this week has been moderate, as have been the imports, which checks the course of coin to the sub-treasury. The money market remains very abundantly supplied, and one name paper has sold as low as six percent. per annum, and large lots of second grade at eight per cent., running from six to eight months.—The two last steamers to California took out one thousand passengers to dig gold. So the crop will not diminish for want of laborers.

Last night the great conundrum humbug of Prof. Anderson came off, and the ladies' service of plate was won by the following morceau:

"Why is the writer of this conundrum like a domestic servant out of employment?

Ans. Because she wants to get a *service*, and is willing to carry off the *tea things*."

So the young Miss who wrote the above must be considered the witticism dunnel in New York, though her claim has not an overlarge basis—The best male conundrum was the annexed:

Why ought the officers of the United States Army, in the late war with Mexico, to keep a clothing store?

Ans.—Because they might *Bragg* of having the best *Taylor* and best *Hook*; their goods *May* be sold for what they are *Worth*, and after counting their *Gaines*, they could lay their heads on their *Pillow* in perfect *Bliss*, and rest satisfied that no one could swindle them and go *Scott* free, while they had a good *Walker* to catch him and *Shield* them from loss.

The remainder of the conundrums were stale enough, and the scene ended at twelve, when but few left of the audience gladly paddled home through the mud.

The New York Bible House have made arrangements to build an elegant and very spacious edifice on Nineteenth street, upon a lot costing over one hundred thousand dollars. Their rooms are too small for the enormous amount of business they do, and more scope must be had. The contributions to the Bible cause were never more liberal than now, nor the managers in higher hopes.

A new plan is now in contemplation here to give us an unimpeded navigation of the bay during the winter. It is proposed to extend across the North river above Hoboken a floating barrier, secured by chains and heavy arches, so as to stop all the ice at that point, thus securing the harbor and lower bay from the fields of floating ice that make the danger to a ship more imminent between Sandy Hook and the Battery than from the Hook round Cape Horn. The plan has the caution of such names as the Stevenses of Hoboken and the Blunts of New York, men who know something about a ship and the effects of such a barrier as they propose.

The Merchants of New York are in arms against the proposition of Congress to give the Collins' steamers an increased allowance for carrying the mails, and adduce in opposition to this increased pay, arguments that may well make Congress pause and gravely consider whether by giving Mr. Collins and his friends the money they require to maintain the supremacy of the seas, they do not lend the aid of government to ruin the commercial interests of the country.

If Congress grants Mr. Collins funds to enable him to underbid the Cunard ships in freight and passengers, they by this means enable Mr. Collins to secure for his enormous ships the freights that of right belong to our packets. The Havre packets, through the operations of the Cunard, the Collins, the Bremen and the Hamburg steamships aided by the government, have been ruined, and instead of loading at New York for Havre, they load at southern ports. No American can for a moment hesitate as to whether Congress should aid an American line of ships. But when we are told that this aid thus given, will be instrumentally to our sailing ships and rob them of their legitimate business, it is quite time to pause and ask the question whether we had not better, now that we are allowed to stand at the head of the steam navigation of the world, let private enterprise continue the contest. Let us pay the mail steamers liberally, and take such steps as will force the correspondence of the country into American steamers, and thus by the profits of letter-carrying drive off the foreign ships. Let us have a steamer to sail from New York on the day of the Cunarders, and put the mails upon them, and abandon all postal treaties. We are the stronger party in this business and can make John Bull pay what we please.

Travellers will go in the fastest ships, and these are Yankee ships. We have at the first trial beat John Bull, let us now leave our merchants to continue the conflict, backed by patronage in the shape of passage money and letters. Let our merchants send their freight by American ships, and thus by sticking to their own countrymen, render them able to beat the foreign ships, without a premium from government.

C.

FRIENDS OF HUNGARY IN ROCHESTER.

The Rochester association of the friends of Hungary was formed February 7th, 1852, at Rochester, Beaver County, Pa., and the following persons were chosen as officers, to wit, Thos. J. Chandler, President, W. L. Dickinson, Secretary and F. C. Speyer, Treasurer.

On motion it was,

Resolved, That this Association be formed in accordance with the plan laid down by Gov. Kossuth for the formation of "Associations of the friends of Hungary"—each member to pay twenty-five cents in advance for the term of four months,—and at the end of four months, the funds of the Association be invested in taking Hungarian Bonds. Any member having paid in one dollar to receive a one dollar bond; any member having paid in five dollars to receive a five dollar bond, and so on in that proportion.

Resolved, That every member of this association use all lawful and just means to further the glorious cause of Hungarian liberty, and also for the formation of associations of the friends of Hungary throughout Beaver county.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this association be published in the Pittsburgh Gazette, and other city papers friendly to the cause.

COMPLIMENT TO GOV. JOHNSTON.

The correspondence below is as creditable to the good sense and discrimination of the Whig members of the Legislature, all of whom unite in it without exception, as it is complimentary to GOV. JOHNSTON. Never has any Executive of Pennsylvania left the office with higher honor, and possessing more warmly the attachment of party friends. His ability, firmness and honesty, in the discharge of his responsible duties, will long cause his administration to be retrolected as a model worthy of imitation.

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 16, 1852.

To his Excellency, William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania.

SIR—The undersigned, members of the Senate and House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, of the great political party which has, for some time past, recognized you as its head, would respectfully address you, on the eve of your retirement from the Governorship of the Commonwealth.

We feel, sir, that the distinguished ability, single-minded patriotism, and untiring devotion to the best interests of the whole people of Pennsylvania, which have characterized your official conduct as their Governor, entitle you to some manifestation of our and our constituents' appreciation of these virtues, so signally manifested by you during the course of your official term.

While your example will ever be held up to future generations as worthy of emulation, we feel that its salutary influence will be extended and deepened, by our indicating, at the present time, the high value we, as individuals, and as representatives of a large portion of the citizens of the Commonwealth, set upon your services.

On behalf, then, sir, not only of ourselves, but of our constituents, we tender you this testimonial to the wisdom, purity and fidelity you have exhibited in the discharge of your official duties, now about to close, and beg leave to assure you that we will ever point to your example as a standard of worth eminently entitled to be followed by future public servants in their efforts to advance the interests and increase the glory of our beloved Commonwealth. And while doing so, allow us to express our most earnest wish that your future life may be prosperous and happy, that the interests of yourself and family may be ever kept in the guardianship of that Being who, in the great day of rendering accounts, will not be unmindful of the value of an honest and faithful discharge of public duty.

We have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's most obedient Servants and friends,

MEMBERS OF THE SENATE.	
John H. Walker,	H. A. McMurtrie.
Eli Slifer.	J. C. Kunkle,
James Carothers,	Thomas Carson,
Henry S. Evans,	C. Myers,
Hamilton B. Karns,	Wm. A. Crabb,
Enias Kinser,	Benjamin Matthias,
A. Robinson,	Edward C. Darlington,
William Hastett,	Benjamin Malone.

MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE.	
George H. Hart,	D. Mellinger,
William Sharon,	T. Penny,
John Miller,	G. A. Madeire,
Thomas Dugan,	Alexander McConnell,
John McClockey,	Wm. Chandler,
J. M. Broomall,	Geo. Mowry,
J. L. Gossler,	James Fife,
C. L. Hunsecker,	Seth S. McCune,
Geo. E. Appleton,	John Meloy,
R. M. Henderson,	Jesse James,
J. R. Harris,	A. Miller,
Samuel Hamilton,	W. B. Smith,
James Freeland,	David Maclay,
John C. Seltzer,	Moses Pownal,
John Acker,	J. C. Walton,
Jacob Landis,	B. A. Shaffer,
Charles W. Kelso,	Charles O'Neill,
A. W. Blaine,	J. K. Flanigen,
	D. B. Miller.

PITTSBURGH, January 24, 1852.

To Messrs. Walker, Hart, and others, Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly:

GENTLEMEN—A public servant, retiring from the discharge of official duty, ought not to desire a higher recompense than that manifested in the expression of confidence and kindness by those with whom he has been associated. This rich reward is furnished by your kind letter of the 16th instant. Your approbation of my public actions and social conduct, in the warm terms used in your communication, has filled my heart with the deepest feeling of gratitude. With official life I dissever connection without a regret, when thus honored with the friendship of those whom long and intimate association in council have afforded me so many reasons to love and respect.

In separating, however, from cherished personal friends, by whose agency I have been sustained in the performance of arduous and responsible duties, I cannot repress, by any philosophy I possess, a feeling of sorrow and regret. In the constitution of our hearts there is something which binds us to those with whom we have passed many days of our life, even if they were days of anxiety and toil. How much stronger the feeling of attachment when we remember many hours of happiness and mutual pleasure. To the Whig members of the Legislature, and, permit me to add, to the citizens of Harrisburgh, I am indebted for many evidences of kindness which I can never hope to repay, unless they will accept my fervent prayers and the sincere offerings of my heart for their welfare and prosperity.

Whatever the future may say of the late Administration of our State's affairs, it will be hereafter a pleasant reminiscence that during my term term in office I was sustained by the Representatives of my party with an unanimity which convinced my judgment that the motives influencing my actions were appreciated and respected, even if a full concurrence of opinion did not always exist. It was to this steady support of friends and their good counsels and advice that my anxious desire for the public good owed much of its success.

Conscious that the frailties of humanity, are as fully centred in me as in my neighbors, and frequently placed, by the peculiar action of parties and their passions, in embarrassing positions, I could not have expected exemption from censure or freedom from error. Still I am not, in recurring to the past, aware of any official action which I would desire to change or modify.

In conclusion, permit me to declare that, with the warmest feelings of an honest heart, I love my native Commonwealth. I love her rugged mountains, her fruitful valleys, her glorious rivers. I love her honest people, than whom there are none on earth more willing to do justice to a faithful public servant.

Commending each of you to the holy keeping of that Providence, without whose guiding influence "our wisdom is folly and our works vanity," I beg to bid you farewell, with the request that I may retain your affectionate remembrance.

I have the honor to remain your friend and fellow citizen, WM F. JOHNSTON.

From the Pittsburgh Herald of yesterday.

THE IRISH RIOTS.

The Fardoneers who were brought into town on Saturday evening: Thomas Mellonough, Michael M'Feeny, John Green, Daniel Sheridan, Wm. Telly, John Crain, John Barry, John Bath, Wm O'Brien, Patrick Lacy, Owen Connell and Patrick Manual, were yesterday committed for trial at the next term of Criminal Court, to answer a charge of the death of Geo. J. H. Dinan, of murdering Thomas Casey, on Friday last, near Reed's Mill.

Two Corkonians were brought in, and added to the inmates of the jail, for making threats against the person of Mr. Bennett, clerk of the contractor, Fox, on Section 18.

Thomas Francis, another Fardoneer, who, at the head of a small party of men, entered the house of Mr. Malony, near Rockville, destroyed the bedding, dragged an old man of 70 out on the road, and had him pretty well beaten for being a Corkonian, had a hearing before Squire Junkin, on yesterday afternoon, and was committed for trial. He was brought from the 3d section by Marshal Doyle.

Two men were killed, and three dangerously hurt, on Monday morning early, by the caving in of a bank of on section 18.

A criminal court will be held in this city a few days—as soon, most probably, as Judge Lewis, who is absent, at Columbia on business, may return—to dispose of a "jail full" of Irish rioters—charged with various misdemeanors.—The chain-gang law for the county will then, or at least should be, enforced. Such a law is in existence—and the offenders, after conviction, are subject to control of the Commissioners, who can set them to work for the county at any point they may, in their judgment, think the most expedient. If this law is put in force, and a few examples made, the unruly and vicious will make, it is generally supposed, an ignobile stampede.

A couple of youths on a *bender*, as the Irishman would say, "surrounded" some forty railroaders, a few miles west of the city on yesterday, and commanded them in the name of the law to march into the city, which they did—the Sheriff not wishing to be superceded until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected, preferring the company of the civil authorities to the "jug" for "reflection."

Another riot among the Irish took place on yesterday evening, near the African Church—the Corks made a hostile attack upon the Fardowns by throwing stones at them—which they resisted in the same manner—the watchmen interfered, and the Corks fled to the "Satellite" Hotel, where they were arrested, and brought before the Mayor—we should think these fit subjects to clean and improve the streets, with a chain and ball to their legs; something should be done immediately to bring these out-laws to justice.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette of yesterday.

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A criminal court will be held in this city a few days—as soon, most probably, as Judge Lewis, who is absent, at Columbia on business, may return—to dispose of a "jail full" of Irish rioters—charged with various misdemeanors.—The chain-gang law for the county will then, or at least should be, enforced. Such a law is in existence—and the offenders, after conviction, are subject to control of the Commissioners, who can set them to work for the county at any point they may, in their judgment, think the most expedient. If this law is put in force, and a few examples made, the unruly and vicious will make, it is generally supposed, an ignobile stampede.

A couple of youths on a *bender*, as the Irishman would say, "surrounded" some forty railroaders, a few miles west of the city on yesterday, and commanded them in the name of the law to march into the city, which they did—the Sheriff not wishing to be superceded until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected, preferring the company of the civil authorities to the "jug" for "reflection."

Another riot among the Irish took place on yesterday evening, near the African Church—the Corks made a hostile attack upon the Fardowns by throwing stones at them—which they resisted in the same manner—the watchmen interfered, and the Corks fled to the "Satellite" Hotel, where they were arrested, and brought before the Mayor—we should think these fit subjects to clean and improve the streets, with a chain and ball to their legs; something should be done immediately to bring these out-laws to justice.

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.
SAMUEL L. 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.*

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Isaac M. Pennock. a8

MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.

ROOMS ON FOURTH ST., OPPOSITE MERCHS' BANK.

☞ *Terms of Membership—$1 Initiation Fee, and $1 per quarter.*

Citizens in the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room 25 Newspapers and 21 Magazines.

As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members.

feb14ltis.

DIED,

February 12th, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., ROBERT WINTER, Sr., in the 65th year of his age, a native of Portsmouth, England, and resident of Cincinnati, O.

His funeral will take from Mrs. Hetich's boarding house, No. 97 Fourth street, this day, Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ FRIENDS OF HUNGARY!—The Central Association will hold its regular meeting at WASHINGTON HALL, Wood Street, on MONDAY evening, February 16th, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ An address will be delivered by Wm. J. Rose, Esq. All persons desirous of uniting with the Association, by contributing a dime per week to the HUNGARIAN FUND and a dime per month to defray expenses, are cordially invited to attend—and members holding subscription papers are expected to report. ☞ The committee to draft a constitution will meet at the same place, at 6 o'clock, precisely. feb13 J. HERON FOSTER, Sec'y.

Phrenology and Magnetism.

MRS. LOOMIS will deliver a Lecture to Ladies and Gentlemen, illustrated by experiments in Phrenology and Magnetism, on the parts covered among the audience. THIS EVENING, (Feb. 13th,) at Philo Hall, commencing at 7 o'clock. Admission 25 cents. This afternoon, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. L. will give a *FREE LECTURE TO LADIES*. During the day she is prepared to receive professional calls at the St. Clair Hotel. feb13

Straw Goods—Spring, 1852.

THE subscriber is now prepared to exhibit to Merchants and Millliners his usual heavy stock of Ladies' and Misses' STRAW AND PALMLEAF BONNETS, STRAW HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, *Palm Leaf, Fancies, and every variety of SUMMER HATS, for Gentlemen*; which, for extent, variety, and beauty of manufacture, as well as uniformly close prices, will be found unrivaled.

THOMAS WHITE, No. 41 South Second st., feb13tf PHILADELPHIA.

Straw Goods—1852.

AN UNRIVALLED ASSORTMENT. Leghorns, Dunstables, &c. 41 South Second st., PHILADELPHIA. feb13tf

Notice.

THE undersigned, for want of time, has employed Alderman Wiggins, of the Fourth Ward, to collect and receipt for him all accounts due on October 1, 1851. Persons knowing themselves indebted will please call and settle with him, without further delay. feb13t R. E. MCGOWIN.

[Post, Journal, and Dispatch, copy 3t.]

For Lease.

THE very comfortable three story brick Dwelling, at the corner of Hand and Fayette streets, recently repaired and improved for his own occupation, by the owner.

Two Lots on Duquesne Way, now occupied as a board yard, situate below Hay street, near Penn, will be leased for years, or for ever.

And sundry Building lots in the City District, on perpetual lease.

Apply at his office, 1116 Fourth street, or to feb13ltw JAMES S. CRAFT.

Wanted,

A SITUATION as BOOK KEEPER, by a competent business man. Satisfactory references given if required. Address "S. S." Gazette Office. feb13lt

SNUFF—A fresh supply of Maccaboy, for sale by J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood st. feb13

CLOVES—5 bbls. for sale by J. KIDD & CO. feb13

SICILY LIQUORICE—6 cases for sale by J. KIDD & CO. feb13

HYPOSULPHATE SODA—For sale by J. KIDD & CO. feb13

AQUA FORTIS—15 carboys for sale by J. KIDD & CO. feb13

CUTTLE FISH BONE—150 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO. feb13

A No. 1 in the article of Tea.

IF YOU want strictly prime TEA, go to MORRIS' TEA STORE, in the Diamond. Low priced, damaged or inferior Teas, are never kept at this establishment.

Fixed prices—60c, 75c, and $1 per lb.

Look out for the BLUE TEA CHEST, on which is written *Morris' Tea Store*. feb13

EXTRA SUPERIOR CHEESE—

60 boxes just rec'd by railroad, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., 18 and 20 Wood st. feb13

CHOCOLATE, BROMA, &c.—

150 boxes Norfolk Chocolate;
50 " " Baker's No. 1 "
50 " " Broma;

For sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., feb13 18 and 20 Wood st.

SALERATUS—150 boxes unadulterated, for sale by WM. BAGALEY & CO., feb13 18 and 20 Wood st.

Duquesne Iron Store.

COLEMAN, HAILMAN & CO. have removed to the warehouse, No. 121 Water street, lately occupied by Messrs. Lyon, Shorb & Co., and next door to the Monongahela House, where they offer for sale on liberal terms the various manufactured articles, among which may be found all sizes of Juniata and Common Iron, Springs and Axles, Slab, Spring and Am. B. Steel, Rivets, Patent Pressed Spikes, Cut Nails and Spikes, Nuts and Washers, Crow Bars, Sledges, &c. ja29:1m

Erie Canal Election Notice.

AN Election of the Directors of the Erie Canal Company, will be held at their office in Erie, on the first Monday of March next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

T. J. COLT.

Erie, Pa., February 10th.—(feb12:d1:ww3t3t

Steam Engine Boiler Wanted.

ANY person having a good second hand large steam engine Boiler (or two smaller ones) they would like to exchange for a new Pittsburgh made Fancy with leather top, will hear of an opportunity by applying to AYRES & CUMMING, or SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELEY. feb12ltf

Valentines! Valentines!

A LARGE new supply of Fine and Comic VALENTINES, received this day by express, at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third street, opposite the Post Office. feb12

Oil Cloth Factory for Rent.

SITUATED on Fulton street, Sixth Ward, consisting of brick front, 50 by 18, three stories high, designed for dwelling house, and rear building 80 by 20, two stories high, divided into Work and Drying Rooms, with Furnaces and sundry fixtures, all in good order, presents a rare opportunity to any one wishing to embark in the same business. If it would suit well for a Coach Factory, it having a good yard enclosed with high fence and open grounds adjoining. For terms apply to AYERS & CUMMING, on the premises, or CHAS. ARMSTRONG, corner of Fulton street and Minersville road. feb12:d2t

PLAID SILKS!—A. A. MASON & Co. are yet selling their large stock of Plaid Silks, at reduced prices. feb12

VALENCIA CUFFS & COLLARS!—A desirable stock on hand at A. A. MASON & CO.'s, 62 and 64 Market street. feb12

PRINTS!—Best madder colored Prints are selling at A. A. MASON & CO.'S, feb12 62 and 64 Market st.

MAURICE TIERNAN, the Soldier of Fortune, by Charles Lever. This excellent novel is now complete, published in one volume, and for sale at HOLMES' Literary Depot, Third st. feb12

JUST rec'd at W. A. GILDENFENNEY & CO.'s, (late W. C. Wall's,) Lever's new work, Maurice Tiernan, the Soldier of Fortune, and Mary Price, or the Memoirs of a Servant Maid, by G. W. M. Reynolds, together with a large assortment of VALENTINES. No. 56 FOURTH ST. feb12

Land and Mills for Sale.

THERE will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on Thursday, the 18th day of March, 1852 the following desirable property, situated on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, and one mile from Bussellton, Stark county, O., viz: 450 ACRES OF LAND of good quality as can be found in the State, well watered and adapted to either wheat or grass. There are about 200 acres improved. There are on the premises a good GRIST AND SAW MILL, capable of doing a large amount of work. There are upon the land good and Dwelling House, and an excellent Orchard of choice Fruit Trees, and it is well watered by running streams. There is also immediately upon the railroad an excellent quarry of the best quality of *fire* Stone, which is in constant demand for building purposes. The property will be offered in lots to suit purchasers, and upon liberal terms, which will be made known on the day of sale.

JOHN EARL,
Jan. 19, 1852.—[d12:w3w3t] Massillon, O.

PAPER—2000 bdls. Single Crown, Medium and Double Crown Straw Paper,