PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette offers to our business men a most desirable medium of making their business known. Our circulation is between four and five thousand, reaching almost every village and county in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio.

On our first page we place a very interesting article on the Census, which we hope no reader will overlook.

Our readers will be pleased to find our able and popular Washington correspondent, "Junius," again at his post. After a few weeks relaxation he returns to his duties with renewed vigor and energies, and will hold daily converse with the readers of the Gazette during the session of Congress, and as long afterwards as there is anything of special interest at Washington to demand a daily letter.

COCHRAN ACQUITTED.—The Jury, on Saturday evening, brought in a verdict of acquittal, in the case of the Commonwealth against Cochran.—This decision was generally expected, and is, we presume, in accordance with the law and the facts. We do not see how he could have been convicted of murder in any of its degrees, on the evidence, neither do we believe he was guilty of such a crime. Nevertheless, he was highly culpable, as his drunken spree resulted in the murder of one man, who was sent into eternity with all his sins upon his head, without a moment to send up an appeal for mercy to the dread tribunal of Heaven, and in placing another human being in the most awful predicament a man can be, that of his life being forfeited to appease the inexorable demands of justice.—Probably Cochran's punishment, when all the circumstances are considered, is sufficiently severe, and we hope the fearful example thus presented of the dreadful effects of drunkenness, may prove a salutary lesson, not only to the man who has so narrowly escaped, but to all who risk reputation, peace of mind, and even life itself, from the accursed love of alcohol.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

I noticed in your paper of this morning complaints in relation to the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad. I have also received numerous letters on this subject, some containing specific charges; but all that had any foundation, were either the result of accident, or produced by causes over which the Pennsylvania Railroad Company exercised no control.

The accommodations on the line of the road are being improved as fast as circumstances will permit. But most of the difficulties complained of are *inherent in the route, and cannot be removed until both Divisions of the Road are united*, which we hope to accomplish within twelve months. Very respectfully, your ob't. serv't,

J. EDGAR THOMSON.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 10, 1852.

We publish with pleasure, the above note from the President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who is now in our city for the purpose of reforming the causes which have led to the numerous complaints which have recently been made against this road. We have great confidence in the well known energy of Mr. Thomson, and believe that so far as he exercises control, the causes of complaint will be done away with.—One of the chief sources of dissatisfaction with travellers is, that there is no discrimination made between way and through passengers, and that they are all huddled in together, and that a through passenger, on leaving his seat for a moment at the different stopping places, finds, on his return, his seat occupied by another, who, in this democratic age, when "might makes right," refuses to yield it up. It is also complained that the seats in the car appropriated to the ladies, are mostly taken by gentlemen, who appropriate the best seats to themselves, leaving the ladies to do the best they can.—This certainly is a fault over which the Railroad Company have control, and they should put upon the road efficient conductors, who will see that this does not occur. These things are not permitted on other roads, and if we wish to make our line a popular one, we must have them avoided.

It is never a pleasing duty to us to find fault with any of the Railroad lines leading out of Pittsburgh, but we are forced, sometimes, by a duty which, as public journalists, we owe to the community, to endeavor to reform abuses wherever they may be found. It is a matter of vast importance to our city, as well as to the success of the Pennsylvania Railroad, that this line should be as perfect as possible, in order to induce travel to it, and most especially so at a period when we have to contend with such formidable competitors on every side.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

Messrs. Danforth & Agnew, No. 65, Market street, have laid on our table the following new publications, just issued by M. W. Dodd, New York.

The World's Laconics; or the best Thoughts of the best authors. By Everard Berkley. The work is arranged in Alphabetical order, and contains almost every subject within the range of thought. Thus, if any one desires to know what has been said in the best manner, by the best authors, on any certain subject, he can turn to the place, and examine it without difficulty or fatigue. The work is therefore valuable for reference, and to be taken up at a leisure moment, to have a great thought, well spoken, impressed upon the mind. It is in prose and poetry.

The Early Days of Elisha; Translated from the German of F. W. Krummacher, author of the Last Days of Elisha. With an introduction by Gardiner Spring, D. D. This work, says the author of the American Introduction, is distinguished for simplicity of Thought, beautiful and original imagery, and for that ingenious and striking expressiveness which leaves strong and vivid impressions upon the memory. Few minds, he says, are so subdued by the tenderness, warmed by the fervor, or elevated and exalting in the triumphs of Christian truth, but may receive heavenward impulses from these glowing pages.

A Sequel to the Female Jesuit; containing her previous history and recent discovery. By Mrs. S. Luke, author of the "Female Jesuit, or the Spy in the family." Here is a book which will have a rapid sale, as curiosity is one of the strongest sentiments of the human mind. Four thousand copies of the book to which this is the sequel, sold in less than twelve months, and that has only whet the appetite for this the most important work of the two, as it developes certain mysteries the first volume left unrevealed.

Light in a Dark Alley; By Henry A. Rowland, author of several works. The object of this little work is to discuss and present the false principles which lead men to live in the neglect of the Gospel; or, in other words, to explore the Dark Alley where they dwell; to show them the nature of that depravity which presents an hearty acquiescence in Bible truths.

Published by M. W. Dodd, New York, and sold by Davison & Agnew, Market street.

A portion of the Mississippi press is much mortified at the untoward and discreditable result of the popular vote on the Planters' Bank Bonds. The Holley Springs Gazette, referring to a proposition from a Democratic paper to re-constitute the Union party of the State, expresses opposition to a coalition of the old parties, and adds:

"We would suggest that the Whig party meet in Convention early in the Spring, nominate a clean, thorough Planters' Bank Bond-paying Ticket, and if the bonds are to be repudiated, let the blame and disgrace attach to that party and to those men who are instrumental in bringing it about."

☞ DEATH OF THE COUNTESS RUMFORD.—A special despatch to the Boston Journal announces the death of Miss Sarah Thompson, Countess Rumford, at Concord (N. H.) on Thursday, aged about 70 years.

This lady was the daughter of the celebrated Count Rumford, and was well known in this city, and in Woburn, in this State. Count Rumford, it will be remembered, was an American by birth, named Benj. Thompson. He went to England, afterwards to Bavaria; in each of which he held high official positions. The Bavaria loaded him with honors, and Count the name selected was Rumford of Concord, where he was born, half of which he bestowed to his daughter Sarah, a liberal benefactor to the American Academy.

KA-GE-GA-GAH-BOWH—GEORGE COPWAY.—This distinguished gentleman delivered a lecture on the religion, poetry, and eloquence of the North American Indians, on last Wednesday and Thursday evenings, which we would be doing our feelings injustice were we further to omit to notice. Copway was a young Chief of the Ojibway Nation—lived some eighteen years in the wild woods of the North, and afterwards graduated at Yale College. He has since this time travelled through the greater part of Europe, and was every where met with the most marked attention from the nobility and higher classes of society in the old world. His personal appearance is noble and majestic, and as he stands before you, decked in the gorgeous costume of his tribe, you are immediately led back to the time of our fathers, and again behold the Red Man of the Forest, chasing the wild deer, or standing proudly upon some lofty cliff, the unconquered monarch of the woods.

His thoughts are bold and striking, and his language eloquent and chaste. His figures are true to nature, and his empassioned earnestness arrests at once the attention of his audience.

His lectures are instructive and entertaining, abounding with gems of true poetic fancy, and sparkling with scintillations of wit.

His object is to secure the sum of four or five hundred dollars, for the purpose of establishing a Library for the use of the female portion of his tribe, he having already been instrumental in doing the same for the males. He will lecture again at Lafayette Hall this evening, commencing at half past 7 o'clock. Every philanthropist and scholar should attend, and encourage this noble man in so good a cause.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1852.

The Message—Course of Parties—Respective positions of Mr. Fillmore and Gen. Pierce—Dissolution of the Whig party, and probable division of the Democracy.

Men and parties are settling themselves into their places. Mr. Fillmore has delivered his last annual message. It is an admirable state paper, giving with brevity and simplicity a clear and faithful account of the national affairs. It appears that our foreign relations are all in a most favorable condition. We have no very serious unadjusted questions with any foreign power, which are not in a train of negotiation likely to lead to a speedy and amicable settlement. The United States occupies before the world the imposing and dignified attitude of a young nation, vast in numbers and territory, and all the resources of power and strength, sedulously cultivating, through its constituted rulers, peace with the whole world. As to domestic affairs, all of them which depend upon the policy or action of the existing administration, are in a most prosperous state. The balance of trade is heavily against us. We buy forty millions of dollars a year more than we sell, and sending out of the country all the gold and silver we can collect to pay the difference, and what is worse, are sending abroad untold millions of stocks to quiet the clamors of creditors. This is but changing the form of our indebtedness, and these post notes will in no long time return to plague the inventors, and to demand the only article which foreign creditors can recognize as money in their transactions with us, that is, the hard coin. For all this, however, the President and his party are not responsible. They are the advocates of a policy which would obviate all these evils and embarrassments. But the revenue is abundant. The receipts into the Treasury amount to nearly fifty millions of dollars, and the disbursements to less than forty-seven millions, of which nearly ten millions a year have been on account of the public debt, of which about six millions of principal were extinguished during the year.—The fury of party and factional warfare has ceased. The country is at peace with itself, as well as with other nations. No President has ever had it in his power to present a picture of national happiness, prosperity and comfort so brilliant and glorious as that drawn by Mr. Fillmore in yesterday's message.

It is, however, an address from a Chief Magistrate who is leaving the direction of public affairs, who is soon about to be shorn of power and patronage. People are looking towards his successor, who in a few weeks will appear upon the stage with hosts of friends to reward, and legions of enemies already marked for punishment; for such is the language in which the victorious party foreshadow their purpose to establish a new proscription of political opponents. All that has been said or done since the election develops such a design. It is even secondary to the seizure or annexation of Cuba, also settled upon as a principal feature in the system of measures to be accomplished by Gen. Pierce and his administration.

We shall have a lively time here this winter. The President elect will arrive about the close of next month. He will be attended by a swarm of devoted friends, each of whom will imagine or at least assert that without his particular exertions Pierce could not have been nominated, or not elected after nomination. Each of them, of course, will want a place, something between a seat in the Cabinet, at six thousand a year and a messengership at three dollars a day.

Probably a good many things will be undertaken in Congress and very little accomplished. There is a surplus of some eighteen or twenty millions of dollars, of which it will be desirable to dispose. The French claimants are mustering in force and will make a very desperate struggle to relieve the public vaults of some six or eight millions of dollars. Their chances however, at present seem below zero.

That the successful party will split on some of the numerous measures or principles upon which they will be required to act, hardly admits of doubt. Its very strength, and the weakness of the opposition to it, are a guarantee of that. There is a little cloud now rising in North Carolina, no bigger than a man's hand, but which promises to overcast the whole democratic firmament. The democrats have a nominal, but not a working majority in the legislature, and have nominated a Mr. Dobbin for Senator, Dobbin is a respectable man, but not of great force; Saunders, late Minister to Spain, a coarse, rough person, but possessing some considerable energy of character, has taken the field against him, and will undoubtedly defeat Dobbin, though he will probably not succeed in electing himself. But Saunders has procured the passage of resolutions by the legislature, in favor of the distribution of the public lands among all the States, and also in favor of internal improvements by the general government. These are cardinal Whig doctrines, and yet they are solemnly adopted and published to the world by the first democratic legislature which assembles after the unparalleled triumph of the opposite party.

I am one of those Whigs who do not look upon it as probable that old party denominations and differences will ever be revived. I never cordially approved of the nomination of Gen. Scott after the adoption of the platform of principles by the Convention. Those were the principles which Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Webster had urged upon the party. Having been adopted as the creed of the party, one or other of those statesmen was entitled to the nomination. But the preferable plan, in my judgement, was *then* to declare the parties dissolved, and for the larger portion of it to take a position coasistent with their previous course, and, if necessary, to make another nomination. You will recollect that that was my advice at the time. But we consented to coalesce with, and to submit to men with whom we never had, and never could agree, either in sentiment or principle. We complied faithfully with all our engagements; the result was that we were beaten off the field: in such utter rout that I do not see how we can ever reunite and organize for further action. I think the prophesy of Mr. Webster is fulfilled. Old issues are dead. New ones are arising upon which our opponents, now coming into power, will divide. The conservative portion will seek for support among their former foes. Thus, out of the remains of the Whig and seceding members of the democratic party will be formed a new one, to which will be, in time, confided the task of governing the country. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1852.

Congress are anticipating the Christmas holidays, and preparing to do nothing with a great deal of *sang froid*. The time is too short for an [illegible] of importance, but it is not too long, if employed with the most conscientious industry, for the completion of that business which cannot be longer neglected without covering the legislative branch of the government with shame.

The vote upon Mr. Brooks' proposition to take into consideration the subject of the reduction of the tariff, is decisive of that whole question for the present year. The ultra free traders will insist upon the entire removal of the duty upon railroad iron, and though I hope the want of time will prevent the consummation of that purpose, yet I would advise all interested in the iron manufacture to be prepared for that re-opening of the floodgates of foreign competition.

I am confirmed by the general voice in the opinion I first formed of the message, that it is a luminous, well written, and candid exposition of our public affairs—I think our foreign relations are particularly well treated of. It is too hastily assumed that this portion of the message was prepared by Mr. Everett, the capable diplomatist who has been called to the State Department since the death of Mr. Webster. On the contrary, it bears the impress of Mr. Fillmore's own mind, and reminds me of the brief but impressive and effective addresses with which, when the Whig leaders of the House of Representatives, he used to rally his friends and encourage them to withstand the assaults of open enemies, and the insidious blows of treacherous allies. What ever Filibusterism may allege to his disparagement, honest men will applaud the policy which this part of the message developes.

South Carolina has sent another conservative to the Senate, as a successor to Mr. De Saussure, who occupies the place of the firebrand, Mr. Rhett. Judge Evans has been chosen by the legislature for a full term from March next. His opponent was a fire eater of the Rhett school by the name of *Chestnut*, who has popped off some very spicy and treasonable sentiments at fourth of July celebrations heretofore. Judge Evans was an anti nullifier and unionist in 1832 and '33, and an anti-secessionist in 1850. The choice of such a man shows that South Carolina is desirous of getting quietly back into political connection with her sister States. The new Senator will also add strength to that influence in the democratic party which will also be patent in restraining it from excesses. What affinity is there, in truth, or has there ever been between Senator Butler and Senator Brodhead. They are both nominally democrats, but you will find them voting together upon any other than the sectional question less frequently, that Mr. Butler votes with the mass of the Whigs. The election of a moderate man in this State, is another striking indication of the decline of Mr. Calhoun's influence. His memory lives in his native State, but his counsels are forgotten. Those works in which he bequeathed his principles and sentiments to his contemporaries—for they will not outlive the generation which he addressed when living—lie unopened upon the shelves of even Southern book stores, and are in course of quiet transposition to the irreverent hands of trunk makers. I take no particular credit to myself for foresight, but this is precisely the fate which I predicted for Mr. Calhoun's lucubrations, when informed nine years ago by one of his most ardent admirers that he was about to retire from the Senate for the purpose of writing a book upon government. The book has been written, but not read, and I doubt very much whether, had Mr. Calhoun lived ten years longer, it would ever have seen the light. Mr. Calhoun's last speech in the Senate cast a blight upon his fame which no lapse of years will remove. He was a man, however, who in his day exercised a vast influence upon public affairs and who, had he but expended his mind so as to embrace the whole of American nationality would have made for himself an imperishable name.

You will have noticed the numerous excellent reports and documents which accompany the message to Congress. Those communicated by the Secretary of the Interior excite a deep interest. Unquestionably the second Annual report of Mr. Kennedy, Superintendent of the Census is one of the most admirable statistical papers that has found a place in the records of our government. I shall, unless anticipated by you, prepare for the Gazette a synopsis of its statements which, I have no doubt will excite the attention of your readers. During the last two years, the operation of the bureau over which Mr. Kennedy presides, has done enough to place the science of statistics in its application to our government upon a durable footing. Under some title, and with such a reduced amount of clerical force as may be found expedient, the office will doubtless be continued permanently. JUNIUS.

MEETING OF THE BAR.

At the adjournment of the District Court on Saturday the 11th inst., on motion of J. Dunlop, Esq. a meeting of the Bar was called, to take into consideration what improvement or alteration should be made in the Courts and Judiciary of this county, best calculated to expedite the trial of causes, and afford facilities to the transaction of the legal business of the people of this county: and having met, Col. J. Ross Snowden was appointed Chairman, and Mr. J. H. Sewell, secretary.

Mr. Dunlop offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed, for the purpose of reporting to an adjourned meeting of this assemblage, on the subject as set forth at the opening of this meeting.

On motion, the Chairman appointed the following Committee, in accordance with the foregoing resolution:—James Dunlop, Geo. P. Hamilton, Thos. M'Connell, Andrew Burke, and C. O. Loomis.

On motion, said Committee to make report to an adjourned meeting on Saturday next, the 18th inst., at the adjournment of the Court.

J. ROSS SNOWDEN, Ch'n.

J. HARRISON SEWELL, Sec'y.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker, under the order passed yesterday, appointed the following gentlemen to constitute the Standing Committees of the House:

Of Elections.—Messrs. Ashe, Williams, Hamilton, Schermerhorn, Caskie, Ewing, Davis of Massachusetts, Gamble, and Stratton.

Of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Houston, Jones of Tennessee, Stanly, Hibbard, Brooks, Jones of Pennsylvania, Appleton of Massachusetts, Dunham, and Phelps.

On Claims.—Messrs. Daniel, Edgerton, Bowie, Seymour of Connecticut, Cleveland, Sackett, Curtis, Porter, and Mace.

On Commerce—Messrs. Seymour of New York, Johnson of Tennessee, Stephens of Georgia, Fuller of Maine, Duncan, Robbins, Martin, Aiken, and Walsh.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Hall, Cobb, Bennett, Orr, Watkins, Freeman, Moore of Pennsylvania, Henn and McCorkle.

On Post Offices and Post Roads.—Messrs. Olds, Penn, Cullom, Powell, Schoolcraft, Scurry, Grey, Marshall, and Clark.

For the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Ficklin, Averett, Preston, Hammond, Allen of Mass., Hillyer, Bell, Buell and Mace.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. McLanahan, Meade, Outlaw, Venable, Harris of Tennessee, Meacham, Bragg, Parker of Indiana, and King of New York.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. McDonald, Strother, Gaylord, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Letcher, Murphy, Yates, Dean, and McQueen.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Sweetser, Schoonmaker, Stratton, Letcher, T. M. Howe of Pennsylvania, Morehead, Babcock, Campbell of Illinois, and Davis of Indiana.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Jenkins, Clemens, Abercrombie, Dawson, Campbell of Ohio, Nabers, Landry, Snow, and Miller.

On Manufactures.—Messrs Beale, Florence, Reed, Cleveland, White, Murray, Perkins, Green, and Hart.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Floyd, McMullen, Dockery, Cabell of Ohio, Skelton, Brenton, Newton, Doty, and McNair.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Johnson of Arkansas, Howard, Briggs, Jackson, Conger, Fitch, Caldwell, Marshall, and Durkee.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Bissell, Gentry Gorman, Evans, Smart, Stevens of Pennsylvania Wilcox, Haven, and Faulkner.

On Militia.—Messrs. Peaslee, Savage, King of Rhode Island, Davis of Indiana, Hunter, Hebard, Chastain, Ward, and Gilmore.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Stanton of Tennessee, Bocock, Burrows, Harris of Alabama, Cabell of Florida, Peniman, Wildrick, Goodenow, and Florence.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Bailey of Va., Woodward, Toombs, Polk, Taylor, Appleton of Maine, Ingersoll, Chandler, and Breckenridge.

On the Territories.—Messrs. Richardson, Holladay, Gilmore, Stone, Giddings, Bailey of Ga., Scudder, Steuart, and Lockhart.

On Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Millson, Russell, Tuck, Townsend, Brown of New Jersey, Churchwell, Gorman, Goodrich, Allen of Illinois.

On Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Harris of Tennessee, Kuhns, Jones of New York, and Chapman.

On Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Robinson, Colcock, John W. Howe of Pennsylvania, Mason, Stanton of Ohio, Hart, Faulkner, Sutherland, and Johnson of Georgia.

On Patents.—Messrs. Carter, Dimmick, Ward, Thurston, and White.

On Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Stanton of Kentucky, Grandson, Bowie, Doty, and Boyd of New York.

On Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Colcb, Hon. of New York, Bibighaus, Busby, and Washburn.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Mason, Morrison, Welch, Robie, and Duncan.

On Mileage.—Messrs. Hendricks, Freeman, Haws, Stephens of New York, and Allison.

On Engravings.—Messrs. Riddle, Miner, and Jenkins.

On the Library of Congress.—Messrs. Chandler, Woodward, and Mann.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Wildrick, and Barrere.

On Printing.—Messrs. Gorman, Haven, and Stanton of Kentucky.

On Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Stuart, Ashe, Wells, Campbell of Illinois, and Harper

On Expenditures in the Treasury Department—Messrs. Thurston, Hendricks, Walbridge, Grow, and Allison.

On Expenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Dimmick, Ives, Bowne, Parker of Penn., and Chastain.

On Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs McMullen, Harris of Alabama, Horsford, Florence, and Cabell of Florida.

On Expenditures of the Post Office Department—Messrs Penn, Kurtz, Davis of Massachusetts, Hascall, and Savage.

On Expenditures on the Public Buildings—Messrs. Cartlett, Haws, Outlaw, Churchwell, and Taylor.

CENSUS REPORT.—The New York Courier publishes some very interesting tables from the Report of the Superintendent of the Census. One of them is a classification of inhabitants according to the countries of their birth which shows that of the free inhabitants of the United States, 17,736,792 are natives of its soil, and that 2,210,528 were born in foreign countries; while the nativity of 39,237 could not be determined. It is shown that 1,965,316 of the whole number of foreign born inhabitants were residents of the free States, 246,210 of the Slave States. It is also shown that the persons of foreign birth form 11,06 per cent of the whole free population. The countries from which have been derived the largest portions of these additions to our population appear in the following statement:

Natives of Ireland in the U. S. in 1850			961,719
do	Germany	do	do 573,325
do	England	do	do 278,675
do	British America	do	do 147,700
do	Scotland	do	do 70,660
do	France	do	do 54,069
do	Wales	do	do 29,888
			2,116,806
All other countries			96,022

The proportion in which the several countries above named have contributed to the aggregate immigrants population is shown in the subjoined statement:

Ireland	43 4	per cent.
Germany	25 9	do
England	12 6	do
British America	6 68	do
Scotland	3 17	do
France	2 44	do
Wales	1 34	do
Miscellaneous	4 47	do
	20,0	

This view of the living immigrant population is important as serving to correct many extravagant notions concerning it which have attained extensive currency.

Another interesting branch of this subject is that which concerns the inter migration of our native citizens among the States. It is found that out of 17,736,792 free inhabitants 4,116,592 have migrated and settled beyond the States of their birth. Three hundred and thirty five thousand natives of Virginia, equal to 26 per cent. of the whole have found homes outside of her own borders. North Carolina has sent 163,536 which is 26 per cent. of all citizens of that State living in the United States at the date of the Census, and in the same astonishing proportion of 58 per cent of those remaining in the State of their nativity. South Carolina has lost 261,575 free inhabitants, equal to 31 per cent. by emigration. Among the Northern States, Vermont and Connecticut have contributed most largely to the settlement of other parts of the country. Their proportion, which is 25 per cent. of their native citizens would perhaps exceed that of either of the Southern States already mentioned, were the number of slaves in the latter admitted as an element of the calculation

From the Fort Wayne Sentinel.

Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad.—The prospects of this road are brightening. The survey has been completed, and the whole line found in the highest degree favorable. Even the far famed and much dreaded Kankakee marsh is crossed without any difficulty, and so far from offering any impediment, proves to be one of the best and cheapest portions of the whole route.

The citizens of Chicago are becoming aware of the consequence to them of this work, and feel a lively interest in its speedy completion. The subscriptions along the line are liberal, and we hope enough more may be subscribed immediately to authorize the Directors putting it under contract early next spring, which they design doing, if the subscriptions will justify such a step.

The stock of this road offers greater inducements to capitalists for a safe and profitable investment than almost any other railroad in the country. From the peculiarly favorable character of the country, it can be constructed at less cost than almost any route, and a glance at the route on the map will convince any one that the trade it is destined to accommodate must be immense. Running through a highly fertile country, and being the best and most direct route between Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Chicago, it must command an amount of trade that will insure handsome dividends, and raise the stock far above par, as soon as it gets into operation, and shows to the world what it is destined to do.

We speak here only of the profits of the road to those who invest capital in its stock. The advantages it will be to the trade of Philadelphia and Pittsburgh in opening to those cities the markets of the north-west, from which they are now in a great measure excluded, must be obvious to the keen sighted business men of those cities, and they ought at once to lend a helping hand towards its construction. They must be aware that we have but a small amount of cash means, and that a large portion of our stock subscription is made in lands, which though perfectly good are not so immediately available as might be desirable, to enable the directors to push the work forward to a rapid completion.

To the citizens of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, therefore, we look for aid; and as it is a matter they are equally interested in with ourselves, and an undoubted safe investment, we feel confident we shall not look in vain. They will consult their own interest in aiding us, and therefore we the more confidently call upon them.

TRADE CONVENTION.—The New Orleans Creacent of the 2d inst, says.

We notice in the Baltimore papers that a convention of Southern and South-western gentlemen is to meet in that city during the present week, for the purpose of this meeting, as we gather it from the intimations in the public journals, is to devise measures to make Baltimore the emporium of the Southern and South-western trade.

A very commendable purpose, no doubt. With untiring energy Baltimore is pushing her railroad connections in various quarters. By the end of the month she will strike the Ohio at Wheeling. Lower down the river she will soon connect with Parkersburgh, and thus she will lay her grasp upon the trade of the South-western country.

It is a matter not less of surprise than regret to see that the House of Representatives yesterday voted down a proposition, made by Mr. Brooks, of New York, to appoint a select committee to revise the Tariff, with the view of avoiding the collection of a large surplus revenue. No proper Tariff bill is likely ever to be framed but by some special committee giving the subject their sole exclusive study. In the collection of some such facts as will enable them to embody their conclusions in a bill. The already accumulated and accumulating surplus in the world seem to make such step as was proposed indispensible.—*Nat. Intel.*

Mr. Lanman, in his late interesting publication on the Private Life of Mr. Webster, gives the following specimen of Mr. Webster's poetical powers. The lines were written in London, in 1839:

THE MEMORY OF THE HEART.

If stores of dry and learned lore we gain,
We keep them in the memory of the brain;
Names, things and facts—whatever we knowledge call,
There in the common lodger for them all;
And images on this cold surface traced
Make slight impressions, and are soon effaced.

But we've a page more glowing and more bright,
On which our friendship and our love to write;
That these may never from the soul depart,
We trust them to *the memory of the heart*.
There is no dismal page—no effacement here;
Each new pulsation keeps the record clear;
Warm, golden letters all the tablet fill,
Nor lose their lustre till the heart stands still.

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 5,000 Hogs, and will have constantly on hand a large stock of Bulk Pork of his own curing; also, a No. 1 article of Lard, in bbls and kegs, for sale at the Water House, corner of Liberty and Wayne Streets.

Scrofula,

☞ IT is due to Kier's Petroleum to say that it has been known to completely eradicate every vestige of this dreadful disease in less time than any other remedy, and at less cost of inconvenience to the patient.

The thousands of certificates in the hands of the proprietor, many of which are from well known citizens of the city of Pittsburgh and its immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, but only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, inviting the investigating physician, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

To no having a dread of mixtures are assured that this medicine is purely natural, and as bottled as it flows from the bosom of the earth.

The following certificate is copied from a paper published at Syracuse, New York, and bears date August 2, 1852.

D. L. FOOT, M. D. of Syracuse.

This may in truth certify, that I have been so badly afflicted with Scrofula for the last seven years, that most of the time I have been unable to attend to any kind of business, and much of the time unable to walk, and confined to my bed, and have been treated nearly all the time by the best physicians our country affords; I occasionally got some relief, but no cure, and continued to grow worse, until Dr. Foot recommended me to try the Petroleum, or Rock Oil, as every thing else had failed. I did so without faith at first, but the effect was astonishing; it threw the poison to the surface at once, and I at once began to grow better, and by using seven bottles I have got a cure worth thousands of dollars.

MRS. NANCY M. BARKER.

This may certify that I have been acquainted with Kier's Petroleum, or Rock Oil, for more than a year, and have repeatedly witnessed its beneficial effects in the cure of inveterate ulcers, and other diseases for which it is recommended, and can with confidence recommend it to be a medicine worthy of attention, and can safely say that success has attended its use, where other medicine had failed.

D. L. FOOT, M. D.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, pure as imported, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, Jr.,

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ALEXANDER FORSYTH, JAMES PARK.
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NO. 39, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS of Gun-Barrels, Cast Steel, Steel and Hammer Shovels, Spades, Round Bar Iron, Hoes, Hay and Manure Forks.

All articles made of the best materials, and warranted equal to if not superior to any in the market. Merchants and others wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. sep15

Goodyear's Patent Rubber Shoes.

JAMES P. TANNER, No. 56 Wood st., is now in receipt of a large lot of the above make of shoes, which will be sold at the manufacturer's prices, considerably below the manufacturers'—leaders will please call and examine. oct6to29

JAMES P. TANNER,

WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Fall and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern prices.—Please call and examine bee fo buying. sep2

W. A. M'CLURG & CO.,

HAVE REMOVED TO THE CORNER OF WOOD AND SIXTH STREETS,

WHERE they offer to their old customers and the public generally, at the lowest rates, Wholesale and Retail, the largest, most select and complete lot of

CHOICE TEAS, FAMILY GROCERIES,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE TO BE FOUND IN THE WEST. de4

SAMUEL GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 47, St. Clair Hotel Buildings,

St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE EXCLUSIVELY to order, and warranted to suit. Has constantly on hand a choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND OVERCOATING, OF THE LATEST STYLES.

Selected expressly for the custom trade—Gentlemen desiring their orders will have their wishes consulted and complied with, as all work is done under his own supervision.

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

SOLID BOX VICES,

PLATED SHOVELS, HATTOCKS, SPADES, HOES, PICKS, FORKS, &c.,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

oct6—No. 124, Water street, third door above Smithfield st. All work warranted equal to any manufactured. oct30

JOSEPH WOODS. JAMES A. M'CORD

M'CORD & CO.,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL FASHIONABLE HAT AND CAP MANUFACTURERS.

AND DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF FURS.

CORNER OF WOOD AND FIFTH STS.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Their stock embraces every quality and style of Hats and Caps, Muffs, Boas, Cuffs and Fur Bonnets. sep25tdecly

NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,

NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imported and American Carpets, together with everything usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. oct19

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

G. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'T.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE RIVER AND ADJACENT WATERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

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

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Furnace and Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale, VALLEY FURNACE, and fifty acres of land, adjoining, on Brewer's Creek, in the pickwhoroad of Mercersburgh, Mercer County, Pa., and sixty miles south of Pittsburgh, for $4,000, and from one to five thousand acres of Wood and timber lands, adjoining, at from two to three dollars per acre. Terms liberal. For further information, inquire on the premises, or address the subscriber, at Morgantown, Monongalia County, Virginia.

de13:w4t EDGAR C. WILSON.

Administrator's Notice.

Allegheny County, ss:

ALL persons interested will please to take notice, that letters of Administration on the Estate of James Meadams, late of Versailles Township, Allegheny County, Pa., dec'd., have been duly granted by the Register of said County, to Hannah Meadams, of said Township, widow of said deceased: and all persons having claims or demands against the estate of said decedent, are hereby required to make the same known to said Administratrix, without delay.

HANNAH MEADAMS, Administratrix,
Versailles P. O., Allegheny Co., Pa.

de13-w6t

To Iron Masters.

THE Advertiser desires a situation as a Manager of a Furnace or Rolling Mill. He has been so long and successfully employed in the manufacture of iron, as to be well acquainted with the manufacture, and can refer to the most extensive manufacturers in the country. Address "Furnace," Box 751, Allegheny city will receive prompt attention. delightful

Nelson's First Premium DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the finest and best arranged Rooms for Daguerreotyping ever started for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping, as now practised by the celebrated Artists of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. Nelson thinks he is able to offer to the public as fine specimens of the art as can be produced, and at much lower prices than the same can be obtained elsewhere.

Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M. oct30

DAGUERREOTYPES AT THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Mickey's Dining Saloon), Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain life like likenesses of moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Side and Sky Lights, furnished with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life IN ALL WEATHERS.

Enamelled, Paintings, &c., executed in superior order, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

☞ Likenesses not required to take a picture, unless a perfect resemblance.

☞ Likenesses taken of sick and deceased persons in any part of the city and vicinity.

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M., until 6 P. M. Entrance in the Diamond. oct30

20 Dollars Reward!

I WILL give Twenty Dollars for information that will convict the fellow who has taken from my front door, on Penn street, No. 201, at different times, [del3&2] J