PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1852.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

ROBERT M. RIDDLE.

☞ 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.

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

In order to give the hands in our office an opportunity of enjoying Christmas, no paper will be issued from this office on Monday.

CHRISTMAS.—The festive season of Christmas is here—the season full of joy to the young, and fraught with kindly associations to those farther advanced in years. Around thousands of cheerful firesides, to day, happy family circles will be gathered, heartfelt congratulations be exchanged, old associations will be revived and new ones formed. The past will borrow from the brightness of the present, and the future will beam brilliantly, as futures always do. Leaving the past and the future to take care of themselves, we express our hopes that all may happily enjoy the present, and send greeting "A MERRY CHRISTMAS TO ALL!"

THE TARIFF IN CONGRESS.

The House, by a decided vote, has instructed the Committe of Ways and Means to inquire into the propriety of repealing the duty on railroad iron. We subjoin a report of the proceedings:

Mr. Clingman's resolution being pending, for the removal of the duty on railroad iron,

Mr. T. M. Howe, of Pa., moved, in amendment, that the act to that effect should cease after June next, in which Mr. Clingman concurred.

Mr. Howe went into a history of the iron manufactories of Pennsylvania, and showed that the reduction of the price of iron in England had injuriously affected the interests of iron companies of Pennsylvania.

Mr. Carter opposed the amendment, referred to the agricultural interests of Ohio, and expressed himself in favor of free trade and direct taxation.

Tellers having been appointed, the amendment was negatived—only 44 voting in the affirmative.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., moved an amendment, that all iron be exempted from duties. His object, he said, was to benefit the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country, and not to limit the relief to one interest alone. He was opposed, however, to doing anything at present, but would leave it to the next Congress to take up the tariff.

Mr. Butler, of Pa., opposed the amendment as being destructive of the iron interests of his his State, (the portions of which he respitited,) and alluded to the various causes which led to the reduction of the price of iron and its recent advance.

Mr. Jones' amodment prevailed.

Various other amendments were proposed on which to found five minutes speeches, to enable members to explain their views on both sides, which were negatived.

The resolution, as first introduced, to refer the subject to the committee on ways and means, was ultimately carried.

We suppose the duty on railroad iron will be repealed. There are so many interests at work to produce such a result, that we regard it as inevitable. Every railroad in progress, which has iron to buy, is directly interested in procuring the repeal; and the only interested parties opposed—the iron manufacturers—have learned from the present Congress that they have nothing to hope for, in that quarter.

If the Democrats—as Mr. Carter's remarks would seem to indicate—are inclined to try the experiment of Free Trade, let them plunge into it boldly, and not dally with trifling, half-way measures. Let them not stop at railroad iron, but go on and give us the experience of a whole and thorough experiment. The country has tried Protection, and knows how it works; let Free Trade be tried, now, and the people can then judge which is best. But let it be *absolute* Free Trade, such as Mr. Carter and other Democrats contend for.

BALTIMORE TRADE CONVENTION.

Baltimore is a great place for Conventions. The last one held there was called a "*Trade* Convention," and its chief was to concentrate the trade of the South and Southwest at Baltimore, instead of permitting it to pass to Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

We have no objection to Baltimore getting all the trade she can, legitimately; but she will find that Conventions will not add a dollar to the aggregate of her commerce. Trade, like water, will seek its own level, and it cannot be "whereased," and "Resolved" into any particular channel which it does not seek itself. Traders always seek those points where they can do best, and thither trade always goes. If Boston, New York and Philadelphia offer advantages to the commercial world which are not possessed by Baltimore, those cities will enjoy their advantages in spite of all the Conventions that ever have been or ever will be held; and, on the contrary, if Baltimore possesses advantages over her rivals, she will soon enjoy the benefit of them.

It may be said that Conventions serve to point out and call attention to such advantages; but it is not so. Commercial men are keen of scent, and find such things out long before Conventions do.

There was one development, in this Convention, which shows that commercial concentration is impossible—we mean the opinion, given by many of its members, against the concentration of trade at *any* one point, and in favor of its more general diffusion. This opinion needs no combined expression to give it force, but it indicates a *fact*, namely, that country merchants are beginning to find that they do as well by making their wholesale purchases at such points as Pittsburgh, in the West, and Norfolk and such points at the South, as by going to Baltimore or other eastern cities. Western merchants are beginning to appreciate this fact; and so long as this is the case it will be impossible to build up anywhere, a great, overshadowing commercial centre.

BOND BANKING.—Wisconsin, and some other western States, have authorized a system of Free Banking based on *Railroad* stocks—the amount of notes to be issued not to exceed *eighty* per cent. of the bonds deposited as security for their redemption. Should the banks fail to redeem their issues, the State authorities will sell the stocks and apply the proceeds towards the redemption of the notes.

In good times, this security would seem to be good. In the present state of the market, railroad bonds would readily bring more than eighty per cent. of their par value. But such banks seldom fail in such times. It is in times of pressure and panic that they *fail*, and *then* railroad bonds, forced on the market, afford but slim security to note-holders. In such times money is too scarce for such investments, the bonds are consequently sacrificed, and the note-holders suffer. Experience has proved this. The railroad bonds of the West may be, and doubtless are, the most secure of investments, but if forced upon the market in times of panic they cannot be sold for anything like their actual value. On this point we quote the following remarks from the New York *Times*:

It is easy to see that a state of things might arise at Milwaukie when the scarcity of money would render it utterly impossible for the Auditor to realize 50 per cent., instead of 80 per cent., on these bonds on an emergency. It is easy, too, writing from this point, to see that a state of things might arise in Wall street when Wisconsin Railroad bonds, if suddenly returned upon the Wild Cat bankers using them, would be as worthless as the same quantity of waste paper for raising money. This may not be flattering to the State or Railroad pride, but there is no exaggeration in the remark, nevertheless, nor is it designed to be applied singularly.

We have no objection to free banking, but we trust it will not be pushed to the verge proposed in Wisconsin. The people of Wisconsin have been without banks, from the period of their first organization until now; and, in their inexperience and haste to get them, have not stopped to reflect on the experience of Michigan, and other States.

An increase of paper money must result from the constant influx of gold, and the multiplication of securities; but the public cannot look on at the issuing of paper money upon securities likely to fail in the hour of trial, without some apprehension as to the results.

☞ The letter of our Washington Correspondent, mailed on the 18th, reached us in the evening of the 22d, *in the Western mail*. The longest way round is not *always* the nearest way home.

DRY GOODS TRADE.—We extract the following from the New York Tribune, as indicative of what is to be expected in the dry goods line. Calicoes and wearables generally are to keep pace, in the advance of prices, with eatables:

One of the most striking features of the dry goods market is that there are no job goods to be picked up, as has been usual at this season of the year. The great woolen jobbers have taken up, weeks ago, all they could find, and the anticipation of a further advance in the spring is such, that some of the jobbers have resold at a profit to speculators. Woolen goods are out of first hands, though not out of market—in like manner as the raw material itself is mostly in the hands of speculators, who have bought up the stock, anticipating large profit from the necessities of the manufacturers. Stocks of cotton domestic goods continue low, and prices keep tending upward, and seem disposed to reach a much higher point, under the influence of a large and increasing consumption. It is a common remark among dry goods houses that there is no knowing where prices will go.—These circumstances are encouraging to importers, and our imports will be very large in the coming season. The rise in prices abroad is not sufficient to check the orders. Consumption is good, at a much higher level of prices. The country is rich. Money abounds all over, thanks to our golden State; and goods will be bought while money holds out, and that is likely to be for a time indefinite.

THE NEXT PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th, have been selected by the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, as the time for holding the next Agricultural Fair. A Committee was appointed—Judge Watts, of Carlisle, Chairman—to receive proposals from the cities and towns desiring to secure its location with them. The competition for premiums for field crops is invited till the 15th of January next, and the following are the premiums:

For best 5 acres of Corn, $15; best acre of Corn, $8; best 5 acres of Wheat, $15; best acre of Wheat, $8; best acre of Irish Potatoes, $10; best half acre do., $8; best 5 acres of Rye, $10; best 5 acres of Oats, $8; best 5 acres of Barley, $8; best 5 acres of Timothy, $8; best 5 acres of Clover, $8; best quarter acre of Carrots, $8; best quarter acre of Ruta Baga, 8; best quarter acre of Sugar Beets, $8; best quarter acre Mangel Wurzel, $8; best quarter acre of Turnips, $8.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

We have at length official intelligence of that long expected event, the inauguration of the Empire in France. That has been a foregone conclusion for about four years and four months. The revolution of February, 1848, started well, but retrogression from the true spirit of constitutional liberty commenced very early, and the advance of the French people and government towards absolute despotism has been as steady as it has been rapid. The revolution of 1848 has, therefore, resulted in failure, and in something worse than a failure, because the highest claims of prerogative put forth by Louis Philippe, (those very pretensions for which he was expelled,) if established would still have left numerous guaranties of popular liberty and individual rights, which no Frenchman will dream of asserting under the absolute tyranny of Louis Napoleon.

I am compelled to conclude, from a review of the past four years, and from their experience during the preceding fifty-nine years, that the French people do not understand and are entirely unable to secure to themselves liberty in any shape. The very election of Louis Napoleon to the Presidency four years ago, was an earnest of the infidelity of that people to the principles of republicanism. He had in effect repudiated the republic, and was an open aspirant to the supreme irresponsible power of his reputed uncle. Yet he was almost unanimously elected over virtuous, able, and patriotic men, like Cavaignac and Lamartine. Very few people in France were deceived in the man. His government has been a miserable tyranny from the beginning. The establishment of the Empire only changes the name of its despotism which he wields, and is preferable to that mockery of constitutional freedom which prevailed while he was called the "prince president," because it will sooner become odious and insufferable.

Though I predicted all his purposes from the day of his return to France in August 1848, I admit that I have been wholly mistaken in the estimate which I placed upon his genius and abilities. Without being a great man, he is sagacious, patient, and firm in his designs, as he is cruel and treacherous in the means which he adopts for the execution of them. He planned the massacre of the 2d December 1851, with as much coolness as he would have done a party of pleasure. He caused to be shot, imprisoned and transported a hundred thousand of his political opponents with as little compunction as if they had been so many frogs. They stood in his way, and had it been necessary to the accomplishment of his object, he would have depopulated half of France as mercilessly as the furious demagogues of the reign of terror did La Vendee.

Ascribing to the French nation a virtue which they did not possess, I said in 1849 that Louis Napoleon was steadily advancing to his own degradation and ruin. But usurpation followed usurpation, and still he rode high above the shafts of retribution. At length something like a formidable opposition to his schemes arose in the National Assembly, and there on the 2d of December 1851, he executed that terrible *coup d'etat*, which annihilated in one day of blood the constitution and laws of the land, and laid France prostrate at his feet. Even then, conceiving it impossible that sickness or pusillanimity could so utterly have destroyed the manly pride of the people of that great nation, as to bring them to submission to this outrage, I ventured to express the belief that a year would not elapse without bringing the usurper and his principal accomplices to the block. Here, too, I was in error. France hugs the chains, rude and galling as they are, which fetter her free spirit. The usurpation of 1851, with all its accompanying crimes and horrors, was approved by a nearly unanimous vote of the people. With like unanimity the so called president was made ruler, without any definite restrictions, for ten years, and now he is elected absolute hereditary Emperor. It is a remarkable fact that every one of the eight or ten constitutions which have been submitted to the French people since the year 1789, have been adopted without the opposition of a respectable minority.

And people are contemplating all this as a stupendous mystery, and are seeking a key for its elucidation. They wish to know the moral of this wonderful tale. Some account for it by attributing the leading events to the fickleness of the French character; others think that a blind admiration of the uncle has induced France to submit to the ambition and atrocities of the alleged nephew; others believe it to be a part of French nature to be dazzled by the glare and the splendor of a court and a brilliant aristocracy; and still another class of observers ascribe this wonderful instance of national abasement to the influence of priests, bankers, and shop keepers, acting upon the ignorance and selfishness of the people. And I should not omit from this list a set of political *doctrinaires* who believe the whole train of evils is referable to the system of centralization which constitutes the government of France, and makes a great nation of thirty-five millions the toy or the victim of the one great central city.

Each one of these causes had no doubt had some influence in bringing about the singular and lamentable phenomenon. But altogether they are not sufficient to account for it; to take it out of the catalogue of national disasters which surpass the understanding of men. Perhaps the most surprising feature in the revolution, from a Republic to an Empire, is the obvious veneration, near akin to idolatry, which the memory of Napoleon Bonaparte still inspires in France. For after all, he was not only a bad man, but an unsuccessful adventurer and usurper; and if he gave victories to France, he also brought upon her the most awful calamities and the greatest humiliations she ever suffered. Twice through him that proud nation saw her capital trampled beneath the feet of foreign enemies, and twice through him she felt the "shame indelible" of receiving from the hands of invaders rulers whom she abhorred, and that clemency which is dictated only by contempt.

Again, there was nothing in the character of the new Emperor, nothing in the means employed by him, nothing in the condition of France, to force such events as have just been consummated. An incomprehensible fatality seems to have directed and compelled the succession of incidents in this strange and gloomy drama. Not even the most graphic biographist can make any thing more than a very mediocre character of Louis Napoleon before his election to the presidency. He was no Sylla in proud retirement, and no Cæsar who fought his country's battles while he trained his legions to its overthrow. He was no Augustus gathering his Protorian bands to avenge his murdered uncle. He was neither a statesman nor a soldier; nevertheless France only awaited his appearance to hail him master, to invite him to rule over her with absolute sway.

Is the Empire likely to be permanent? Reasoning from the analogies of history, we should say, no. But its duration through many generations would not be so astonishing as the mode of its establishment. Napoleon the Great fell by the arms of Europe united against him. The nephew has done all that he can do to avoid that danger. An amateur in oaths and in perjury, he has taken pains to swear very frequently that he meditates only peace and good will with all mankind, and particularly with England, Austria and Russia, they being best able to punish deviations from that policy. He has once or twice shown his teeth at the United States; for which he has a double motive—hatred of Republics, and a willingness to feed the natural passions of the French for war, coupled with a politic desire to oblige the powers of Europe, who love us as little as the new crowned traitor himself.

The Empire, with its splendid collection of new nobles, and state-supported priests, will be expensive. But these expenses will not be heavily felt while commercial prosperity and comparatively good crops continue. But the taxes must be increased, and should a revolution in trade or a period of scarcity occur, they will be found grievous burdens, and perhaps induce a demand for change. But should the tyranny of the Empire equal that of the presidency, the reaction from the effects of the present delusion may be sudden and complete, and the mighty potentate of to-day may descend between twilight and dawn to the condition of a vagabond and fugitive in London and New York, from which chance or an insurritible detiny has raised him.

Upon the whole, however, we think it best not to prognosticate further about France. Experience has taught us to expect for little political good from that quarter. It is the bane of revolutions that existing institutions must be overthrown before needful substitutes can be provided, and disorder, anarchy, and general bloodshed intervene between the downfall of one plan of government and the rise of another. The French fall in this interval; and the result is that after sixty-three years of revolutions they have reached the unlimited despotism of a broken gambler and an exhausted rou. Without respecting them we cannot withhold our compassion for the sufferings which have marked their impotent struggles for a government suited to their condition and tastes. Without impatience, and without hope, we await their next revolution.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

The House appears to have resolved upon another talking session. The several propositions for reducing duties, repealing that upon railroad iron having been talked to rags, the next subject in order for a pitched battle of words, is the fortifications, upon which a running action was commenced to-day, that seems good for a week. Altogether our legislators of this term are determined to maintain their characters of the best babblers of this country.

Our ministers abroad have broken out in full chorus for more pay. They are on a regular strike for higher wages. The correspondence lately published from the State Department tells a tale of deprivation and desititution such as diplomacy has rarely if ever before unfolded. I look upon all this as a premeditated assault upon the treasury which has no other claims to be distinguished from any other attempt to extort money under false pretences, than the general respectability of the parties through whom it is made. If our foreign Ministers and Charges are not munificiently paid, their salaries are in proportion with the other expenditures of our government. But not only will an effort be made to raise the stipends of the diplomatists, but arrangements are in progress to introduce and push through a bill doubling the salaries of the President, Secretaries, and other leading employes of government here. It may be successful, and if it be, then we shall at once have open door through which the whole of the surplus will make a very hasty exit. Farewell, a long farewell to superfluous cash, when our democratic fellow-citizens take a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether at the teats of the treasury.

Mr. King resigned his station of President of the Senate yesterday. He continues his hold upon his commission as Senator. This proceeding was imperatively necessary, as it would have been entirely illegal for bills to be signed on their passage into laws out of the Senate and in private. It is still supposed that Mr. King will never be able to resume his seat in the Senate.

The correspondence in regard to Hayti, and the recent proceedings of the French there, develope a circumstance that may have serious consequences. Our government seems to have intervened with those of England and France to compel Soloruque to consent to the dismemberment of his dominions, by admitting the independence of Dominica. Now Dominica has about as much right to declare herself independent of the general government of the island, as Allegheny County has to set up for herself in opposition to the State of Pennsylvania. The French have taken advantage of the participation of our government in that intrigue to take possession of part of the Dominican part of the island, and to declare a protectorate over the whole. That they must be driven away is what every body admits, but it will now be troublesome, and may involve us in a war with France. Had we stood aloof from the impertinent interference of the great powers, we could have said at the right moment to Louis Napoleon and his agents, 'Gentlemen, Hispaniola is too near the American coast to be made a French colony of, therefore let it entirely alone.'" Now something more may be requisite.

JUNIUS.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

OLE BULL.—The arrival of this distinguished violinist and philanthropist amongst us, has created as great a *furore* as did that of Jenny Lind. Scarcely had the announcement been made of his first Concert, than every ticket was taken, and all the seats in the large Hall designated as the scene of triumph, secured. Hundreds of those anxious to pay a tribute as well to the transcendant abilities of the great Violinist, as to the high moral worth and noble purposes of the man, have been disappointed. We hope, however, he will forego his original intention, and yield to the almost unanimous wish of our Concert-going people. Four most successful Concerts were given in Cincinnati, and we cannot understand why the citizens of Pittsburgh should be less favored with the opportunity of hearing the wonderful performances of the great master of the most perfect of all instruments. We therefore, call upon him to repeat his Concert. We wish to see this modern Romulus who is planting cities in our midst—this world-renowned wizard of the bow, of whom we have heard so much. We wish to place ourselves, for a time, under the magic influence of him whose "spirit creates the inconceivable," and whose "fingers perform the impossible."

J. S.

REVOLUTION ON THE RIO GRANDE.—Great excitement prevailed at Matamoras on the night of the 20th ultimo, in consequence of a report, subsequently ascertained to be false, that Carvajal was within 15 miles of the city. Guards were mounted, patrols out, and all the troops beat to quarters. It is reported, however, that the people of Monterey have called him to head the revolutionary forces.

Gen. Jaregein, the commanding general of the State, had shut himself up in the fortress, with forty of his followers. Gov. Cardenas and five of the members of the Legislature had retired to parts unknown. Gen. Barave, in an attack on the insurgents of Victoria, had been defeated, losing all his artillery.

The following is the amount of lard oil, candles and soap manufactured in Chicago during the present year. Lard oil, 76,000 gallons; Candles, 911,000 pounds; Soap, 724,000 pounds.

THE MARTHA WASHINGTON AFFAIR

From the *Atlas* of last evening we take the following:

William Kissane, Lyman Cole, Lorenzo Chapin Amasa Chapin, and J. W. Chandler, who were arrested in this city on Monday, and taken to Columbus by the U. S. Marshal, were yesterday brought before the U. S. Commissioner, Wilcox, and admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000 each. We learn that Geo. Pugh, Esq. became bail for Mr. Kissane, and some say that Oliver Brown was on his bond. Kissane having been bailed, and having sworn that he was worth $20,000, was permitted to become security for Cole. Cole having been bailed, was permitted to be security for one of the other parties.—A Mr. Wm. Perkins, a young man formerly in the employ of Pugh & Co., and an intimate friend of Kissane, also a Canadian and Kissane's former room mate, and recently from California, was also bail to one of the parties. The law under which they were arrested was the following, and the preliminary trial will come on on the 29th of this month, in the City of Columbus, before the Commissioners:

23d Section of the Act of 1825.—"That if any person or persons shall on the high Seas or within the United States, willfully and corruptly conspire, combine and confederate with any other person or persons being within or without the United States; to cast away, burn or otherwise destroy any ship or vessel, or to procure the same to be done, with intent to injure any person or body politic that have underwritten, or that shall hereafter underwrite any policy of insurance thereon, or on goods on board thereof, shall lend or advance any money on such vessels on Bottomry or respondentia, or shall within the U. S. build or fit out, or aid in building or fitting out any ship or vessel with intent that the same shall be cast away, burnt or destroyed for the purpose, or with the design aforesaid, every person so offending shall be deemed guilty of Felony, and shall be punished by fine not exceeding $10,000, and by imprisonment to hard labor not exceeding ten years."

The parties returned to the city last night.—It having been reported in the papers that a draymen had confessed his perjury, we learn that such report is incorrect, but as boots and shoes, hats, brandies, skins and leather to an enormous amount, were insured by some of the parties on this boat, we suppose the draymen kept a pretty good account of the loads and will report correctly. To sum up the following shipments said to have been made from this one house. Filley & Chapin failed for $40,000 on the 15th December, sold out on that day to Cole for $18,000. On the 7th of January the Martha Washington left port, and the following insurances were effected on part of her cargo:

Shoes, &c., in Fireman's Insurance Co., Cincinnati,	$6,359 00
Shoes, &c., in Firemen's Insurance Co., Cincinnati,	1,641 00
Shoes, &c., in Detroit Insurance Co., Agency, Cincinnati,	5,500 00
Shoes, &c., in Protection Insurance Co. Agency, Cincinnati,	8,359 00
Shoes, &c., in Louisville Agency of Madison,	4,200 00
	$21,069 00
Sundry goods by Stevens, in Æina Co. Cin'ti Agency,	4,874 00
Sheepskin and Leather in Union Co. New York,	10,000 00
Pork and Lard by Cole, in Commercial Insurance Co., Boston,	5,900 00
Three hundred kegs Lard in Equitable Co., Boston,	6,034 00
Chandler's Pistols, in National, Cincinnati,	1,900 00
Freight list in F. and M., Madison, Insurance on boat at Phoenix, St. Louis, Cin'i Agency,	4,500 00
	$58,677 00

MONEY PAID ON THE ABOVE.

By Firemen's Insurance Company, Cincinnati,	$8,000 00
By F. and M. Madison, Cincinnati Agency,	4,500 00
By Equitable Insurance Company, Boston,	5,934 00
By Commercial Insurance Company, Boston,	5,000 00
	$23,434 00

Mr. Lorenzo Chapin called on us and wished us to say, that he and his brother Amasa were never in partnership with either Filley & Chapin, or with J. S. Cheney. J. S. Cheney wishes us to say he has made no revelations, as he will soon be called to testify as a witness, he will make no other *revelations*.

Capt. Comings, who commanded the Martha Washington, married a sister of the Chapins.—Mr. Kimball, who effected one of the insurances, married another sister. The Mr. Nicholson who was clerk of the boat, is a son-in-law of M. T. C. Gould, of Esculapian Springs. The mate, Mr. Holland, who is supposed to have been on Red River, we learn, was in the city on Saturday. Capt. Comings, we understand, is disposing of goods on Red River.

As the parties implicated will have an opportunity, on the trial next Wednesday, to account for some inexplicable circumstances, we will furnish our readers, during the trial, correct reports of the testimony.

An error crept into our account of yesterday, in which Mr. Smith is spoken of as having died in Illinois; it was Mr. Filley, the partner of Rufus Chapin, who died last October.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

IRELAND.—The consecration of Dr. Singer as Bishop of Meath, took place on Sunday, the 28th of November, in the college chapel, Dublin. The officiating prelates were the Lord Primate and the Bishops of Killaloe and Tuam.

It is stated that in the Limerick post-office, one day last week, several registered letters were received from emigrants in Australia, conveying money orders, ranging in amount from $50 to $600; sent to their friends at home.

The evidences of improvement in the condition of the country are daily becoming more decided; and the agricultural classes are beginning to participate in the general prosperity, after overcoming effects of famine. In the western counties, in particular, the change for the better is quite remarkable; the farmers find themselves in a far better position under Free-trade than they were during Protection. The Mayo Telegraph gives a most gratifying account of the active trade amongst the country shopkeepers, owing to the increased means of consumption amongst the graziers, farmers and the laboring classes.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT.—The London correspondent of the Times says:

"From the best sources at Constantinople I can inform you that the Circassians have again signally defeated the Russians. The Turkish Government has received these tidings, and though they seem to be exaggerated—they speak of six-teen guns captured, yet there is no doubt about the fact. The Mountaineers have taken the offensive, and a Russian army of thirty thousand men has been dispersed. The London papers have not yet got the information, but you can rely on it.

"In the Marine Department in Constantinople great activity is displayed. They have already transformed two of their men of war into screw steamers. It seems that the example of France will soon be followed by all the maritime powers. The Turkish infantry is to be armed with Prussian needle guns. The new military exercise is said to be utmost, in order to have an efficient force for any contingency. The Grand Visier is a most energetic man, not so easily to be bamboozled by foreign diplomacy, or cowed by threats, as Reschid was."

Good news! Turkey may yet be the the battleground of European Freedom. A bold front, on her part, with an efficient military preparation, may do much, in itself, for "liberalism."

FROM MEXICO.

The dates from the City of Mexico received at New Orleans, are to the 26th November.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs publishes a circular forbidding the landing in numbers of strangers in the Republic. He states that the cholera of the revolution in Africacan is the very man who made the proposals to General Scott at the close of the war.

Mr. Stevens has addressed a note to the Minister of Foreign Relations, withdrawing his Tehuantepec proposals. The name of Sly has also been withdrawn.

The port of Alata has been closed, and the introduction of goods is forbidden at the risk of forfeiture.

The insurgent forces are increasing, and 4,000 man with twenty-two pieces of artillery, and moved against the revolutionists of Guadalajara.

A project is on foot in the Chamber of Deputies, authorising the government to contract a loan of three millions.

Private letters say that Gen. Caraval has crossed the Rio Grande, and is marching on Monterey with 400 Texan Rangers. It is said he has been invited by the citizens of Tamaulipas, and that Gen. Cruz, the military commandant at Camargo, is indirectly aiding the movement.

The Alton, Illinois, Courier gives the following fine specimen of Western travel in those unfortunate localities not yet blessed with the railroad:

"The stage came in yesterday, in a deplorable fix, from Jacksonville. The body and hind wheels were left behind, perhaps in some muddy hole up the country, opposite some anti-railroad man's door. Upon the front axel-tree was lashed a crockery crate, which contained the John mail's and three passengers. The whole concern looked as though it had searched the bottom of every quagmire in the country, and brought away a sample of its composite and fertilizing qualities."

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A project is on foot in the Chamber of Deputies, authorising the government to contract a loan of three millions.

Private letters say that Gen. Caraval has crossed the Rio Grande, and is marching on Monterey with 400 Texan Rangers. It is said he has been invited by the citizens of Tamaulipas, and that Gen. Cruz, the military commandant at Camargo, is indirectly aiding the movement.

The Alton, Illinois, Courier gives the following fine specimen of Western travel in those unfortunate localities not yet blessed with the railroad:

"The stage came in yesterday, in a deplorable fix, from Jacksonville. The body and hind wheels were left behind, perhaps in some muddy hole up the country, opposite some anti-railroad man's door. Upon the front axel-tree was lashed a crockery crate, which contained the John mail's and three passengers. The whole concern looked as though it had searched the bottom of every quagmire in the country, and brought away a sample of its composite and fertilizing qualities."

A company has been organized in Rochester, with a capital of $3,000,000, for constructing a Railroad between that city and Troy. Ten per cent was subscribed and paid in.

REV. BISHOP IVES.—Mr. J. H. Hobart published a note in the New York Commercial, stating that letters received from Bishop Ives, of North Carolina, and other members of the family, traveling with him, dated at Paris, on different days since the report of his joining the Catholic Church was started, make no mention of it whatever, and are wholly irreconcilable with its having occurred. It is stated that the Rev. Bishop proposed auricular confession to his diocese in 1850, which called out a celebrated rejoinder from Senator Badger, of North Carolina.

It is asserted that Gen. Pierce does not intend to have a public inauguration and make the customary inaugural speech, heretofore made from the east portico of the capitol.

A company of gentlemen of Berks county, Pa., have purchased property at Leesport, nine miles above Reading, and intend to commence the manufacture of anthracite iron, with a capital of $60,000: They expect to have the furnace ready to "blow in" by the first of May next.

Hon. E. P. Little, dem., just elected to Congress from the old 9th district of Massachusetts, is a Quaker. His father, Captain George Little, was one of our naval commanders in the war of 1812, and the present member also served at one time as a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, during the war with Great Britain.

CONSTABLE MURDERED.—At Alton, Ill., on the 11th inst., a constable named Thomas Gillihan, was murdered by an Englishman named Williamson, whom he was endeavoring to arrest. The murderer escaped.

Dr. M'Lane's Pills.

☞ Mr. G. W. Butler, of Millersburgh, Centre Co., Pa., had been afflicted with Liver Complaint for a number of years, and was cured by the pills. A young lady of his acquaintance, was also greatly relieved by them.

Jacob Widner, Postmaster at Covington, Ohio, says that they sell very fast, and that he does not consider his stock of medicine complete without them.

The wife of Mr. James Stewart, of Richmond, Jefferson County, Ohio, was cured of a most distressing pains by their use.

W H Ainsworth, of Marysburgh, New York, considers these pills the best medicine of the kind ever offered.—The lot he had on hand sold rapidly, and gave the highest satisfaction.

James Jones, of Wilkins township, Allegheny Co., Pa., says his wife used two boxes, which did her more good than their family physician for two years.

Every one should be provided with a box of Dr. M'Lane's Pills, as there is no better Family Pill extant.

For sale by the proprietors and druggists in town and country, and by the sole proprietors.

J KIDD & CO.,
60 Wood street.
de25:dawlt

Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes.

500 POUNDS Knickerbocker New Year's Cakes, the sorts as baked in New York, and a general assortment of plain and fancy Cakes and Crackers, at
JOHN H. MELLOR'S,
de22 81 Wood street.

☞ CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAPS, which attracted so much attention at the World's Fair, are now offered to the citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities, at the Proprietors prices, wholesale and retail. This Soap is particularly adapted to those troubled with chapped hands in Winter.
J KIDD & CO.,
de21 No. 60 Wood street.

SAMUEL GRAY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 47, St. Clair Hotel Buildings,
St. Clair street, Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHING MADE EXTRA OBLIGINGLY 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 Retail trade. Gentlemen leaving their orders will have their wishes consulted and complied with, as all work is done under his own supervision.
de21dly

Ole Bull's Concert.

☞ Persons who have bought tickets for Ole Bull's first Concert this evening will take notice that they are only GOOD for this evening.

☞ CONVENTION.—The friends of the MAINE LIQUOR LAW in each election district of Allegheny county, are requested to send delegates to a Convention to be held in the First Duquesne Church, Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, January 1st, 1853, at 10 o'clock A.M., to adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient for obtaining the proposed law.

Thos Steel	G S Armstrong	D H Riddle
G L Magee	A U McCandless	Jno R Park
H G Hilkert	Jno Bell	W M Kain
Robt Criswell	John Crawford	H L Reed
Chas Hutchinson	Jno Wood	Wm Rogers
J Walkinshaw	Josiah Duff	Wm Bonar
And Holl	J Heron Foster	J V Rowland
Thos Glass	H B B Symes	Isaac Harrison
J Napier	T W Wright	Jno F Drave
J W Bashtier	John Wilson	H Sylvester
H Buehager	T T Gamble	Jas Anderson
Jno Negley	Jno Negley	Bernard Welker
H Himpy	Isaac Harris	Jno Ewing
John Wise	A Mcfandless	Geo H White
Jas Bostwick	Jno Barnes	A W Sawyer
Thos Barclay	Thos Barclay	J E Kennedy
H G Hetherton	H Holbert	John Williams
W Woods	John Glenn	Henry Sproul
W Anderson	Wm Bell	Jno M'Cullough
D Harris	Jno Anderson	Geo Wurts
T J Black	Jno O Brown	Wm Stark
Jno Barrow	Jno Barnes	T M Kirkpatrick
Wm H Robert	Robt B Davis	Reese O'Neeon
John Glenn	H P Sawyers,	John Wright
Wm Bell	Thomas Bell	Wm Park
John Hyzer	S D Herrema	Henry Schreiber
Jas J Reed	John Ottenheimer	Wm Eagle
John Grasler	Wm Gibson	A G Reinhart
J R Richardson	Jno Richardson	Wm Rankes
G Stephenson	Marshal Cooper	E F Swift
Wm Park	Jno O Brown	Jas E Hoffman
Thos Harrow	Geo A Kurtz	Jno Ward
Wm Barrows	Jno T Pressley	Jas Hunter
W H Child	Jno J Patterson	Jno Ward
F H Negley	Chas Reynolds	Jno Patterson
A Beal	Jno M'Lain	Daniel Hershman
A B Beal	Jas Hunter	Solomon Sable
J A Ofelton	Jno Ward	Jno Price
Jas Shotwell	Jno Patterson	T F Pratt
John Hunter	Daniel Hershman	W F Jones
Alex Bates	Solomon Sable	Jno Bigham
John Dickson	John Price	T K Nimick
P Powell	T F Pratt	R L Cuthbert
J Biggerstaff	W F Jones	R L Cuthbert
O Neil	Jno Bigham	Wm Lorme
Hugh Campbell	T K Nimick	Thos Jones
W Black	R L Cuthbert	Jno Ward
K Hall	R L Cuthbert	Jno Bigham
Wm Sept	Thos Jones	Jno Bigham
Jno Wallace	Jno Ward	Wm Rankes
S A M'Kee	Jno Bigham	E F Swift
Jno Paul	Philip Stevens	J F Herron,
Saml Williams	Jno Bigham	Jno Miller
Jno Brown	Jno Ward	John Murphy
Wm M Kern	Jno Bigham	Saml Black
Jno S Agnew	T F Adams	T F Adams
Jno B Fawcett	Jno Bigham	Saml Crouch
John Scott	Jno Ward	John Alexander
Wm Dickson	Jno Bigham	Wm Collier
Jas Dickson	Jno Ward	J D Wesley
Alex Wallace	Jno Bigham	Jas Carothers
Jas Robinson	Jno Ward	Jno Bigham
W W Wallace	Jno Bigham	John Gibson
J A Ballie	Jno Ward	Saml Williams
J Marshall	Jno Bigham	Wm Williams
W H Harrington	John White	J Parker

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Delaware Mutual Insurance Company, Philadelphia.

THE following persons are entitled to Scrip for the year 1852, at the Pittsburgh Agency, Associate Directors' Class. On Mains & Kendis, Brown James, Brown Geo. Russell John, Brown J H & Bigler S, Bellman & Garrison, Bakewell Thos. Batchelor D W, Bayard J B, Bradley A, Blakely Jas, Bidwell, Sears & Co. Benedict Geo. Bambright Wm. Brown D, Barsley Ralph, Blasdl & Semple, Brown & Kirkpatrick, Bryan, McKee & Co. Blackburn G, Bard Richard, Bell & Co. Bell & Liggett, Beckham J & Co. Bayard J B & Son, Beard Peter & Co. Coleman, Hallman & Co. Childs, Jones & Co. Citizens' Insurance Co. Childs H & Co. Park & Thaw, Chamberlain W Campbell T D, Culbertson A, Caldwell John, Cox M A, Campbell A & Co. Caldwell, Miller & Co. Chessell G D, Cochran S, Cole R S, Goode & Graham, Cooper James, Cunningham B A