PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH,

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1853.

☞ 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.

☞ TO ADVERTISERS—Neither the Editorial Rooms nor Printing Establishment of the DAILY GAZETTE, are opened on Sunday. ADVERTISERS who desire their notices to appear in the paper on Monday morning, will please hand them in before 5 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

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

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH.
ROBERT M. RIDDLE.

WHIG NOMINATION FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY.
ROBERT W. PARKE.

☞ A very interesting report of the Officers of the Western Pennsylvania House of Refuge, will be found on our first page.

We are indebted to Mr. Howe, of Congress; and to Messrs. Darsie, Cassthers, and Gilmore of the Legislature, for public documents.

THE BROAD GAUGE RAILROAD.

A few days ago we threw out the idea of a project of a continuous broad gauge Railroad, connecting New York with St. Louis, through Pittsburgh. The suggestion has met with general favor, and its feasibility is not doubted by any who have examined the subject. It is at least worthy of due consideration.

New York will never rest until she has extended her six feet gauge, in a continuous line to Cincinnati and St. Louis. The late excitement and effort on the subject, to the North of us, were the results of her stimulus; and they failed, not because she is not anxious for the prosecution of her favorite project, but from difficulties, and reasons for present delay, which will not probably long exist.

Now is the time for Pittsburgh to attract attention to the facilities she has to offer for this great line. These consist in the fact that lines are projected, surveyed, and in various processes of construction, from a point on the New York and Erie Railroad, in the vicinity of Olean, to Cincinnati. These lines are: 1. The Allegheny Valley Road, a portion of which will be put under contract next month, and the whole of which will be prosecuted to completion as rapidly as possible. 2. The Pittsburgh and Steubenville road, all of which is under contract, except about six miles, and a great amount of work done. 3. The Steubenville and Indiana road, all of which is under contract, and a part of the grading finished. 4. The Zanesville and Wilmington road, the whole of which is in a great state of forwardness.

We are not aware that there is any very serious difficulty to overcome, in securing a six feet track over this whole route. The iron we believe is not laid down on any part of it, except a few miles on the Steubenville and Indiana, and possibly some may be laid on the Wilmington road. There would be a necessity for a change in the Western part of the route of the Steubenville and Indiana road, terminating it at Zanesville, instead of Newark, and the Western end of the Wilmington road would have to be extended to Cincinnati, from the point where it intersects the Xenia road.

If this scheme is to be undertaken there is no time to be lost, as some of these companies will soon commence to lay down a different track, and will make other connections.

The manifest advantages of this route, to all concerned, are obvious. To New York it gives the right of way without further difficulty; it involves to her less expense than any other route; it connects her with the Ohio river at Pittsburgh, the nearest point at which she can possibly reach the navigable waters of the great Western rivers, over whose broad bosoms floats a tonnage equaled by no interior navigation in the world, and of thousands of miles in extent; it connects her with the great manufacturing city of Pittsburgh, and with the system of railroads centering here; it connects her with South-western Ohio, and gives her the very best chance she ever can have of competing for the trade of Kentucky and Tennessee.

To Pittsburgh the advantages of this scheme are so obvious, that we need not dwell upon them, and we presume no one here needs any arguments on the subject. So, also, of Steubenville, Zanesville, and Cincinnati. All would be equally interested in securing this great improvement.

Neither is the project without its importance to Pennsylvania and Philadelphia. If there is to be a great broad gauge railroad to the West, it is important to Pennsylvania to secure the most benefit she can from it. By the Allegheny Valley route, it will tend to develope a region of country, almost equal in extent to one-third of the State, thus increasing its wealth and population, and enabling it to bear a larger proportion than at present of the public burdens. If it is objected that it will be a competitor with the State works and the Central Railroad, it should also be recollected that its *attractive* powers will also be great. If it attracts to Pittsburgh a large proportion of the trade of the West, Philadelphia, the Central road, and the State works, will be in the most favorable position for competing for it. This will be much better than to have the point of competition farther west, and under more disadvantageous circumstances.

We present these suggestions to the intelligent men connected with all the lines concerned, for their consideration; and for that also of the people of Pittsburgh, whose prosperity would be much promoted by it, particularly the large steamboat and shipping interests of the place.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL ROAD.—We find in the Philadelphia North American the following statement of the business done on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad during the month of December, 1852:

Dry Goods,	1,611,336	lbs.
Shoes,	157,998	"
Books,	124,034	"
Groceries, Hardware and Queensware,	2,818,127	"
Coffee and Fish,	564,832	"
Bacon and Lard,	3,141,392	"
Flour,	3,672,149	"
Wool,	365,404	"
Whiskey,	378,162	"
Hides and Leather,	680,000	"
Sumac and Agricultural Productions,	262,489	"
Leaf Tobacco,	27,801	"
Iron and Machinery,	400,482	"
Cement,	128,300	"
Wheat,	475,000	"
Cotton,	48,200	"
Hogs,	330,000	"
Miscellaneous,	33,835	"
	15,149,681	"

Equal to 7,574½ tons.
Number of Cars, 1,897.

The month of December is usually regarded as the poorest month in the year for business.

"It will be observed," says the North American, "from the particular items which make up the table, that there has been a pretty even interchange of merchandise between Philadelphia and the West. Dry goods, shoes, books, groceries, hardware, queensware, coffee and fish, hides and leather, iron, machinery and cotton, have been distributed from this point, while wool, bacon and lard, hogs, &c., have brought hither from the interior."

The receipts of the Company for the month of December, 1852, as compared with those of the corresponding month in the preceding year, show a increase of 6 times as great.

The earnings of the road for December, 1852, were eighty-nine thousand dollars more than those of December, 1851.

The North American says:

"At this rate of progress, it is easy to see that there will be a demand for a double track before the rails can be laid down, and that, inasmuch as trade flows in upon us as fast as we furnish it with the facilities of transit, there is a strong reason why all interests should conspire to make the most of the improvements already built, and to build others as speedily as possible."

There "*will be*" a demand for a double track, says our cotemporary; say, rather, there *is* such a demand. There is freight enough here, accumulated and accumulating, to keep a double track constantly employed. The Company should lose no time in having one laid. The business at this point is groaning, now, for a double track.

The past business of the Central road is no criterion by which to judge of what it will be. A through track from Philadelphia has been open only a few weeks; the "mountain section" is not yet finished; freight cars have been wanting, the Company not being able to obtain them as rapidly as wanted; and the single track is not equal to the pressure of business. All these difficulties will soon be removed. The "Portage road," which is now so great a drawback, will, during this year, be superseded by a road through the mountains without inclined planes; cars are being manufactured every day, and a double track will *have* to be constructed. As soon, then, as all the difficulties named are removed, we may expect to see the Central road doing business exceeding all anticipations.

STATE EDUCATIONAL CONVENTION.—A State educational Convention convened at Harrisburg on the 28th ult. About sixty delegates, from various parts of the state, were in attendance. Thomas H. Burroughs, of Lancaster, presided, and Prof. James Thompson of this city, was one of the Vice Presidents.

The Convention was in session two days, but does not seem to have accomplished much, the principal part of the time having been occupied in an interchange of views. A State Teachers' Association was formed, and officers elected. The next annual meeting of the Association will be held in Lancaster, on the 27th of December; but a special meeting will be held in *Pittsburgh*, on the Friday before the second Tuesday of August, 1853.

The Executive committee of the Association were instructed to devise and put into operation, at the earliest date, such measures as will effect the organization of a Teacher's Institute in every county in the State.

The President and Vice Presidents of the convention, were also appointed a committee to memorialize the Legislature in regard to making an appropriation for defraying the expenses of such Institutes.

The following is the resolution of the Convention on this subject:

Resolved, That, as we believe schools for the education of professional teachers to be an essential part of a well regulated "Public School System," we avail ourselves of Teacher's Institutes, as the best means of turning public attention to this subject, and of preparing the way for the speedy and permanent establishment of such Institutions.

On motion of Professor Thompson, the minimum period for keeping open the public schools was recommended to be made six months.

After appointing Committees on various subjects, to report at the next meeting, the Convention adjourned.

DEFEAT OF THE DERBY MINISTRY.—As we anticipated and hoped, the Tory ministry has been defeated, on the issue involved in their attempt to impose a tax on tenements renting for £10 a year. The *ostensible* object of this tax was to increase the revenue; the *real* object was to take the right of suffrage away from a large class of voters. Every man who pays £10 rent, is, under the English Reform Bill, a voter; and it was supposed that if Parliament authorized the proposed tax, that landlords, to save their tenants from its imposition, would have reduced the rent to some nominal sum *under* £10, and so a large class would have been disfranchised—a class, too, who are always most to be depended on in matters of reform. Parliament, happily, has defeated the scheme, and the Tories have been foiled in a most disreputable effort to deprive, clandestinely, a large portion of reformatory voters of rights hitherto enjoyed.

The Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad Company have declared a cash dividend of 6 ⅔ cent. out of the profits of the six months ending January 1st.

The bitter calamity which has fallen upon General Pierce and lady, in the loss of their only son, a promising lad of ten years of age, will excite the heartfelt sympathies of the whole community. The health of Mrs. Pierce is very feeble, and the shock of such a calamity to a doating mother's heart will only be less than overpowering. We are glad to learn that the physical injuries of the parents are not serious. For this bereavement, earth has no consolation.

REMARKABLE WINTER.—The remarkably fine weather we are now enjoying, extends to the Lakes; which have not yet been closed by ice. The Cleveland Forest city says:

The Lake and River still remain free of ice; which is rather an unusual occurrence at this advanced stage of the Winter. The steamer America left here on the 2d of January for Buffalo, which port she reached in safety; and the steamer Cleveland left Detroit yesterday morning for Buffalo.

NEW PARTNERSHIPS.—In our advertising columns, since the 1st instant, will be found a number of changes in business firms.

George P. Smith has associated with him J. O. Wilson, Samuel B. M'Elroy and A. Patterson Smith, and will continue the Wholesale Dry Goods business, under the firm of GEORGE P. SMITH & Co.

Joseph Woodwell, corner of Wood and Second streets, associates with him his son, W. K. Woodwell, and James Wiley, in the Hardware business.

Whittemore & Wolff, Hardware dealers, associate with them Hugh Irons and George J. Duff, under the name of WHITTEMORE, WOLFF & Co.

The style of the firm of S. P. Shriver & Co., Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, Pittsburgh, is changed to SHRIVER, DILWORTH & Co.—partners remaining the same.

The firm of Jno. B. M'Fadden & Co., Watch, Makers and Jewellers, is dissolved by the retiring of Mr. Stevenson. Mr. M'Fadden associates with him his son, James B. M'Fadden, under the name of JNO. B. M'FADDEN & SON.

The partnership of Curtis & Dobbs, in the Insurance Agency business, is dissolved, and each of the partners goes into the same business, separately.

The partnership of Wilmarth & Noble, at the City Mills, is dissolved; and Mr. Wilmarth associates with him Mr. George Dickinson and L. C. Wilmarth, under the name of L. WILMARTH & Co.

M'Kelvy & Blair have associated with them Thomas S. Blair. The name of the new firm will be M'KELVY & BLAIRS.

MISSOURI AND HER RAILROADS.

The State of Missouri is now fairly launched upon a system of Railroad improvements, commensurate with her own great, undeveloped resources, and quite up to the spirit of the age.

On Saturday night last, the extra session of the Legislature ended. The extra session was peculiarly a railroad session. It was convened as such by the Governor, and the Representatives very strictly confined themselves within the limits of the Governor's call. They have dispatched the great work before them, and here is the exhibit of the Railroads they have declared shall be built:

	Length.
The road to Kansas,	280 miles.
Pacific road to Southwest,	311 "
Hannibal and St. Joseph road,	200 "
North Missouri railroad,	228 "
Iron Mountain railroad, (say)	75 "
Total length,	1094 miles.

These distances are proximate. They will be found to be nearly correct.

The Legislature has not said, "build these roads if you can," but has, with great liberality, lent the State's aid to the great enterprise. Here is the schedule of the amount of State bonds authorized to be issued to the respective companies chartered to build the above roads:

Pacific road to Kansas,	$3,000000
Pacific railroad to Southwest,	1,000,000
Hannibal and St Joseph road,	1,500,000
North Missouri road,	2,000,000
Iron Mountain railroad	750,000
Total,	$8,250,000

Making, in the whole, the large amount of eight millions and a quarter of dollars.

St. Louis News.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1853.

Gen. Cass and the Monroe Doctrine—Important Information Expected—Case of the Nicaragua Charge—Debate upon Cuba and the Lieutenant Generalship.

Gen. Cass presented a resolution in the Senate, containing the assertion in extenso of the Monroe and Adams doctrine upon the subject of European colonization and aggression upon this continent. It lies over for discussion. The passage of Mason's resolution, yesterday, without further debate, caused a bitter disappointment, as crowds were waiting to hear Soule deliver himself on the important questions at issue. It is arranged that he shall postpone the expected excoriation of the Old Fogies until after the answer to this resolution be received. We shall soon have a mass of very interesting diplomatic information before the country. The resolutions of Mason and Cass will bring out all the remaining correspondence relative to Cuba, and a good part of that concerning the Central American negotiation, which has now been pending for at least two years. The dismissal of Mr. Marcoletta, the Charge from Nicaragua, is an event, on some accounts, much to be regretted; for that little State has not been kindly nor magnanimously treated by us since our acquisition of California, while upon her part she has shown every disposition to conciliate the great republic, and to rely upon its power as a protection against the harsh exactions and rude insults of British diplomacy. But Mr. Marcoletta conducted himself with great indiscretion and some degree of discourtesy towards the government to which he was accredited. When Mr. Webster and Mr. Crampton entered into a convention for despoiling Nicaragua of a part of her territory by assigning some portion of it to Costa Rica, and erecting the district and town of San Juan into a free port, Mr. Marcoletta gave the copy of it which he received as representative of Nicaragua, to Mr. Harqey, the correspondent of the New York Courier and Philadelphia American, in which journals it was published, and of course became universally known. The object of Mr. M. was to excite popular opposition to the action of the Government, and thus embarrass or entirely frustrate the proposed arrangement. Mr. Webster forthwith suspended the usual diplomatic intercourse with the Charge from Nicaragua, and requested his recall by his own government. This was resented by the latter very warmly, and he freely expressed his feelings of hostility towards the Secretary of State. Again, when Mr. Everett came into office, he officially notified the diplomatic *corps* of his advent, and sent the usual note to Mr. Marcoletta. This note he showed about among his friends, as a proof that his functions and character were recognised by the new Secretary. Dispatches were received from Mr. Kerr, American Charge near Nicaragua, stating the fact that that government would not recall Mr. Marcoletta. The matter has therefore been cut short by his unconditional dismissal.

Major Polk, brother of the late President, made a *unique* speech in the House to-day, which was less remarkable for what it contained than for what it called forth from others. Mr. Polk opposed the creation of the rank of Lieutenant General for General Scott, on the ground that he had rank enough and money enough already. He recapitulated the quarrels between Gen. S. and Wilkinson, Jackson, Gaines, Worth, Pillow, and Duncan, and drew the strange conclusion, that, by conferring upon him this rank of national appreciation and gratitude, a censure would be cast upon the memories of those worthy officers. He accused the Administration of imbecility in not having resented and punished the Spanish authorities in Cuba for executing the prisoners of the Lopez expedition, without a regular trial. He went for Cuba anyhow.

Gen. Lane, delegate from Oregon, was allowed by favor to address the House. He opposed the promotion of Gen. Scott. Congress had voted him thanks and a sword—and he was now at the head of the Army list. It would be invidious to Gen. Wool, who deserved so much of the credit of Buena Vista, and had never been specially rewarded by the approval of Congress, and towards Twiggs and a host of others in the same situation.

Mr. Brooks, of New York, made a fine speech in answer to Major Polk. He exposed, in a most effective manner, the proposed purchase of Cuba for $100,000,000. He gave the most satisfactory answer I have yet heard to the censures cast upon the President by the Democratic press, for the publication of the Cuban correspondence. He showed that the House alone was responsible for violating the privacy of diplomatic correspondence. The President had communicated the papers, as requested, and the House, instead of committing them to the examination of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, as it ought to have done, with culpable carelessness sent them in a batch to the public printer. Hence the expose. JUNIUS.

FOREIGN NEWS BY THE ASIA—IMPORTANT.

The following synopsis of the news from Europe, brought by the Asia, is exceedingly interesting. Among the most important items, are the defeat of the English Ministry, the contradiction of the report of the approaching marriage of the French Emperor, the existing state of affairs in Italy and Spain, and the extraordinary yield of gold in Australia:

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, December 17, 1852.

The anticipated Ministerial crisis has arrived. The Government were defeated last night in the first division on the budget by a majority, the numbers having been 305 to 286, and their resignation is now positively expected. A short time previously they had calculated upon a majority of about 8, in which case, it is believed, they would have taken back the budget and modified it (since it has been plain for several days that it was hopeless to attempt to carry it in its present form) and would have remained in office probably through the session.

The new Cabinet, it is thought, will be formed by a junction of Lord John Russell's friends and the prominent members of the Peel party. Lord Aberdeen (Lord Palmerston's old antagonist) is expected to be premier, while Lord John Russell will be content to lead the House of Commons as Home Secretary, with Sir James Graham as Chancellor of the Exchequer. Lord Granville will probably be foreign Minister, and the Duke of Newcastle is likewise expected to take office. Lord Grey, Sir Charles Wood, and Lord Clarke. It is thought, will not be included, and of course, also, Lord Palmerston will remain out. These details, however, must be accepted for the present as mere matters of speculation.

The foreign intelligence of the past day or two has been interesting. It appears that the positive announcements, so long circulated, of an existing engagement between the Emperor and the Princess Vasa have proved to be false, and that the Princess has preferred the Prince Albert of Saxony, to whom she is positively engaged. This will be a great disappointment to the Parisians, by whom the marriage prize were looked forward to with great delight; and at present nothing is said of any other lady having been found to share the Imperial throne. The reaction on the Paris Bourse, has continued throughout the week, but not to any serious extent, and there is no apprehension that a break up of the mart is immediately at hand. The advances to be made by the new credit bank, which has only just commenced operations, may be expected to produce a renewed inflation before the final catastrophe occurs. Meanwhile, however, inelications are not wanting of the inevitable course which the affair will run. Within the past three months there has been a decrease equal to $16,000,000 in the specie of the Bank of France, while its loans upon stocks and shares have been in an inverse ratio. The shares of the new credit bank are still at a premium of about 150 per cent.

From Austria, intelligence has been received that the correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle at Vienna was arrested on the 10th Dec., and detained at the police prison for some time, among the ordinary criminals, without being allowed even to send to his friends. He was about to post his dispatch to the Morning Chronicle at the moment he was seized, and the only reason given for his treatment was that his communications were hostile to Austria. At the time of his release, the police accompanied him to his apartments and took possession of his papers. This I hold to be only one among a multitude of illustrations of the result of Lord Malmesbury's cringing but hollow deference to "our old ally."

The intelligence from Italy is as distressing as ever. Such is the universal feeling among the population, that the Austrian soldiery look upon every man as a conspirator, and no one can reckon upon his safety for a single hour. Radetzky has lately demanded reinforcements, and his merciless system is again in full vigor. The fact of his son, Colonel Radetzky, having been just compelled to quit the army on account of continued drunkenness, has tended probably rather to increase the severity of his temper. Out of 80 persons condemned to death a short time since, by court martial, at Este, 15 were executed, while the others were sent to hard labor for periods of from 6 to 20 years. At Mantua, out of 10 persons charged with conspiracy, one-half were put to death, and the remainder doomed to imprisonment in irons.

In Spain the convulsion which seemed imminent, in consequence of the avowed intentions of the government to bring about a change in the constitution, with the view to the establishment of arbitrary power, has been averted for the moment, but the state of affairs is still critical. The nature of the crisis had led all the various factions of the opposition to unite for the purpose of resistance, and conspicuous among them was Marshal Narvaez. Their meetings, however, were forbidden, and as the press had already been silenced, every power of combination make all secure, it was decided by the government to send Narvaez out of the country, and he was accordingly ordered off at a few hours' notice, on a pretended mission to Vienna. The minister, Bravo Murillo, seems thus to have prepared for an approaching coup d'etat, much after the fashion of Louis Napoleon, and the only question that remains as to his success is in connexion with the fidelity of the army. They have, however, been well paid of late, and carefully watched, and it is believed that they may be depended upon.

The Australian news becomes more and more astonishing. A few days later advices have been received, and it appears that even during that time new and extensive deposites had been discovered. Returns are also given of the amounts set down by escort from Mount Alexander and Ballarat mines, in the colony of Victoria, to the sea port of Melbourne alone, from October, 1851, to the end of August, which show the steady increase of the yield. They were as follows:

	Ounces.
October, 1851	18,482
November "	60,878
December "	169,684
January, 1852	107,216
February "	111,778
March "	132,778
April "	185,112
May "	188,906
June "	162,990
July, (after the rains)	353,182
August "	350,968

besides 40,000 ounces from adjoining localities, making an aggregate of 1,772,974 ounces worth £4 sterling or $20 per ounce. This, however, does not nearly represent the entire amount collected even in Victoria alone, since the miners retain considerable quantities in their own hands and it is consequently estimated that the actual produce for the eleven months cannot have been less than 2,500,000 ounces, worth £10,000,000 sterling. The yield from the gold fields in New South Wales, from Bathurst to Sydney, remains to be added, and the recent discovery of an extensive tract in South Australia will likewise have to be taken into account. In each of the three colonies there is enough, it is now believed, to reward all the population that can pour in upon them. The New South Wales or Sydney mines have been in a great measure neglected, on account of the scarcity of hands, but they are believed to be almost interminable in extent, and in some parts nearly as rich as Mount Alexander in Victoria.

One large tract of 318,000 acres belongs to the Australian Agricultural Company, founded in London about twenty-eight years ago, and during the present week they have received advices that the whole of it seems to be richly impregnated with gold, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. It abounds likewise with quartz; and some pieces actually picked from the surface by the Government commissioner, and subsequently tested at Sydney, were found to yield 8 pounds 5 ounces per ton, or in sterling value £350 or £400. Upon each of the £100 shares of this company the sum paid up is £85, and less than a year ago they could have been purchased for £14. Now, however, they are eagerly sought after. They were yesterday at 90, and have been sold to-day at 205. The company also possess valuable coal mines, which will be brought into extraordinary activity for the supply of the various steamers that have quitted England during the past summer.

The English funds have continued to show great steadiness. The announcement this morning of the Ministerial defeat produced no effect upon them at first except a slight flatness, from which they have fully recovered, the last quotation this afternoon showing an improvement of a quarter per cent. At the departure of the last packet, they were at 100¼, and they are now at 100½.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a fair business and a recovery of ¼ d per lb.

In the grain market there has been continued steadiness but no further advance in quotations.

The next steamer from this side will be the Humboldt on the 22d. SPECTATOR.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The final debate on the first resolution of the Ministerial Budget commenced in the House of Commons, on the evening of December 16, and the vote was taken at half-past 3 the following morning. The Ministry were in a minority of 19, the vote being ayes 286, noes 305.

The debate was most animated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. D'Israeli) made a most able and brilliant defence of his measure, being frequently interrupted by applause from even the opposition benches. The speech fills full seven closely printed columns of the London Times. The following are its concluding passages:

I have been told to withdraw my budget.—(Hear and laughter.) I was told that Mr. Pitt withdrew his budget, and that more recently other persons had done so too. (Laughter.)—Now, I do not aspire to the fame of Mr. Pitt, but I will not submit to the degradation of others. (Loud cheers.) No, Sir, I have seen the consequences of a Government not being able to pass their measures—consequences not honorable to the Government, not advantageous to the country, and not, in my opinion, conducive to the reputation of this House, which is most dear to me. (Loud cheers.)

I remember a budget which was withdrawn, and re-withdrawn, and withdrawn again (laughter) to the great injury. What was the consequence of the Government existing upon sufferance? What was the consequence to the finance of this country? Why, that ignoble transaction respecting the commutation of the window and house duty which now I am obliged to read just. (Cheers.) The grievance is deeper than mere questions of party consideration. When parties are balanced—when a Government cannot pass its measures—the highest principle of public life, the most important dogmas of politics, degenerate into party questions. (Hear.)

Look at this question of direct taxation, the most important question of the day. It is a question which must sooner or later force itself upon everybody's attention, and I see before me many who I know sympathize, as far as that important principle is concerned, with the policy of the Government. Well, direct taxes, although applied with wisdom, temperance and prudence, become a party question. (Cheers.) Talk of administrative reform! Talk of issuing commissions to inquire into our dockyards! Why, if I were, which is not impossible, by intense labor, to bring forward a scheme which might save a million to this country, administrative reform would be a party question to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) Yes, I know what I have to face. I have to face a coalition. (Cheers.)

The combination may be successful. A coalition has before this been successful. But coalitions, although successful, have always found this, that their triumph has been very brief. (Loud cheers.) This I know, that England has not loved coalitions. (Cheers.) I appeal from the coalition to that public opinion which governs this country—to that public opinion whose wise and irresistible influence can control even the decrees of Parliament, and without whose support the most august and ancient institutions are but "the baseless fabric of a vision." (The right Hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid deafening and prolonged cheering.)

We infer from Mr. D'Israeli's tone that the resignation of the Ministry will immediately follow. The Times intimates that it "now remains to be seen whether the great and heterogeneous body of Liberals will be as potent and as prompt to construct a Government as they have been to destroy one."

There were twenty Ministerial members absent and thirty-three opposition members.

Eighty-two Irish members voted, 30 for ministers, and 52 against them. The House adjourned until Monday evening. Great excitement prevailed, and according to telegraphic accounts received at Liverpool, continued throughout the following day in all parts of the metropolis.

On the following evening, that of the 17th ulto., the Earl of Malmesbury said, "My Lords, Conscious of the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

DIRECTORS:	
King,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
m. Barnsey,	S. M. Kier,
Samuel Rea,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	John S. Dilworth,
S. Harbaugh,	Francis Seibert,
Edward Symonton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Wm S. Hays.

Lucas M. Fannett. de22

DIED,

In East Birmingham, on the evening of the 6th inst., after a lingering illness, borne with Christian fortitude, JANE, wife of Benjamin Floyd, in the 31st year of her age.

On Thursday, 6th inst., JOHN ALEXANDER, infant son of William and Eliza Burd Thaw.

The funeral will take place at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. jaf-2t

Library Meeting.

THE annual meeting of the "Young Men's Mercantile Library Association and Mechanics Institute," will be held at their room on Monday evening, the 10th inst., at 7 o'clock, when the annual reports will be read, and an election held for officers to serve for the ensuing year. jaf ALVIN WILKINS, Sec'y.

MEDICINES THAT WORK.—We are gratified to learn that these works, with the hands and appurtenances thereto attached, were sold a few days since, by M. Gay Esq., to Messrs. Samuel McKelvey & Frederick D. Kay, of Pittsburgh, for the neat sum of $35,000—which is a clever advance on the last preceding purchase, and yet much below the intrinsic value of the property.

The present owners are said to be gentlemen of large capital and to possess an amount of energy and enterprise, that will ensure the successful prosecution of the important branch of industry to which they have turned their attention. They have already taken possession, and are preparing to make iron on an extensive scale.

The Spring-Hill Furnace is in full blast running day and night, and turning out a large quantity of metal.

We hear it rumored that somebody has been looking at Clinton Furnace, on Booth's Creek, with a view to its resuscitation; and that there is a talk of putting Rock Forge in motion at an early day. We hope these reports may prove true. Employment would thus be afforded for scores of men and a large number of teams; and a home market secured for all the surplus produce of the farms in this and the neighboring counties.

What a pleasant thing it would be to have the Rails for the "Morgantown and Independence Railroad," manufactured on the spot! And how much more patriotic, as well as Democratic, would it be to ride on our own rails, instead of binding down the excellent ore of our mountains with British iron of an inferior quality.—*Morgantown Mirror.*

WHEELING BRIDGE CO.—At an election of Directors of the Wheeling Bridge Company, held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year, viz:

James Baker, James R. Baker, Henry Moore, Michael Sweeny, William T. Selby, Jno. Bishop, Thomas Johnson, Morgan Nelson, John W. Gill

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 500 barrels of Extra Mess Pork, and a No. 1 article of Lard, in barrels and kegs, for sale at his Warehouse, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets. de28

☞ WINES, &c.—Persons wishing to purchase FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS of all descriptions, may as important, can obtain them, at the lowest prices, at the Wine Store of JACOB WEAVER, Jr., Market and Front streets. oct5

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 or 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 the immediate vicinity, go to show clearly and beyond all doubt, that KIER'S PETROLEUM is a medicine of no common value, not only as a local remedy in Paralysis, Rheumatism, Deafness, loss of Sight, but as a valuable internal remedy, testimonials to the astonishing physicians, as well as the suffering patient, to become acquainted with its merits.

To those having a dread of offensive nauseous medicines, it may be delivered to be almost interminable in extent, and in some parts nearly as rich as Mount Alexander in Victoria.

One large tract of 318,000 acres belongs to the Australian Agricultural Company, founded in London about twenty-eight years ago, and during the present week they have received advices that the whole of it seems to be richly impregnated with gold, and that it is impossible to estimate its wealth. It abounds likewise with quartz; and some pieces actually picked from the surface by the Government commissioner, and subsequently tested at Sydney, were found to yield 8 pounds 5 ounces per ton, or in sterling value £350 or £400. Upon each of the £100 shares of this company the sum paid up is £85, and less than a year ago they could have been purchased for £14. Now, however, they are eagerly sought after. They were yesterday at 90, and have been sold to-day at 205. The company also possess valuable coal mines, which will be brought into extraordinary activity for the supply of the various steamers that have quitted England during the past summer.

The English funds have continued to show great steadiness. The announcement this morning of the Ministerial defeat produced no effect upon them at first except a slight flatness, from which they have fully recovered, the last quotation this afternoon showing an improvement of a quarter per cent. At the departure of the last packet, they were at 100¼, and they are now at 100½.

The report of the Liverpool cotton market for the week shows a fair business and a recovery of ¼ d per lb.

In the grain market there has been continued steadiness but no further advance in quotations.

The next steamer from this side will be the Humboldt on the 22d. SPECTATOR.

GREAT BRITAIN—THE MINISTRY DEFEATED.

The final debate on the first resolution of the Ministerial Budget commenced in the House of Commons, on the evening of December 16, and the vote was taken at half-past 3 the following morning. The Ministry were in a minority of 19, the vote being ayes 286, noes 305.

The debate was most animated. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, (Mr. D'Israeli) made a most able and brilliant defence of his measure, being frequently interrupted by applause from even the opposition benches. The speech fills full seven closely printed columns of the London Times. The following are its concluding passages:

I have been told to withdraw my budget.—(Hear and laughter.) I was told that Mr. Pitt withdrew his budget, and that more recently other persons had done so too. (Laughter.)—Now, I do not aspire to the fame of Mr. Pitt, but I will not submit to the degradation of others. (Loud cheers.) No, Sir, I have seen the consequences of a Government not being able to pass their measures—consequences not honorable to the Government, not advantageous to the country, and not, in my opinion, conducive to the reputation of this House, which is most dear to me. (Loud cheers.)

I remember a budget which was withdrawn, and re-withdrawn, and withdrawn again (laughter) to the great injury. What was the consequence of the Government existing upon sufferance? What was the consequence to the finance of this country? Why, that ignoble transaction respecting the commutation of the window and house duty which now I am obliged to read just. (Cheers.) The grievance is deeper than mere questions of party consideration. When parties are balanced—when a Government cannot pass its measures—the highest principle of public life, the most important dogmas of politics, degenerate into party questions. (Hear.)

Look at this question of direct taxation, the most important question of the day. It is a question which must sooner or later force itself upon everybody's attention, and I see before me many who I know sympathize, as far as that important principle is concerned, with the policy of the Government. Well, direct taxes, although applied with wisdom, temperance and prudence, become a party question. (Cheers.) Talk of administrative reform! Talk of issuing commissions to inquire into our dockyards! Why, if I were, which is not impossible, by intense labor, to bring forward a scheme which might save a million to this country, administrative reform would be a party question to-morrow. (Loud cheers.) Yes, I know what I have to face. I have to face a coalition. (Cheers.)

The combination may be successful. A coalition has before this been successful. But coalitions, although successful, have always found this, that their triumph has been very brief. (Loud cheers.) This I know, that England has not loved coalitions. (Cheers.) I appeal from the coalition to that public opinion which governs this country—to that public opinion whose wise and irresistible influence can control even the decrees of Parliament, and without whose support the most august and ancient institutions are but "the baseless fabric of a vision." (The right Hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid deafening and prolonged cheering.)

We infer from Mr. D'Israeli's tone that the resignation of the Ministry will immediately follow. The Times intimates that it "now remains to be seen whether the great and heterogeneous body of Liberals will be as potent and as prompt to construct a Government as they have been to destroy one."

There were twenty Ministerial members absent and thirty-three opposition members.

Eighty-two Irish members voted, 30 for ministers, and 52 against them. The House adjourned until Monday evening. Great excitement prevailed, and according to telegraphic accounts received at Liverpool, continued throughout the following day in all parts of the metropolis.

On the following evening, that of the 17th ulto., the Earl of Malmesbury said, "My Lords,

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Selected expressly for the custom trade. Gentlemen leaving their measure can be accommodated with a fit, complied with, and all work is done under his own supervision. de18

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CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and the like image, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment. Satisfactory satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. This is one of the largest and best arranged Rooms and skylights ever constructed for the purpose, with instruments of the most powerful kind, and having adopted the system of Daguerreotyping as now practised by the celebrated Rocks of Philadelphia and New York, Mr. N. feels assured he can be able to offer to the patrons of his gallery a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

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Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain likenesses that are accurate and durable, at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Rooms and Skylights, arranged with such skill that the operator can take the most accurate delineation of the human form with all the expression of animation it is capable of exhibiting.

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