PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1853.

☞ *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.

☞ 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.

OFFICE OHIO AND PENNA. R. R. CO.,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1853.

Receipts in January, 1853,	$27,884 31
Receipts in January, 1852,	9,543 98
Increase,	$17,840 33

S. W. ROBERTS, Chief Eng'r and Sup't.

☞ The articles on our first page to-day, will be read with interest by all Intelligent thinkers. No doubt a revolution is going on in France as well as the rest of Europe, which must in a few years greatly change the present position of affairs. Let us hope it may be for the better and not for the worse.

JOSIAH KING, Esq., of Allegheny, disclaims the honor bestowed upon him, in our local column, yesterday morning, of being one of the County Commissioners, and of having been to Harrisburgh, to bore for an addition to the honors and power of that office. We are not surprised that our friend was somewhat sensitive, considering the circumstances of the case, and we will try to prevent such an offence in future.

YOUNG MEN'S LIBRARY LECTURES.—To-morrow evening a lecture in the regular course will be delivered before the Institute by Bishop Simpson. We hope this lecture will be well attended—because Dr. Simpson is one of us, a citizen of this city, and takes a deep interest in whatever elevates and promotes its moral and intellectual character—and because we can safely promise that it will be one of the best Lectures of the season. Those who had the pleasure of hearing the Bishop's Lecture in Masonic Hall, a few weeks ago, on the "Supernatural," will not soon forget the rare intellectual feast enjoyed. The subject for to-morrow evening, is interesting to a commercial people, and will no doubt be ably handled.

TEMPERANCE IN ELIZABETH.—The minutes of a temperance meeting in Elizabeth, will attract attention. We understand that such meetings are to be held weekly, for the purpose of bringing the power of public opinion and of the moral sense of the community, to bear upon the great evil of intemperance.

BRIDGES OVER THE MISSISSIPPI.—We see it stated in the St. Louis Republican in a letter from Springfield, that a bill has passed its second reading, in the Illinois Legislature, for a bridge across the Mississippi river at Rock Island, with a proviso that it shall not "*materially* obstruct." Truly this is a curious provision in a law—a provision admirably calculated to provoke and foster litigation.

What would be "material" obstruction? Would the question be one of law or fact? Suppose there were a dozen bridges over the Mississippi. One at Alton, one at Quincy, one at Rock Island, &c. Is every bridge to stand upon its own merits; every obstruction to be subject to a separate litigation? Suppose a steamboat coming down the Mississippi, arrives at the upper bridge while the river is at its extreme height. It cannot pass under until it falls, it waits the necessary time, at length it passes, proceeds on its way rejoicing, but lo! when it reaches the next bridge the river there is just at its height, and thus the detention may be repeated at each bridge. One of these detentions may not be very important, one obstruction not very material, but the repetition may be very serious, and if Illinois may authorize one such obstruction, she may authorise more, so may Missouri, so may Missouri and Iowa.

Such a course may very well suit the views and wishes of Railroad companies who may be anxious to drive trade and travel from the river to their roads; but steamboat owners and such towns as St. Louis, will in time discover the difference.

We venture to say that if bridges were now for the first time to be built here, special care would be taken that they should not obstruct navigation. The first bridges, however, were erected long ago, before the full triumph of steam boat navigation was foreseen, and now we have reason to regret it.

OHIO.—The official mobocrats, of Ohio, who are now before the Legislature praying for a legalized system of official robbery, are threatening a "*revolution*," if their demands are not complied with. In a late suit before the Supreme Court of that State, to test the validity of the late law taxing banks, Mr. Pugh, the Attorney General, claimed that the adoption of the new constitution swept away all the supposed vested rights claimed by the banks, and declared that "*if it should be decided that these institutions were still beyond the control of the Legislature; if the peaceable revolution of 1851, which brought a new constitution, did not reach the banks, so as to place them on the tax list, and within the reach of legislation, then—perhaps he ought not to say it as a lawyer, but he would say it as a man, that the time had come for ANOTHER revolution, for an application of that argument which tyrants can feel and be made to respect.*"

Mr. Pugh will doubtless find many men in Ohio who are willing to resort to mob law to get at the specie in the vaults of the banks, and dignify it by the name of a "revolution;" but we suggest to him that, if he should have occasion to get up such a 'revolution,' he will find recruits plentiest in the Penitentiary at Columbus. Before breaking open the Banks, let him tear down the State prison; he will not lack, then, for efficient help.

Yesterday and the day before, the arrivals of boats from ports below, at this port, were very large, and all come very heavily laden. Quite a fleet of boats will be due during the week.

The Boston Transcript says the 40,000 lbs. of butter which was brought to this country some time since from Ireland, was reshipped by the Europa, on Wednesday. It was offered for sale, but did not command its value. The importers, of course, suffer; but the fact that butter *can* imported from Ireland has doubtless has an important agency in putting prices down here to an easier buying rate.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION.—The Detroit Tribune gives us gratifying intelligence in the following paragraph:

"There seems to be not the least probability that the *demand* made upon the Legislature for a division of the School fund of this State by the Catholic Bishop and his priests will be granted. It is doubted if ten members in both branches of that body can be found so recreant to the best interests of the people and the State, as to vote for so fatal a proposition. Our Catholic friends, will, therefore, have no alternative left them than to proceed to the execution of their threat—to "wipe from the political history of the State" all who have refused to aid them in this attempt to overturn the School System."

We hope they will put their threat in execution. It will try the politicians sorely; but the people will settle the matter, promptly, without the aid of the politicians.

TUE. JAIL.—During the last six days their were twelve committals for drunkenness and vagrancy, and eleven persons discharged, "there time being up." There has not been a commitment in the same time for Court.—*Chronicle.*

We commend this paragraph to the attention of "More Anon." That astute arithmetician estimated that *seventy-five* prisoners were discharged every week, while the records show that there were only *eleven*, last week. "More Anon," calculating upon the discharge of 75 prisoners per week, estimates the profits of the Sheriff from 75 "turnkey fees" at $28,12 per week—just *twenty-four dollars more* than the sum actually realized by the Sheriff last week, from that source, which at the same ratio, would amount to a mistake of $1,248 a year, in "More Anon's" figures, on this one point alone.

The Westminster Review for January is an able and most interesting number. Among the articles interesting to an American reader, is one on American Slavery; one on Daniel Webster, and one on the History and Ideas of the Mormons. The American edition is published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York, at $3 per annum, and it is kept for sale by Gildenfenny, 4th street, in this city.

INDIANA BANKS.—We learn from the Indiana Sentinel, that one of the free banks established in the village of Newport, Vermillion county, has gone by the board. On Friday last, $1,600 of the bills were presented for redemption and protested. The name of the bank purports to be the Bank of North America. On this fact the Cincinnati Gazette comments as follows:

"The $1,600 in the notes of the Newport (Ia.) State Stock Bank, presented at the counter of that institution and now protested for non-payment, was forwarded from New York by the Metropolitan Bank, New York. Our Banks and Bankers have discredited *all* the issues of the Indiana and Illinois free Banks or Stock Banks, and the determination seems to be to force out of circulation the notes of these and all other institutions, which are not safely, satisfactorily and legitimately founded."

EXTENDING THE AREA OF FREEDOM.—In the Senate of Ohio a series of resolutions have been recently introduced, from which we take the following as the most important:

Resolved, That if it be Heaven's will, as we think it is, to consecrate the whole continent, with the islands of the sea adjacent thereto, to freedom, and to place them under the protection of our flag, true American citizens will not murmur at the decrees of Providence, but, on the contrary, with all other good Christians, will say, "God's will be done."

THE NEW FRENCH EMPRESS.—A correspondent of the N. Y. Post gives the following account of the antecedents of the lady who has so suddenly been elevated to the dignity of consort of Napoleon III.

"A worthy Scotchman, by the name of William Kirkpatrick, was for some time the American consul at Malaga, and, falling in business, was succeeded by George C. Barrel as United States consul at Malaga. This was, I think, under President Monroe's Administration.

"Mr. Kirkpatrick's eldest daughter Maria, or "Mariquita," as she was familiarly called and known by all Americans there, was a very fine, dashing lady, and married the Count de Teba, a younger brother of the celebrated Palafoix, who behaved so gallantly at the seige of Zaragoza, and who in reply to a demand of surrender, declared he would continue the defence by "War to the knife." The Palafoix family embraced humerous titles, and was a gallant soldier, and so noble. This husband of Maria Kirkpatrick (Count de Teba) was a gallant soldier, and so cut up by wounds as to be unable to mount his horse without aid, and when in the saddle looked more as if was *hooked* on than seated there.

"The new Empress of the French is no doubt the daughter of this Countess Teba, "Mariquita Kirkpatrick," who was the daughter of William Kirkpatrick, late United States Consul at Malaga—not British consul—not Fitzpatrick—and not Irish.

"If the new Empress of France was Countess Teba, as stated, then her mother is dead, as also her father, and she took the title of her mother. The name Montego, under which she passed in Paris, is perhaps one of the family names or titles of the Palafoix family."

THE NAVY.—The National Intelligencer states that the bill proposing a re-organization of the Navy, which was reported to the Senate on Monday last by Com. Stockton, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, contemplates making provision for the following officers, viz:

20 commodores, 68 captains, 97 commanders, 50 lieutenant commanders, 325 first lieutenants, 205 second lieutenants, 69 surgeons, 84 passed assistant surgeons, 45 assistant surgeons, 64 pursers, 20 assistant pursers, 10 chief engineers, 19 first assistant engineers, 29 second assistant engineers, 37 third assistant engineers, 24 chaplains, 202 midshipmen, 41 boatswains, 45 gunners, 45 carpenters, and 38 sailmakers. The bill provides that when midshipmen have passed their examination and been assigned to the naval service, they shall be commissioned as second lieutenants, and that the number so assigned shall not exceed 60 in any one year. The bill proposes to retain the twelve professors of mathematics and the nineteen masters who are now in the service, but to prohibit hereafter any new appointment in either of these grades.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN MISSISSIPPI.—The Paulding (Miss) Clarion relates the following shocking affair:

"On Thursday last, James Clark, a well-known citizen of the county of Clark, make an assault upon his negro woman, for a cause which we have not heard stated. He then ordered her into a corner of the room, and commenced pitching his knife at her, point foremost. As the knife would enter her flesh, he would compel his victim to draw it forth and return it to him. This demoniac amusement was continued until the slave was covered with about fifty bleeding gashes! The same day he whipped his wife, cut her all over the head with his knife, not dangerously, we understand, but in a mass of cruel and painful punctures. He also cut off her eyelids!

"This strange drama wound up on Friday last by the commission of murder. Clark on that day ordered his wife to go and call Lewis, (a negro belonging to the family.) She obeyed, but the slave refused to come, through dread of his enraged master, we suppose. Mrs. Clark returned, and was whipped by her husband for not bringing the negro. Five times was she sent upon this capricious mission, five times was it fruitless, and each time she was whipped for her failure. Clark then called to the slave, informing him that he would shoot him next morning. The negro, it seems, did not heed the warning, for while splitting rails the next morning, he was deliberately shot by his master. The wound was fatal; the negro ran about three hundred yards, and fell in mortal agony. Clark, who is supposed to be insane, has been committed to answer for murder."

Minutes of a Temperance Meeting, held in the M. E. Church, Elizabeth, Pa., Feb. 7th, 1853.

On motion, B. Luke, Esq., was called to the Chair, and L. B. Williams appointed Secretary.

The meeting was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Jamison. The meeting was then favored with an interesting and impressive address, by the Rev. Dr. Smith, who concluded by submitting to the meeting three resolutions, which were considered separately and unanimously adopted. They are as follows:

1. Resolved, That those merchants in this place who are in the practice of selling smaller or larger quantities of ardent spirits, or of furnishing it gratuitously to any of their customers, be respectively requested to discontinue the practice, as injuriously affecting the interests of temperance in our community, and that in making this request, it is not our meaning or purpose to affix upon any of them by implication, any opprobrious stigma, but as their fellow citizens, to express to them our conviction touching the dangerous tendency of a course, the abandonment of which, we sincerely believe, will not seriously effect their true interest.

2. Resolved, That Messrs. Barker, J. Lytle and Thos. Wylie be a Committee to enquire respecting the practical working of an Act passed by our Legislature, near two years ago, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in this Borough on the Sabbath day; and that the said Committee further enquire whether there is good reason to believe that ardent spirits are sold or gratuitously furnished, any where in this Borough, *without license*, and report to the next meeting.

3. Resolved, That J. F. Richards, Esq., Mr. Kearn, W. B. Walker and John B. Sheriff, be a Committee to procure signatures to Memorials to our Legislature asking for the passage of the Maine Law, or other equivalent Law, equally stringent, suppressing the whole License System, and that they forward such memorials to our Senator and Representatives as early as practicable.

On motion, adjourned to meet at the First Church in this place, on the 14th inst., 6, P. M.

B. LUKE, Ch'm'n.

S. B. WILLIAMS, Sec'y.

The St. Louis *Democrat*—Mr. Benton's organ, publishes proceedings of a Democratic caucus held recently by the members of the State Legislature; from which it is abundantly manifest that the antagonism which has existed between the two sections of the party is little, if at all diminished.

The anti-Benton organ—the St Louis *Union*—*retorts* upon the opposing section with charges of wholesale corruption, and predicts that "the Benton vessel" will be "stove to atoms" at a period not remote.

If an article in the *Anzeiger des Westerns* is any criterion, the German Democrats are likely to leave the Benton ranks, in which they have hitherto done gallant service.

The Senate of Michigan has passed a bill for the construction of the Saut St. Marie Canal.—It provides for locks 350 feet long and 70 feet wide with two basins.

A Havana letter of 29th January says:—

We have a painful report that the British screw ship of the line, Highflyer, blew up not far from Jamaica, and that 400 lives were lost. We cannot trace the rumor to any good source, but it is very prevalent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5, 1853.

It seems that the effort to stop the plunder of the public lands is entirely in vain. The bill granting an indefinite number of acres to the State of Arkansas, for railroad and other like purposes of improvement, passed the Senate today by a swinging vote. Having passed the House last summer it only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. And this seems to settle the policy. Arkansas and Missouri, two Southern slave holding States, have obtained exclusive grants during this Congress of from four to six millions of acres. They have been denied hitherto to other States, but how long will this denial be persisted in?—Alarmed at the obvious tendency of the immense grant to Illinois in 1850, Congress paused in the career of prodigality, apparently resolved that if the public domain must be squandered the people of those States which have acquired, paid for and defended the title to it, through a period of seventy-seven years, should be secured in a share of the proceeds. I do not perceive how we can hope for any favorable issue of the contest which has been maintained at times with some appearance of firmness. It is true that it is alleged that the Western Senators agreed to allow Bennett's distribution bill to come up and be voted upon during the session. But as they see themselves in so fair a way to obtain all they desire, which is nothing less than depriving the General Government of every foot of its land, for the benefit of the West alone, what earthly chance is there of the passage of a bill virtually dividing sixty millions of acres among the old States? To show the peculiar claims of Arkansas to favors of this sort from the federal government, it may be mentioned that she is now a defaulter to the Smithsonian fund for about one million of dollars.

An absurd story has been set afloat that the Committee on Foreign Affairs have resolved to report against the Everett & Crampton treaty as soon as received. The treaty will encounter a fierce opposition, and it may fail to receive the requisite two thirds, but faction has not yet become presumptuous enough to denounce an international arrangement of such importance as this is known to be, before its communication to the Senate.

The latest news from Concord is that General Pierce will set out on his journey to Washington about the 15th of February. Should he allow himself such a margin for organising his administration, no selection of his Cabinet will be made until his arrival at Washington. General Cass and Mr. Bright have emphatically denied that they have sought to prejudice Gen. Pierce against Mr. Buchanan, and assert that they will do nothing to thwart the wishes of the democracy of Pennsylvania. Mr. Brodhead, *et tu Brute!* has raised his fratricidal arm against the old wheel-horse, and goes for Dallas as an offset to old Buck. Just now, Mr. Marcy, of all the retired Bourbons, seems most likely to be restored. As the loaves and fishes are after all the main things, very likely Mr. Buchanan will be accommodated with a seat at a side table where the pickings are just as fat, if the dignity is a little less than at the board graced by the presence of the lord of the feast.

The Senate has found a good thing in the Pacific railroad scheme, and is talking it out, after their fashion, that is, dissecting the carcass and picking the bones. It is fortunate that but three weeks remain for this sort of thing; for the country is tired of babbling at the modest rate of $6,000 per day, that being the cost of Congressional speech making. The wildest enthusiast in his most excited visions does not dream that any thing practical will be done to further the great work.

The friends and opponents of Old Bullion are still tearing each other with the desperation of two bull dogs. Success to them both. Two years ago, thanks to their dissensions, we got the Senator now through the same means we get the State officers elected by the Legislature; one year hence we shall probably get the other Senator. This is encouraging. The democracy are just now in a very harmonious and comfortable state. At Washington they are quarrelling with a bitterness I have never seen exceeded over the fifty millions of spoils about to fall into their hands; at all the State capitals, the same scenes in miniature are going on. The influence of the feelings which agitate their tender bosoms is manifested in the contests now or latterly raging over the choice of Senators in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, North Carolina, New Jersey, and Maine. In each of these States large party majorities have been eviscerated of their strength and efficiency, and have given up the effort to conciliate the jarring interests and passions that divide them. It is true that in New Jersey an ex-Whig of a few months standing has been elected by democratic votes, but the result is felt to be a democratic defeat.

Senators Gwinn and Weller, Gen. Lane, of Oregon, are all in the field for a Cabinet appointment, one of them is likely to succeed.

JUNIUS.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WHEREVER any thing is preposterous and untenable is put forth in the shape of "Democracy" &c.

Any man with one eye and half an idea in his head." &c.—*Commercial Journal Feb. 4.*

It is well at times to understand in what estimation the people of this country are held by a portion of their city friends. It is pleasant to enjoy the confidence of the just—It is more to be desired than gold. The citizens of the county no doubt appreciate the value of "respect from the respected," and when they met together in the purpose of giving expression to sentiments and measures in which they are interested in common with the people of the whole county, it is well to know how their views and motives are regarded by those who are identified with them in the same interests, and who occupy a more prominent position.

An occasion presented itself a few days ago, which gave an opportunity of ascertaining this feeling. The citizens of the borough and township of Elizabeth—the tax-payers—*thought* they had the privilege of meeting together for the purpose of expressing their opinions on the controversy existing between the County Commissioners and the Sheriff of the county in which they live. Their intentions were pure, their views disinterested, and their efforts directed to a good and noble end. The subject was important—the manner of treating it respectful, and the reasons for a prompt attention to it not absolutely contemptible. They referred to the County Commissioners in their *corporate*, not their individual capacity; and as criticising their *acts*, not their *motives*. Yet, notwithstanding the subject, the manner and the reasons, the Commercial Journal refers to them in language from which the heading of this article is selected.

You, then, Messrs. Hendersons, and Douglasses, and Powers, and Pattersons, and Kerrs, and a host of others, citizens of old Elizabeth—you with "one eye and half an idea," are held in high estimation—the effort to prejudice you and your cause is here made manifest.—"preposterous and untenable ideas" on the high ground of "common sense," are excluded from the columns of one of our influential county papers in consequence of the "extravagant and unwarrantable" expressions of your resolutions, even with the payment of the advertising tendered; and insinuations are made, highly complimentary, that "it is known how cordial an expression can be solicited as will sustain an officer, even in a gross usurpation." And you, Messrs. Webster and Tower, and Ekin, and others, friends of the gallant Eph. Jones, nothing short of a strictly partisan spirit could have influenced you in using such extravagant language. Did I not say well, it was well to understand our true position.

Elizabeth, Feb. 7. J. A. E.

From the daily Union.

CHEAP FOOD—A NEW PROPOSAL FOR SUPPLIES TO THE JAIL.

The enthusiastic efforts of the Commissioners to save money for the County, in the feeding of jail prisoners, has called forth a characteristic proposition from that speculative genius Mr. James Burnting, of Brookville. We opine that James and the economic board are both astray in regard to the passage of that act of the Legislature on which they rely. At any rate Burnting's chance of the contract is not very promising, as 'tis reported that a bone grinding establishment near town has already engaged to supply bone dust for making of fine wheaten bread, which pleases the Commissioners mightily. We give below the Brookville communication just as it reached us.

To the Commissioners of Allegheny County—Greeting:

BROOKVILLE, Jefferson Co.,
Feb. 5, 1853.

Understanding that you are about having an act passed by the Legislature to enable you to save the great County of Allegheny, at least, two cents each day, on the grub allowed each prisoner in the County jail, an idea has struck me that you would enter into a contract with me for a portion of your supplies. You state that the Sheriff is allowed ten cents per day for feeding one class of prisoners, and fifteen cents for another; and that if the job be taken from him and given to you, you will feed them as low as five cents per day. How you do it, God only knows. I don't, unless you have in view some such arrangement as that I now propose. Up here in this wild cat region, with the hard living of whose inhabitants you human civilized bipeds sympathise so much, we would consider even fifteen cents a day as dog cheap; and any fellow here advocating the feeding of prisoners on five cents per day, might soon find himself hurrying towards the County line astride of a very sharp rail. However, as quantity not quality of stuff is what you look at, your only object being to give the poor devils filling up in the cheapest possible manner, I doubt not you will jump at my proposition

I conduct a saw mill in this vicinity, and have a large quantity of first rate pine saw dust, which I do not value very highly, any quantity of which I agree to deliver to you at the jail door, in Pittsburgh, for five cents per bushel. By mixing it and cheap corn meal in equal proportions much, hoe cake and corn bread can be made at less than half the cost of a decent article. For sick prisoners, the dust might be boiled in good, clean, healthy water, with a little salt, so as to make a sort of gruel or soup meagre. I can give security for my performance of the contract. What say you, gentlemen—will you trade? Address me by letter, *post paid.* JAMES BUNTING

A PICTURE OF SLAVERY.—A fugitive slave was arrested in Madison county, Illinois, a few days since, and after a hearing of the case before the Commissioner, it was ordered that she be given up to the claimant. The owner of the woman offered to release all title to his property provided the sum of $1200 was paid him. The amount was soon raised by the citizens of Alton and the young woman is now free. An Alton paper, gives the following particulars of the case:—

"Thirteen months since, a young man arrived at Alton with this woman. He had run away with her from Memphis, where she was owned by his father, a Mr. Leach. Some family difficulty had occured, and he brought her up here and left her, telling her that she was now free, which she in her simplicity believed.

"The girl lived here quietly, and married young Chavres, three weeks since. An old colored woman in this place had formerly lived in Memphis, and in writing to her friends there she casually inquired how Amanda came by her freedom. Every body here supposed the girl was free. This gave information in Memphis of her whereabouts, to two negro traders by the name of McCullum, and they went to her owner the father of the young man who run away with her, and purchased his claim to her taking a bill of sale and also getting power of attorney, and all the requisite legal papers in the case.

"They came up to our city, and, after a few days stay, fell upon the track of the girl, and brought the case before the U. S. Commissioner. Everything was perfectly plain—the girl admitted the main facts, and there was but one course to pursue. Commissioner Davis gave the slave over to the owners.

"The friends of the Chavres family, who are all respectable, ascertained the price of the girl was $1200—and the boy set about raising it. The family raised $400 by mortgaging their real estate, and the remaining $800 was given by the citizens of of Alton, who came nobly forward to the work. The case was a very peculiar one, and excited very deep feeling; yet no outbreak or even a disposition to do violence was manifested. Hard though it seemed, yet the people of Alton were determined to abide by the law."

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. Richard Brodhead, who happened into the United States Senate, a few years ago, from Pennsylvania, is opposed to the Pacific Railroad. He quarrels with none of its recommendations. He does not deny that there is a popular call for it. It may be necessary, it must be built; but not now, quoth Mr. Brodhead, not now. Let us have a little time to debate the business with our constituents. Let us make sure of the local, as well as the general sentiment; and then we shall go into it heartily, and push it through vigorously. So cautious is Mr. Brodhead. The Teutonic phlegm of his origin clings to his temperament tenaciously. It may send him again to the Senate.

If Pennsylvania ever needed a delegation in Congress, devoted intelligently to its best interests, it is now. So long as the overland route to the Pacific remains unimproved, so long do all the advantages of California traffic accrue directly to New-York. Pennsylvania has none but an indirect and provincial share in them. It catches but the outer ripple of the round whereof New York is the centre. Let a comparison of the shipping engaged respectively at this port and Philadelphia in the Pacific trade, tell the story, as it will with emphasis; and the moral will be that Pennsylvania has no prospect of seizing its share of the results, unless through the completion of the great Railroad. Philadelphia will never be wedded to San Francisco by a sea route; by a land route, it may be.

And this is by no means the only inducement to the enterprise of Pennsylvania. That State is to be the market, where all the iron rails and fuel of the road must be purchased. The demand for metal will give the same activity to the rolling mills of the Allegheries, and probably for a period quite as long as they enjoyed under the genial system of 1842. The mines will be urged to their liveliest to supply the new markets now opened for the use of coal, not only on the road itself, but in the vast region which it will render accessible. Indeed, to no State of the thirty-one is the completion of the work more important than to Pennsylvania, to none will it contribute more largely of business, prosperity, wealth.

And Mr. Brodhead is against it. The State is unfortunate. Her representatives have an inveterate trick of opposing whatever is especially favorable to her interests. Else there would have been discrimination in behalf of iron and coal, several Congresses ago. Else the extraordinary uspring of her industry in 1843-44, would be repeated to-day. The same protective policy which has represented what they may, to the prosperity of the State, is persisted in; and will be persisted in until the Legislature instruct Mr. Richard Brodhead to vote for somebody's Pacific Railroad bill.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Paris correspondent of the Washington Republic says—Americans are getting into difficulties in Europe. A passenger by the New York packet Isaac Bell was arrested on Thursday, at Havre, for having upon his person and in his trunk a very large quantity of Socialist pamphlets. The Antwerp Custom House has seized on board of an American ship twenty-five boxes of fireworks, put down in the manifest as biscuits. If I might hazard a guess on this subject, I should say that the suspicious cases were invoiced as containing crackers, and that the officers translated this by soda crackers or biscuits, instead of fire-crackers or fireworks.

THE PILOT BOAT COMMERCE, which left New York on the 1st of January, has never been heard from since, and is no doubt lost, with all on board. Seventeen children are left fatherless by this disaster.

RAILROAD FINISHED.—The Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad was finished and opened the whole distance to Union on the 21st ult., thus completing the "air-line" from Cleveland to Terre Haute, within 170 miles of St. Louis.

FOR AUSTRALIA.—There are nine first class vessels now loading at New York for Australia; and five others have cleared within a week.—There are not many passengers offering, but large quantities of provisions are going out.

EARTHQUAKE IN VIRGINIA.—On Sunday last, there were two severe shocks of an earthquake felt at Woodstock, Va. The concussions were followed for a few seconds by a low rumbling noise.

☞ We believe Naturo has provided a remedy for every disease which feels is half to. KIDNYS PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the first laboratory, concealed deep in the bowels of Mother Earth, is, without doubt, one of the greatest of these remedies. Read the following testimony, given by a grateful parent:

PLEASANT VALLEY, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1851.

Mr S. N. Rice—Sir: I have sold all your Petroleum or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold a dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was laid up for two weeks with a very bad and painful sore, and in three hours gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered rapidly. It is also an extraordinary remedy for sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Scaldings, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing. Yours, with respect, ISAAC BOZLOW.

(Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.)

☞ 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., Agents,
No. 60 Wood street.

☞ See Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, on outside paper.

LARD.

☞ R. WATSON is now engaged in slaughtering 8,000 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 d 28

HEALTH OFFICE.

Interments in the City of Pittsburgh
FROM JANUARY 29, TO FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

Diseases.	Adults.	Children.
Apoplexy	1	0
Accidental	1	0
Congestion of Brain	1	0
Consestion of Lungs	1	0
Convulsions	0	1
Childbed	1	0
Bronchitis	1	0
Inflammation of Brain	2	0
Phthisis	2	0
Pertussis	0	1
Old Age	1	0
Scarla ina	0	2
Still Born	0	1
Tubercular Meningitis	0	1
Total	12	6

Under 1 year ... 3
From 1 to 5 ... 2
" 5 to 20 ... 1
" 20 to 40 ... 1
" 40 to 60 ... 1
" 60 to 80 ... 1
" 80 to 90 ... 1

Males 10—Females 8—White 18—Colored 1—Total 19
By order of the Board of Health,
JAMES H. WILSON,
Physician to Board of Health.

Coin, Stock, and Exchange Office—Fourth Street.

FOREIGN GOLD and SILVER bought at the best rates:
Highest premium, in par funds, paid for American Silver;
Western Funds bought—sold at low rates;
Collections made in the West;
Time Bills negotiated on small commission;
Night Checks of the East at all times for sale by
H. D. KING.
feb9 Broker.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER—6 boxes prime, this day rec'd and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb9

POTASH—4 casks No. 1, for retailing, for sale by [f69] HENRY H. COLLINS.

APPLES—Pippins, Pennicks and May Apples, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb9

WRAPPING PAPER—200 reams common and medium, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb9

BROOMS—240 doz. for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb9

GLASS—40 boxes 8x10 Glass, for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.
feb9

PRODUCE—20 casks Flaxseed; 10 kegs Pot Lard; 5 bbls. No. 1 Lard; 100 bushels Cloverseed; 100 bushels Dried Apples; Just received and for sale by
J. S. DILWORTH & CO., 81 Wood street.
feb9

POTASH—20 casks No. 1 Potash, for sale by [f69] J. S. DILWORTH & CO.

LARD—33 bbls. No. 1; 7 hf. bbls. do., now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9 Water and Front streets.

BUTTER—3 pkgs. Roll, now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

CHESNUTS—3 bbls. and 5 bags, now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

OLD COPPER—2 Copper Stills, now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

FEATHERS—37 bags, now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

EGGS—9 bbls., now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

COTTON—66 bales, now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

NAPPIER BLOOMS—1924 now landing from steamer U. S. Mail, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

FEATHERS—44 bags, now landing from steamer Forest Rose, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9

CHESNUTS—22 bags, now landing from steamer Forest Rose, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.
feb9 Wa ter and Front streets.

☞ MERCHANDISE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION INSURED,
upon the most favorable terms against Loss or Damage by
THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION,
by Marine or Inland Routes, between Eastern Cities and all parts of the Mississippi Valley, and upon the Western Waters.

FIRE RISKS
also taken as usual, upon all kinds of Insurable Property, at moderate rates of Premium, by
GEORGE E. ARNOLD,
feb5dlm Agent for Pittsburgh and Allegheny County.

☞ Statement of the Affairs of the UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE, ANNUITY AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, December 31, 1852, being the second Annual Report:

Whole number of Policies outstanding December 31, 1852		1072
Whole amount of Insurance thereon, with Bonus for 1851 and 1852	$1,067,517	
Amount of Fund reserved for Re-insurance, December 31, 1851	$56,565 71	
Less then Deferred Quarterly, &c.	6624 36	
Payments since received		
Less present value of Bonus of 1851, since paid in cash on demand	1,283 63	
Less amount of Premiums since returned	69 12	
	7,877 21	
	$48,688 40	
Amount received from Premiums, Interest and on Policies	62,152 78	
Amount Reserved and Received	$90,841 18	
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Losses	$18,500 00	
Amount paid for re-insurance	841 90	
Amount paid for Office Rents, Salaries, Stationery, Commissions, Postage, Advertising, State Taxes, Account books, Examiners' Fees, &c.	10,070 24	
	$29,412 14	
Amount Reserved for Re-insurance, December 31, 1852	$56 029 04	
Amount of Capital	350,000 00	
Amount of Assets liable for Losses, January 1, 1853	$306,029 04	
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Bonds, Mortgages, and U. States 6 per cent. Loans	$107,860 00	
Stock Subscriptions, due on demand	144,620 00	
Loans on Stock and Policy collateral	1,425 00	
Amount loaned at New Orleans Branch Office, on Collaterals, well secured, paying eight per cent. legal interest	14,681 81	
Amount of Bank Stock	3,000 00	
Amount of Pennsylvania 6 per cent Loans	1,975 00	
Amount due from Agents	1,765 29	
Amount of Home Office Furniture and Branches	3,000 00	
Amount of Deferred Quarterly and Semi-Annual Payments	6,220 41	
Amount of Cash on hand, and in Bank temporarily	9,444 24	
	$306,029 04	

GEORGE E. ARNOLD, Agent,
feb4tlw No. 74 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

☞ DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—When the celebrated Dr. Rush declared that drunkenness was a disease, he enunciated a truth which the experience and observation of medical men in every day confirming. The many apparently insane excesses of those who indulge in the use of spirituous liquors, may be thus accounted for. The true cause of conduct, which is taken for infatuation, is very frequently a diseased state of the Liver. No organ in the human system, when deranged, produces a more frightful catalogue of diseases. And it, instead of applying remedies to the immediate seat of disease, as it too often the case, physicians would prescribe with a view to the original cause, fewer deaths would result from diseases induced by a deranged state of the Liver. Three-fourths of the diseases enumerated under the head of Consumption, have their seat in a diseased Liver. (See Dr. Gunn's great works.)

Indigestion, stoppage of the Stomach, Costiveness, and general irregularity in the action of the Bowels, are diseases originating in the same prolific cause, as is also that dreaded scourge Dyspepsia. Those who are afflicted with any of the above enumerated diseases, may rest assured that the source of their maladies is in the Liver; and for its correction, the best remedy ever offered to the public is Dr. McLane's celebrated Liver Pill, for the cure of Dyspepsia, or Liver Complaint.

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

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m. until 6 p. m.

☞ Entrance in Diamond.

1853. 1853.

TRAVELLERS FOR
BALTIMORE and WASHINGTON CITY,
LOOK AT THIS! NO STAGING!!
RAILWAY THE ENTIRE DISTANCE,
And Fare Reduced!
TWO LINES DAILY.

☞ TRAVELLERS for Baltimore and Washington City are informed, that by purchasing a Ticket for Baltimore, at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's Office, on Liberty street, they can go forward over the route by which the United States Great Western Mail and Adams & Co's Western Express is carried. Leaving Pittsburgh at 3 and 11½ o'clock,