PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1853.

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

☞ PUBLISHING 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

☞ We refer our readers to a letter placed on our first page to day, concerning a great east and west road from Fort Wayne to Peoria. The line deserves all the aid Pittsburgh and Philadelphia can give it.

☞ A correspondent from Harrisburgh, and one from New York, make reference to the new project of a road from Blairsville to Butler and New Castle. The latter writer hopes that Pittsburgh will not oppose the project, but will display a liberal spirit in the matter. There has been no opposition here that we know of, and it has not been opposed publicly or privately. We wrote to some of our members not to oppose it, and we believe they did not.

Our Harrisburgh correspondent answers a question we propounded to the *North American*, which paper spoke of the Butler route as being a short and direct line from Philadelphia to Cleveland. It seems from the best light which can be obtained that it will be less than one mile shorter than the route through Pittsburgh. Those who intend to spend their money in it ought to be aware that it can never succeed as a through line. It may have some local trade, but not enough to pay its running expenses. It would be of considerable use to this city, as it would be a feeder to the Allegheny road, and would open to Pittsburgh a portion of her natural market.

On Saturday, Judge McCLURE delivered his opinion on the application of the Commissioners to get possession of the Jail. The decision, a very full report of which we give, was thoroughly against the Commissioners. Those officers have thus received a rebuke from the judiciary as well as from the people; and as the Legislature will doubtless follow up the rebuke, they will probably find it most expedient to abandon their present foolish course, and attend to the legitimate business of their office.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—The Uniontown Democrat, of the 10th inst., breaks ground in favor of the Connellsville road. It says it has been in some doubts as to the sincerity of Pittsburgh in the matter; but its doubts being removed, it is with us. It says:

"If all this be in good faith we shall be glad of it. The Connellsville route is better for the country at large than that by Latrobe. Baltimore is our natural market. It is much nearer us, and, of course, a better market, in proportion to the lesser costs of transportation."

After expressing the utmost confidence in the President of the Company, Gen. Larimer, the Democrat adds:

"Let those interested look well to the probable consequence of this new movement. If the project of making the Connellsville road is *honestly entertained* and can be accomplished, it gives an entirely new phase to the whole subject which has so much interested the public mind in this vicinity."

Our citizens have only to assure the people of Fayette that they are in earnest about the Connellsville scheme, and the aid proposed to be given to the Latrobe road will be transferred to the Connellsville: and as an indication of their earnestness, let the Councils, to night, promptly vote the $500,000 subscription asked of them.

STATE FAIR.—The Committee appointed by the town meeting to take measures to secure the next State Fair at Pittsburgh, held a meeting on Saturday, and appointed a sub-committee to wait upon our citizens to solicit funds for the object. The sub-committee consists of the following persons, to wit: H. S. Fleming, J. S. Negley, Alex. Speer, H. Ingram, J. M'Auley, Thos. Bakewell, Fred. Lorenz, Wm. A. Hill, John H. Shoenberger, Wm. Wade, R. H. Hartley, and Wm. Martin.

Gen. Larimer laid before the Committee a letter from John Edgar Thompson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, declining to enter into any arrangement to encourage the holding the Fair at Pittsburgh. This will take our people by surprise, as that road would certainly be greatly benefitted by it, and far more than the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company, which subscribed two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Pittsburgh Gazette asks us to "correct" the misrepresentations couched in a paragraph published the other day by reference to some of its statements concerning the Central and Baltimore Railroads. Notwithstanding the bad temper and bad taste which the manner of making this request displays, we should be glad to oblige the Gazette if any misrepresentation existed, but as such is not the fact, we have nothing to correct. The reference made to the "frightful chasms and precipices" of the Baltimore and Ohio road was in general terms, and common readers must not be expected to presume limitations which are not expressed.—*North American.*

In our previous notice of the misrepresentation of the *North American*, we stated that the error fallen into was no doubt "unintentional." We are compelled from the tenor of the above paragraph to withdraw our charitable opinion. It now appears that there was a design to misrepresent us, as it is reiterated and persisted in, in the above paragraph. We had said, that the *Connellsville route* was the best and most direct to the east. The North American quoted us as saying, that the "*Baltimore and Ohio road*," was the best route; and then quoted against us a remark in relation to the frightful chasms and precipices which exist on the latter route, which will only apply west of Cumberland. We charged the North American with unintentional misrepresentation, and the above is the reply.

If the editors of that paper can see no difference between the Connellsville route and the Baltimore and Ohio route, and thus think to escape the charge of wilful misrepresentation by making them convertible terms, we feel assured their more intelligent readers will arrive at a very different conclusion.

NEW BOOKS.—The prolific press of the Appletons has sent forth two more works, within a few days, which we find on our table. One of these is an American production, entitled,

"*The Lowly and the Lofty;* or, Good in All, and None all Good." By M. J. M'Intosh, author of "Two Lives, or to seem and to be," and several other works. This work is a sort of set off to "Uncle Tom," and is an apologist for Slavery. The lady author says, the work "had its origin in the desire to remove some of the prejudices separating the Northern and Southern United States, by a true and loving portraiture of the social characteristics of each." A very commendable object truly, but she mistakes, as do most of her class, the true character of the public sentiment of the North. There exists no peculiar prejudice at the North against Southern people, their manners, customs, social habits, or any thing else, with the exception of Slavery. Slavery is opposed as an evil *per se*; as possessing inherent and irremediable wrongs, which cannot be guilded and sugared over by any kind treatment or beautiful pictures of social happiness and domestic comfort which may exist. It is slavery still, with all its degrading influences both upon master and slave, even in its best aspect. What then is it where bad men abuse it? It is useless, then, to attempt to reconcile the bile enchcience of the North with Slavery, by dreams of enticing descriptions of the social and pleasant relations which may exist, and doubtless do exist, in many thousand families at the south. It is the bitter pill sugared over to hide its bitterness, but it can deceive no one but those who choose deception in preference to the truth.

"THE LADY-BIRD. A Tale. By Lady Geggiana Fullerton, author of "Grantley Manor," etc.

The above works are published in the best style of D. Appleton and Company, and are for sale by A. H. English & Co., Wood street.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MR. EDITOR,—In the Gazette of Saturday the 29th of January, you make the following editorial statement:

"It appears that the former Engineer of the Jail who was willing to serve for $300 a year, was discharged by the Commissioners to make room for a relation of Mr. Ebenezer Boyles, at a salary of $480."

We deem it due to ourselves, as well as Mr. Boyles, to state that it is not true that the former Engineer was willing, or in other words had offered to serve for $300 per annum. He never made an offer to us of any kind for this year; the two last years he was employed at the salary of $480, an amount that has always been allowed as far as we know to the Engineer for the Jail.

So far as the gentleman being a relative of Mr. Boyles, it had no influence on our appointment he was highly recommended to us, independent of our own favorable knowledge of him, and in justice to Mr. Boyles; we take pleasure in stating that he used no influence, or did he ever confer with us about his appointment.

And we would further state, that the whole editorial statement of that date, has no foundation in truth; if the public wish to inform themselves of any of all business connected with the controversy, we would willingly furnish any matter in our possession, so as to enable them to come to a correct conclusion.

This communication would have been sent in earlier, but was detained, owing to the absence of one of our Board.

ROBERT KING,
WM. ALGEO.

If "short settlements make long friends," we shall be entitled to the lasting friendship of the Commissioners, for the immediate settlement with them which their communication invites. Its language is not courteous; but it is explicit: and as it leaves no excuse for tender handling, we shall eschew gloves in disposing of it.

The Commissioners say "it is not true that the former Engineer was willing, *or, in other words,* HAD OFFERED to serve for $300 per annum." This is a mere quibble. We said he was *willing* to serve for $300 a year; but did *not* say that he had *offered* to do so. A willingness to do a thing is not equivalent to offering to do it, and the Commissioners are old enough to know that. There was a good reason why the former Engineer did *not* offer to serve for $300 per annum—*he had not the opportunity.* He was ready to make it, but the Commissioners denied him the chance. Mr. Boyles stated to us that they made the appointment of Engineer and Mercantile Appraiser, *ten days before* the usual time, *in order to get rid of counter applications.* They did'nt want to be pestered with office-seekers, he said, and so took "snap judgment" on the whole lot by making the appointments in advance of time. The tax-payers of the County, who elected these men for the purpose (among others) of deciding between rival applicants, and choosing the best ones, will see how the task is performed. A day is named in advance of the usual time, for making appointments, of which no one is informed but the persons predetermined upon, and then when it turns out that at least one of the offices could have been filled more economically, the excuse is made that they had no *offer* to that effect. True, but whose fault was it? Why did'nt they give a *chance* for the offer to be made? Our authority, we repeat, *for this statement*, is Mr. Ebenezer Boyles, one of the Commissioners.

The allegation that Mr. Boyles used no efforts to get his relative appointed, is mere slap-trap. Every body familiar with such matters, knows how these things are done.

The Commissioners add: "The whole editorial statement of that date, (Jan. 29th) *has no foundation in truth.*" This is plain, at any rate: and we stand a little amazed at the tallness of the impudence which asks an editor to publish a communication which gives him the "lie direct" so palpably as this.

"Evil communications corrupt good manners." The Commissioners have been so much about the office of the Post, that they have learned its slang.

Not only are our statements of facts declared to be false, but the public are told that if they want to get at the *truth*, they must go to the Commissioner's office!

The first fact stated by us on the 29th, was that each loaf furnished to the prisoners cost 4½ cents, instead of 4 cents, as stated by the Commissioners. This, we are told, has no foundation in truth. This is a mere question of *fact*. The bills in the Sheriff's office will settle the question at issue. The bakers' bills are not published to the Commissioners; and the public need not go to *that* office for the facts. We appeal to the bills, and they will sustain us thoroughly.

The second fact stated in that article, was that the average of prisoners at that time was 75; and this, also, we are told, "has no foundation in truth." But the jail docket, unfortunately for the Commissioners, bears us out. The inquiring public will find the evidence in the office of the jail, and *not* in the Commissioners' office.

Thirdly, we stated that on an average of 75 prisoners, the gross amount received for their subsistence would be $3,185 a year. Is this, also, "without foundation in truth"? Our statement can be verified with a slate and pencil; it is a mere question of figures: and if it is false, then the multiplication table is a lie.

Fourthly, we stated that, taking the admission of the Commissioners that the subsistence of the prisoners cost only 5 cents a day, the subsistence of 75 prisoners at that rate, would cost $1,368 75 per annum. This is branded, also, as false; but we appeal again to the multiplication table. As thus: 75×5×365=$1,368 75. "Figures can't lie."

We have not room, now, to specify the other statements of that article, all of which are so unceremoniously branded as false. But we enumerate a few of them: "Straw is used for the prisoners to sleep on; the brooms are to sweep the cells out; the soft soap is for scrubbing them out:" "there are in the jail 53 cells:" "the engineer has, by virtue of his office, access to all the cells, to examine and regulate the pipes:" *&c. &c.* All these are denied. It would have required no greater hardihood to deny that there was a jail at all. There is not one of these facts of which the Commissioners are not personally cognizant. They *know* that they are true.

The last part of that article thus denied by wholesale (to which we will now refer, was the statement that Mr. Boyles had admitted to us that not one of the bills enumerated by the Commissioners in their "manifesto" was presented by Mr. Magill. Mr. Boyles does not deny that he made this admission to us, nor does he sign the reckless communication given above.—Messrs. King and Algeo may ignore the admission of their colleague, as much as they please; but they must fight the matter out with him, and not with us.

There was not one statement in our article of Jan. 29th, that we had not a voucher for. It is an easy matter for the Commissioners to contradict them: but they cannot disprove one of them. They may invite people to come to their office, to be stuffed with all sorts of apocryphal stories: but the inquirer after truth, in that matter, will go where he is most likely to find it.

And now we invite the attention of the Commissioners to some "Queries" addressed to them in our article of Monday last, Feb. 7th. There are some people in this county who would like to see those queries answered—if they can be.

☞ A copy from the Richmond Examiner the following article in reference to the "right of way," to show that there is at least one newspaper in Eastern Virginia, that has honesty and nerve enough to take the part of the weaker side against the stronger,—to uphold a just claim against the insolent bravadoes of State stipendiaries, and bloated corporations:

Some of the Baltimore newspapers are making an outcry against the projected railroad from the Virginia Capes, up our Eastern Shore towards Philapelphia and new York—called the North and South Railroad. Their object is to prevent the Maryland Legislature from granting the right of way for the road, over the Maryland portion of the Eastern Shore. So a few stipendiaries of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, which stretches like a tape worm through the whole northern breadth of Virginia are opposing, with the same greed and jealousy, a road which the people of Brooke and Hancock, the counties in the Pan Handle, the extreme northern point of Virginia, are desirous to build across that narrow neck of the State, to connect themselves with Pittsburgh and Philadelphia.

After the unbounded liberality of Virginia to Baltimore and her great road, it was to be expected that that city and road would be willing to allow the people of two extreme eastern counties of Virginia, and the two extreme northern counties of Virginia, having no geographical affinity with her or her road, to go to market where they might desire. That was the privilege which Virginia allowed to the large belt of her magnificent counties lying along the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Will it now be necessary for Virginia to get upon her knees to Baltimore and her stipendiaries to beg the same privileges for four of her frontier counties, extremely neglected, and so remote from the tapeworm as to be entirely beyond its exhausting influence?

Many and grave arguments are urged against this measure of simple justice; but they are arguments from the belly and not from the brains—from the purse and not from the heart. It is rather too late in the day to take the trouble of refuting them.' They carry with them their own refutation. It is greatly to be hoped, for decency sake, that Baltimore and those dependencies of hers, which have received such uninterrupted and long continued liberality and generosity from Virginia, will not when the simple meed of right and justice is petitioned for, by a few straggling frontier counties, rise and attack the very principles which have governed her in dispensing the princely generosity which themselves have received.

Was the Wheeling excursion, and champaigne, and punch and toddy, all leveled at these four unfriended counties of Virginia?

If any of our readers have thought "Junius" too severe in his comments upon the House of Representatives, let them read the following from the *Baltimore American:*

The House of Representatives, if the conduct of some of the members continues to be tolerated, must rapidly sink into contempt with the reflecting part of the community. Specimens of frivolity and trifling are daily exhibited, which in themselves are disgraceful to the character of the House, whilst the fact that they are indulged in at the expense of delaying important private and public business, renders them censurable to a degree that can hardly be too strongly characterised. A crowning breach of decorum was recently exhibited by a member from Iowa, who during the time the doors were closed for a call of the House, reached the hall by clambering down one of the pillars from the gallery, roars of laughter, we are told, greeting the performance of this feat of Congressional gymnastics. The exhibition was not more disgraceful to the individual concerned than it was to the House in allowing it to pass without reprehension.—*Balt. Amer.*

The *Washington Republic* is equally severe upon the conduct of the House, and its almost total neglect of public business. As a body it is a disgrace to the American name, and we sincerely pity the few respectable men who are so unfortunate as to be numbered with such a nest of transgressors.

IMPROVEMENTS IN CAR WHEELS, &c.—We learn from the Sandusky Register, that Mr. N. G. Olds, of that city, has perfected an improvement in Car Wheels. It has been difficult, hitherto, to attain safety in the car wheel, on account of the shrinkage of the central portions of it. The rim being chilled to harden it, while the others parts of the wheel are in a molten state, the contractile force, as the central portions become cold is very great. The Register says:

Mr. Olds has avoided all difficulty on this score, by casting the inner and outer portions of the wheel separately. These are fitted to each other with a bevil joint, by means of the Lathe, the inner surface of the rim and the outer surface of the central part being turned to fit perfectly, and the parts secured to each other by bolts, so as to be firm and the wheel equally compact with the common form.

Besides overcoming the difficulty and danger arising from the shrinkage, there is another important advantage which is likely to be obtained from Mr. Old's improvement. We refer to the diminished expense of replacing a worn out wheel. Hitherto, when a wheel has failed, the cost of replacing it has been from $18 to $20; the whole wheel, of course, having to be built. But the only portion of Mr. O.'s wheel likely to need replacing is the the outer rim, as the central part will scarcely be exposed to any casualty; consequently the old rim can be detached and a new fitted on at much less expense than is required to supply a new wheel as heretofore constructed. The pay estimated cost of its repairs $8,00; thus there is a saving of $10 or $12. There is a slight increase in the original cost of construction, amounting, we believe, to about $2—but this would be of no consequence, compared with the supposed advantages to be derived from this ingenious but simple improvement. We are informed that the inventor has taken the necessary steps for protecting his invention by a patent."

In this connection we may mention that one of our most scientific and practical men has nearly perfected an improvement on the car axle, by the use of which the track may be adjusted to tracks of different gauge, varying not more than 6 inches, with little or no delay. This is a very important discovery in our country.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 11, 1853.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.,

Sir—For fear the editors of the North American may not be inclined to answer the query contained in your paper of yesterday, relative to the comparative length of the proposed connection with Cleveland, by the way of Freeport and New Castle, I have concluded to employ a leisure moment in furnishing some information on the subject.

The line is proposed to commence at New Castle, or at the mouth of the Mahoning, and to extend through the town of Butler, to Freeport, thence up the valley of Kiskiminitas to Blairsville, thus forming a connection with the Pennsylvania Railroad, by means of the Blairsville branch road.

An instrumental survey of that portion of the line between New Castle and Freeport was made by C. P. Whippo, in 1836, which exhibits the following results: length of the line, 56½ miles; maximum grade, which occurs at nine different points, 52 80; minimum radius of curvature, 421 feet. There are twenty curves on the line, below a radius of 600 feet, and seven curves below 500 feet. The estimated cost of the line, with a wooden superstructure, and flat, or plate rail, is $1,686,812 70. The portion of the line from Freeport to Blairsville has, I believe, never been surveyed; but its length is well known to be 42 miles. The comparative distance would be as follows;

From the Cleveland and Mahoning road, at the mouth of the Mahoning to New Castle,	2 miles.
From New Castle to Freeport,	55½ "
From Freeport to Blairsville,	42 "
From Blairsville to Junction,	3 "
	102½ miles.
From Junction to Pittsburgh, by the Pa. R. R.,	53 miles.
From Pittsburgh to New Brighton,	28 "
From New Brighton to New Castle,	22 "
	103 miles.

Thus we find that three quarters of a mile will be gained by an expenditure of not less than $3,000,000; and the adoption of a line almost impracticable, from its curvature, for the use of locomotive power.

Mr. Whippo's Report is to be found in the Senate Journal for 1836-7.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10, 1853.

D. N. WHITE, Esq.: *Dear Sir*—I hope the Editors will not complain of the late action of the Pennsylvania Legislature in reference to the passage of an act to construct a road from Latrobe through Butler to the Ohio State line. I am sick of any complaints of this character. Let them make all the roads they can raise funds to construct. We should not wince under it; they will do us no harm in the main, and for one I regret exceedingly that our Councils belittled themselves in taking action on the Allegheny road. They placed our City in a position that, for one, I do not like to see her in. They have passed (as I was informed by a gentleman who came in the same train,) an act to connect with the Hempfield road from Washington, connecting with the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road about five miles from our city. This will throw the Hempfield, if rightly managed, in a position not to be very profitable to the stockholders, but even a policy of this kind is not to be approved of.

It is now a matter of great importance that our Legislature should pass a General Railroad Law. An act of this kind will effectually stop all infamous and corrupt legislation, and prevent Philadelphia from getting such acts passed as will secure to her a monopoly of business, for her citizens are the most dog-in-the manger set to be found in our country—they are the Chinese of the United States. I have little doubt that their intention with the Latrobe and Butler road is to connect with the Cleveland and Mahoning; and it may be that Eliot is suggesting these matters for the purpose of revenging himself upon our General Robinson for the Sagsalation he got. Rest assured he feels sore under that lashing; he won't attack the General again in a hurry.

This connection will not do us much harm, for so soon as we have the Ohio and Pennsylvania, the Pittsburgh and Steubenville, and the Allegheny Valley Roads, the amount that will pass through Cleveland, excepting to New York, will be of small account.

But to retrieve and redeem our character, and show that we have a liberal spirit, let our press come out strong in the advocacy of a General Law. This will effectually stop the Philadelphians in their course of corrupt legislation; otherwise, by log-rolling, they will shut the door against every thing except what will lead directly to China. W.

FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, Feb. 10

All the commotion caused in New York by the late advance of interest by the Bank of England, has ceased, and the tendency towards an easy money market is more marked than for some time. The banks are discounting all the passable paper, and in the street there is noticeable a great abundance of funds. An attempt was made by the drawers to advance the rate of exchange, but yesterday the market was flat at less than ten per cent. for first class names. A small panic now would, no doubt, be the means of preventing a stampede in the future, for it is not to be denied that New Mining, and other speculative Companies are being made with a recklessness that insures a breakdown and heavy loss ultimately.

Real estate continues to be the most popular speculation, and the profits are certainly large enough to induce the most timid to try their luck. A property, resumed in consequence of the purchaser failing to make his payments, sold for eighteen months and dollars advance upon the price agreed upon two years since. So large is the advance, and so great the mania for down town property, that in very numerous cases, old proprietors have put their lands and stores into market, and re-invested the proceeds in bonds and mortgages, choosing, wisely, the profits of the present.

Every body now-a-days, who reads, is talking about Rev. Eleazer Williams, the reputed Dauphin of France, as clearly shown by the elaborate article in Putnam's Magazine, and other evidence developed by this publication. The Frenchmen among us are enthusiastic upon the subject, and none doubt the identity of this hard-working Indian Missionary with the Captains heir of the throne of France. Wherever he preaches, a crowd follows him, and the contributions to the fund he is raising to aid his Indian parish, are largely increased from the fact that a royal preacher makes the demand.

Our soft shell loco focos are much exasperated at the conduct of the hard shell bankers of the interior, who have adopted a badge, quite as marked as the old Federal cockade, sported by such "democrats" as Mr. Buchanan. It is all the rage now to wear a "shell," fastened upon the lappel of the coat, to show that the wearer is none of your proggress men, but an unadulterated and unterrified loco foco. As the modern democratic party has in its ranks all the impracticable old federalists, there is no impropriety in substituting the shell for the old cockade. By their legislation in Congress they have long ago thrown our people at the feet of their old ally, John Bull; a fact known to all.

A new weekly paper has been established here, under the editorial management of the son of the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Vermont, (Hopkins,) and a son of the late Bishop Hobart, both high churchmen. Of course has been deemed expedient from the fact that the Churchman and the Protestant Churchman quarrel with such virulence that even flash papers consider their columns disgraced. Mr. Hobart is a brother of the wife of the late episcopal Bishop Ives. Mrs. Ives and her daughter are both attendants of St. Patrick's Cathedral, under the pastoral charge of Archbishop Hughes. An attempt is made in some quarters, to prove Bishop Ives' insanity, but it can hardly succeed without his wife's family are included, for they exhibit all the symptoms of the head of the family.

All the railroad quarrels remain unsettled, but all the roads which have secured charters are pushing on with all possible speed, so as to have a sort of vested right, and thus prevent being disturbed by any action of the legislature, or the city authorities. The present quarrel will result in a law of some sort, that will stop new roads, and make the old ones more valuable.

Mr. Comptroller Flagg is warmly pressed on all sides to resign, and have any office in the gift of the President, but he refuses. The patronage, legitimate and otherwise, of this city, is indispensable to keep the party together, and it is found a great bore to have an honest man at the door of the public chest; no "mills" coaches, nor thrice duplicated pay will be allow for services; a change fatal to the profits of our honest legislators. C.

THE GREAT LIBRARY.—The trustees of the Astor Library have just sent their annual report to the Legislature. They state that the library edifice in Lafayette Place has been completed during the past year, with its shelving and other appurtenances, and is a solid structure. It is deemed advisable not to put in the books until April next, so that they will not be injured by any dampness from the walls. The new building will be ready for use with the books by the 1st of May. The amount expended on the building, besides the cost of the site, up to January 1, 1853, was $70,000. The total expenditure to that date for books was $75,364 40. The total number of volumes now acquired is between 60,000 and 65,000. The superintendent, Dr. Joseph C. Cogswell, has gone again to Europe to make purchases, which he expects to complete by the 1st of April next. The sum which he is authorized to expend on this trip is $25,000. This will probably add 15,000 or 20,000 volumes to the works already collected; and the library will be opened with about 80,000 volumes, carefully selected, and many of them very rare and costly; all at an outlay of $100,000. The average cost of books lately destroyed by fire at the Library of Congress exceeds $4 per volume. Those in the Astor Library are really no less valuable, but cost only $1,25 per volume on the average. Mr. Astor's will prescribes that $120,000 shall be expended at first in procuring books, and afterwards the net income of $180,000, after defraying current expenses, is continuing the collection. The trustees have $120,000 (being about $20,000,) will be expended in supplying deficiencies in the various departments of science and letters. The trustees hope to furnish an alphabetical index or catalogue of the works in the library at its opening. Of the $400,000 left by Mr. Astor, the trustees acknowledge the receipt of $383,333 33. The remaining instalment of $66,666 66 will be due 20th of March next. The report is signed by William B. Astor, president *pro tem.* of the board, and S. B. Ruggles, Secretary. Accompanying the above was a list of books presented to the library during the year 1852. The books and property of the library amount in value to $462,367 33, viz: Mr. Astor's legacy, $400,000; donation by Mr. Cogswell, $1,029 90; premium account, gain on the stock transferred with first instalment, $3,462 87; interest account $12,551 33; and other items to make up the sum.

The price of the site of the library edifice remains still in the hands of the executors, the parties entitled to life estates in such site (excepting Mrs. De Peyster) not having chosen to receive the income.—*N. York Tribune, 5th.*

POULTRY SHOW IN LONDON.—From the 11th to the 18th ultimo there was a grand Poultry show in London, at which were exhibited no less than 616 pens of different species of fowls, each pen containing from two to four animals—besides eleven pens of geese, thirty-three of ducks, ten of turkeys, two hundred and forty nine of pigeons, and forty eight of rabbits. Of the fowls there were two hundred and forty-nine pens of Cochin China breed, sixty three Bantams, seventy Dorking, besides Spanish, Malay, Hamburg, Poland, &c. On the first day there were some hundreds of visitors at an admission fee of five shillings, on the second day over five thousand at a shilling, and on the third day a much larger number at the same price. Very high prices were put upon some of the pens. At the auction sale on the last day the highest price paid was forty-eight guineas for a Cochin China cock and pullet. The general selling prices varied from fifty to two pounds for each pen.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

	1844	
Polk, (Dem.)		1,329,013
Clay, (Whig.)		1,291,643
Birney (Ab.)		60,304
	1848.	
Taylor, (Whig.)		1,363,242
Cass, (Dem.)		1,223,795
Van Buren, (F. S.)		291,378
	1852.	
Pierce, (Dem.)		1,585,545
Scott, (Whig.)		1,383,537
Hale, (F. S.)		157,296

By the above it will be seen that Scott polled a higher popular vote than Polk in '44, or Taylor in '48.

NEW CARPET STORE.

ROBINSON & CO.,

NO. 47, FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.

Now opening a large and entirely new Stock of Imported and American Carpets, together with every thing usually kept in a Carpet Store, at the lowest cash prices. oc19

A. H. HOLMES & BRO.

Successor to H. P. Nelson & Co.,

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

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Office No. 154, Water street, third door above Smithfield

☞ All work warranted equal to any manufactured. ap19

Nelson's First Premium

DAGUERREOTYPES.

Post Office Building, Third Street.

CITIZENS and strangers who wish to obtain an accurate, artistic and life like likeness, at a very moderate price, will find it to their interest to call at this well known establishment, where entire satisfaction is guaranteed, or no charge made. Having one of the largest and best arranged Skile and Skylight over 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. flatters himself to be able to cater to the patrons of the Art, a style of Daguerreotype, either singly or in groups, which has never been surpassed.

☞ Rooms open and operating in all weathers from 9 a.m. to 4 p. m. mdw3

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of disorder of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so perfectly safe, that it is not surprising it should supercede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who practiced in a region of country in which Hepatic, or Liver Complaint, is peculiarly prevalent and common, and who had spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to every form of the disease, and never fail to alleviate the most obstinate cases of that terrible complaint. They have justly become celebrated; and the researches of Dr. M'Lane have placed his name among the benefactors of mankind. No one having symptoms of this formidable complaint, should be without these invaluable Pills. Have you a pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, which increases with a pressure—unable to lie with ease on the left side—with occasional, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Reply upon it, that although the latter pains are sometimes taken for rheumatic, they all arise from disease of the Liver; and, if you would have relief, go instantly and buy a box of Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills.

For sale at any Druggists, or Merchants' Store throughout the Union; also, wholesale and retail, by

J. KIDD & CO.,

Sole Proprietors, 60 Wood street.

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

Market and Front streets.

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIEN'S PATROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it comes from its great 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, 1852.

Mr. S. M. Kier—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 some dozen more. We have found the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was lying very low with the flux; I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an extraordinary remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured of long standing.

Yours, with respect. ISAAC BOKLOW.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh.

feb9 [Paper 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,

Wood street.

☞ Six Advertisement of Morse's Cordial, on outside page.

☞ 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.

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WHOLESALE DEALER

IN BOOTS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c.,

NO. 56 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Between Third and Fourth.

☞ My stock embraces every variety and Style of Boots, Shoes, bonnets, &c., purchased direct from the New England Manufacturers, adapted expressly for Spring and Winter sales, and will be sold at Eastern rates. Please call and examine before buying. mp3

DAGUERREOTYPES

AT THE

NATIONAL GALLERY.

JACKSON'S National Daguerrean Gallery, corner of the Diamond and Market street, (opposite Wilcox's Drug Store,) Pittsburgh.

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain Life like likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior Skile and Sky Lights, arranged with much skill that the operator can take the most accurate fac similes of the human form with all the expression of animated life, in all weathers.

Engravings, Paintings, &c., accurately copied, and duplicates taken of original likenesses.

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

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

☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 a. m. until 4 p. m. Entrance in Diamond. mdw3wtf

Citizen's Insurance company of Pittsburgh

H. D. KING, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, also, RISKS incident to the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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REMOVAL.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c &c.

Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 52 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where their customers, as well as strangers, are invited to an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb19

DIED.

On Saturday, the 12th instant, AGNES G., wife of Robt. P. Hacker, and daughter of the late Rev. Robert Bruce.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the MAINE LIQUOR LAW LEAGUE, OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, will be held in the FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, on MONDAY EVENING, February 14th, at 7 o'clock. The Executive Committee will report progress.

The citizens are earnestly invited to attend.

New Spring Goods.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have just received, by express, this morning—black Brocade Silks, Chamoisette, white and colored Vestings, a super neck and scarf Ribbons, Gents figured linen cambric Ruffs, also, laces and small figured Swiss Muslins, for ladies' evening dresses, at the north-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. feb14

To Machinists.

WANTED—A Partner in a FOUNDRY and MACHINE SHOP, situated in one of the most important manufacturing towns on the Western rivers. A practical man, competent to take charge of the machine shop, and having from two to three thousand dollars to invest, will find this a most desirable opportunity.

For further particulars, apply to

D. A. GRIER & CO.,

Liberty street, Pittsburgh;

Or, (if by letter,) to W. A. WELLS,

feb12-3tw Youngstown, Mahoning County, Ohio.

Professional Tour to the West.

THE subscriber will leave on a Professional Tour to the West, by the 20th instant. He will attend to the Collection of Claims, Recording Deeds, Locating Land Warrants, and other business connected with his profession in the Western States. He expects to visit Mansfield, Davenport and Iowa City; Chicago, Indianapolis, Lafayette, and Michigan City, and the principal cities in Ohio.

JOSEPH WEAVER,

feb14 Attorney; No. 144 Fourth street.

New Music.

THE PHILENA SCHOTTISCH, composed by H. Robeck.

The Twin Rose Schottisch, composed by H. Robeck.

The above are the first copies rec'd from the publishers.

Lone Starry Hours; Wall of the Waves;
Home Again; Hazels by My Side,
My Old Kentucky Home; Home Schottisch;
Old Folks at Home; Gipsy Schottisch;
Midnight Schottisch.

A new lot of the Piano Without a Master; containing 50 pieces of music—price 50 cents.

☞ A new lot of PIANOS arriving, for sale by

JOHN H. MELLOR, 91 Wood street.

Proposals for Coal.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Office of Messrs. Pennock, Mitchell & Co., until the first day of March next, for the furnishing and delivering on the BRIDGE, AT PITTSBURGH, 60,000 bushels best quality COAL, for the manufacture of Gas. Said Coal to be delivered during the months of June, July and August next. Twenty per cent to be issued on cash, on the delivery of the Coal.

JOHN LOCKWOOD,

Engineer Milwaukie Gas Light Company,

Pittsburgh, Feb 10, 1853. feb11dw

[Journal copy.]

Chartiers Valley Railroad.

THE undermaned, Comm