PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 17, 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 6 o'clock, on Saturday evening.

Another member of the Wheeling excursionists, a citizen of Baltimore, died of pneumonia since his return. Wheeling was so crowded, that beds for all could not be obtained, and colds were caught from exposure, and by sleeping on floors.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

This is entirely untrue. There was not one of our visitors from the East, who had not a good bed, while here, and there were about 200 persons who would have taken more to their homes, had they applied to the Committee. It is not exactly right to heap slander upon the living over the graves of the dead.—*Wheeling Times.*

We are not in the habit of making random assertions about any thing, and we strive to be especially careful in matters of so serious concern. We did not pen the cautiously worded paragraph, which is so savagely denied by the "Times," for the purpose of reflecting upon Wheeling, but as an item of news. The fact stated was derived from an editorial article of the venerable Dr. Bond, of the *New York Christian Advocate and Journal*, and the deceased person referred to was his brother-in-law, Mr. Hugh Birckhead, of Baltimore. The Doctor had been to Baltimore, to pay the last rites of kindness to his friend, and on returning to his post, gave an account of his visit to that city, and its melancholy cause, from which we select the following paragraph, for our own justification, and the information of the editor of the "Times:"

"When he last saw our brother-in-law, we thought nothing more improbable than that we should survive him. Retired from active business, in easy and competency, and in bodily and mental health, with a physical development which promised long continuance of both; regular in his habits, prudent, cautious, and careful of his health—every thing promised that he would be continued long to bless his family and friends. In an evil hour, he was persuaded to join the excursion from Baltimore to Wheeling, over the recently opened Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, upon which some five or six hundred people were in the depth of winter, to a place where it was as certain as any mathematical calculation, that one-half the number could not be lodged in comfort. Mr. Birckhead slept on the floor, with very scanty covering, in a room that was much crowded, and, as many could not lie down, they amused themselves in smoking cigars, until, to prevent their being suffocated by the smoke, they hoisted a window, and the freezing air rushed up chilled to the heart. He returned greatly indisposed, invaded by severe pneumonic disease, which ran its fatal course in a few hours. "Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth." So far from being able to foresee, and avert external contingencies, we cannot even control ourselves, or trust in our own constitutions. In the midst of, we have stated, a man of the greatest prudence and caution, especially in regard to the preservation of health, is overpowered by a sudden temptation to commit an act of fatal indiscretion, the danger of which ordinary judgment could estimate, and common prudence would have forbidden."

The editors of the "Times" will see from the above, that our innocent little paragraph, which has produced from him such a flat denial, and wounded for imputation, did not tell the half of the reality, as exposed by Dr. Bond. We kept back the harrowing tale, knowing that our motives would be misunderstood and misrepresented. We do not doubt the hospitality of the people of Wheeling, and we do not impeach it. Their public spirit is worthy of all commendation. A small town can be, however, overcrowded, and such it seems was the case of Wheeling at the celebration in January. We leave the "Times" to settle the question of facts with Dr. Bond.

CHARTIERS RAILROAD.—To-morrow is the day fixed on for the first meeting of the Commissioners appointed to organize the Chartiers Valley Railroad Company. The meeting will take place at the Monongahela House, as will be seen by the advertisement in our paper.

The Chartiers Valley Railroad branches off from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville road at the mouth of Robinson's Run, and runs thence by the valley of Chartiers creek to Washington, Pa., a distance of 18 or 20 miles. At Washington it will connect with the Hempfield road. The route is a very inviting one, being nearly level for the whole distance. The grades will be remarkably easy, and the curvatures slight.

The Chartiers valley is not only a very beautiful one, but is thickly settled, and embraces a large amount of wealth. Coal abounds through its whole length, and the agricultural resources of the country which is drained by the Chartiers, are immense. Canonsburg and Washington through which the road passes, are also large and thrifty towns. The local traffic of a road through such a region must be large.

Had Philadelphia been awake to her true interests, she would have sought a connection with Wheeling by this road, instead of building fifty miles of useless and expensive road, from Greensburg to Washington. But she has taken her stand, and we are content to let her abide by it. As soon as the Chartiers Valley road is built, she will find the trade and travel from Wheeling coming over this pass road to Pittsburgh; and the only use of the road from Washington to Greensburgh will be to open up a connection with the Connellsville road at West Newton, and so give a new and better means of reaching Baltimore than by way of the Baltimore and Ohio road from Wheeling. Philadelphia can look to Baltimore for the praise due to such an achievement.

The Democratic Convention had a warm time of it, yesterday. We understand that the "Anti-Harper" men claim that they had a clear victory, he Post fashion, is to alleged, polling but 21 votes. It is a matter of total indifference to us, which whips: let them fight away.

By the Advertisement of Mr. Elder, in another column, it will be seen that passengers by the morning train to Philadelphia will hereafter breakfast at Latrobe, and those by the afternoon train will take supper there. Persons, therefore, who do not like to be roused at 2 o'clock in the morning, to take the early train, can start in the afternoon train, stay all night with Mr. Elder, and take the same after breakfast in the morning. This is an excellent arrangement.

WHEAT OFFAL IS WORSE.—During a trial of a case in one of the courts in New York city, a few days ago, in which the Mayor attempted to restrain Michael Kelly from removing offal bones from the city, it was shown by Kelly that the amount paid to the city by himself and others engaged in the business, amounts to $100,000 a year, and the proceeds of their sales to $250,000.—*Exchange.*

In Pittsburgh, instead of receiving a revenue from the offal on our streets, we pay men for removing it, and instead of being employed as manure, it is thrown into the river. European agriculturalists say that street offal is a most valuable manure; and we are sure that on the clay lands of our region it would be most excellent in its effects. Why will not some of our farmers try it? The city, no doubt, would be glad to give it to any person who will remove it at his own expense.

"A Director" of the private company by which the Hoosic Tunnelling Machine was built, and has thus far been operated, contradicts, through the Boston Transcript, the statement circulated in the newspapers, that it is a failure. He says it is now in good order, and will soon be tested in the presence of a Board of Engineers, a committee of the Legislature, and other gentlemen.

We are glad to find this boring machine is not a failure, for we want it for the big tunnel on the Connellsville road.

The Cumberland Journal says: "The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal is now entirely free from ice, and in consequence of the recent heavy rains is fine boating order. The chief engineer informs us that if nothing happens it will open for navigation throughout the whole length on the 20th of the present month. We look for a lively business on the canal this season."

HIRAM POWERS.

This American artist has been now sixteen years an exile from his native land, pursuing his beautiful art. During all this time he has received no notice or patronage from the government of his native land, which is so ready to give commissions to foreign artists. His Greek slave is the most faultless work of art, cut out of marble, we have ever had the pleasure of seeing, and surpasses any thing now at the Capitol in expression, fidelity to nature, and exquisite workmanship. It is the work of genius, as well as artistically perfect. Why not employ this highly cultivated native talent to illustrate our history or our national principles and characteristics, and adorn our national Capital? We are greatly pleased to see that Mr. Chase, of Ohio, has offered a resolution in the Senate for the purchase, by Government, of Mr. Power's statue of America, and we hope it will pass both Houses before Congress adjourns.

We find in the National Intelligencer the following interesting letter from Mr. Powers, of a recent date, giving a brief catalogue of his works since his residence in Florence, and an account of his labors, struggles and success in the land of the old masters. Every American in feeling who reads it will join in the earnest wish that Congress would at once make a liberal appropriation for the purchase of his great Statue of America, and enable the devoted artist to return again to his native country from which he has been absent since 1836.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM HIRAM POWERS, }
DATED FLORENCE, Jan. 12, 1853. }

* * * You invite me to come home, on a visit at least; and I am fully sensible of the propriety and great kindness of all you say, and I thank you most heartily for it. But the truth is, I cannot; and I will tell you why.

My engagements forbid it, at least for the present; besides I should have to discharge my workmen—eight in the gallows, some of whom have been with me for fourteen years. In short, I should have to break up my establishment for the time being, and it would be difficult to reunite it again as I now have it. My workmen would engage elsewhere, and everything would fall back. It would take me a long while to make up for lost time, and it would cost me more than three or four thousand dollars. And all for what? You intimate that I should get some valuable commissions, and I think it probable that I might; but I do not want them so much now as I did. I have plenty to do; but perhaps my orders do not pay so well as Government orders would. But this consideration will never induce me to *seek* an order from our Government. I never have done this while here, and I shall never go home for such a purpose. If I am overlooked or forgotten by the members of Congress, it is the best proof I could have of their disregard, and that my services are not required. I have left nothing undone that I could do, short of personal importunity, to win the favorable regard of our Government.

I have modeled a statue, to which I have given the name of our country, "America," and I have sent daguerreotypes of it home to be seen by all our leading men; and some of these men to my gratitude is unbounded to them—have petitioned Congress for several years past, to give me an order for this, as I intended it, national work. I can meet and stand up against opposition, but I bow and turn away from *indifference*. A handsome commission from Congress might justify my breaking off here for a season, in order to gratify the burning desire, which my wife shares with me, to go home and see once more the numerous relatives and friends we have in America. We never see the sun go down, spreading his glorious mantle over our Western home, without a sigh; nor do I see him rising in the east without fresh resolves to follow him in his course as soon as possible. This may give you some idea how I feel, and how much I long to leave this country forever. I know not how many have told me that I should receive a warm welcome if I would go home even on a visit.—This of course is most gratifying to hear; it shows that I am not forgotten. But this would not justify my going. I came abroad to learn my art, and I have lived here for more than fifteen years, during which time a large family has grown up around me. We have seven children; the three eldest nearly grown. Our eldest boy has been sent home to finish his education by learning him to be an American.

Do you have Abbot me for a catalogue of my works? It will not be large. I have made some hundreds of busts, but few statues—those of the Greek Slave, Eve, Calhoun, the Fisher Boy, California, La Penserosa, and Washington. The three last are not finished. I have executed five of the Greek Slave, three of the Fisher Boy, one of Eve and one of Calhoun, and the others are unfinished. Washington is the property of the State of Louisiana. The order was given, I am proud to say, by a unanimous vote of the Legislature.

I should have mentioned "America" in the above list. This is about half done in marble—a perfect block, but it is of the size of thatmodel six feet one inch high. I intended this for a colossal statue, say 12 or fourteen feet high, but could not afford to make it without an order for it. She points to heaven with one hand and treads on a sceptre with one foot, and she leans upon an emblem of union (the fasces) with her right hand. She wears the original thirteen stars upon her forehead. Her attitude is that one addressing the people, and the motto is, "Trust in God, maintain the Union, and crush Despotism." Her expression is earnest and confident, and she is draped from the waist down, but in such a manner as to reveal her figure.

I presume that you do not care for an enumeration of my busts, but I will mention some of them. I have busts of Mr. Webster, Calhoun, Adams, Jackson, Marshall, Everett, Col. C. W. and John S. Preston, McDuffie, Van Buren, Judge Burnet, Mr. Longworth and some others of our conspicuous men. Here I have also busts of the Grand Duchess, Princess Demidoff and others. Prince Demidoff, by the way, has two statues, the Greek Slave and the Fisher Boy, done by me. There are two of the Greek Slave and one statue of my Fisher Boy in England, and there are many ideal busts of mine there.

I hope you will understand me rightly in all that I have said above. I do not complain of any thing, for I know how the world goes, as the saying is, and I try to take it calmly and patiently, holding out my net like a fisherman, to catch salmon, shad, or pilchards, as they may come; if salmon, why then we can eat salmon; if shad, why then shad are good; but if pilchards, why then we can eat them, and bless God that we have a dinner at all.

Yours most respectfully, &c.,
H. POWERS.

THE CUMBERLAND RAILROAD.

Cumberland has taken hold of this subject in good earnest, as will be seen by the following letter, which we have been kindly permitted to publish, by Gen. Larimer.

CUMBERLAND, February 12, 1853.

DEAR SIR: Yours dated 5th was received on the night of the 7th, consequently too late to ask the attention of our Corporate authorities, as they had adjourned before the reception of your favor. I have delayed a reply until it might be in my power to say what the feeling of this community might be on the subject. My efforts were directed to obtaining a Public Meeting, which was held last night, and the most favorable feeling manifested. The Hon. A. Stewart, of Fayette, was present, and gave some information to the meeting. Several speeches were made, and although there appeared to be some contrariety of opinion as to the mode in which to do, all agreed that the object was most desirable, and something should be done. The result was the adoption of several resolutions; the first was an approval of the connexion; the second a pledge to construct the Road from this place to the Pa. line; a third for the appointment of a Committee of ten to obtain all the information requisite, and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held on the 3d of March; a fourth directing the Committee to communicate with you; and a fifth, to publish the proceedings.

One object in postponing the meeting to the 3d of March, was to give the Committee time to communicate with certain parties who, it was intimated, were ready to furnish the means to make the whole of the road lying in Maryland, and if requisite, a portion of the Pa. line, as also to obtain information as to the routes and everything connected with the completion of the road. The Committee, no doubt, will be assembled on Monday for the purpose of communicating officially to you the action had; asking information and to adopt the steps to fulfil the duties assigned to them. If you can make your arrangements so as to be present at the meeting on the 3d of March, it would, in my opinion, be decidedly advantageous to do so. The meeting is to be held at 2 o'clock, P. M.

The impression is that a charter is in existence, and that no legislation may be required, but that if there should be, there will be ample time, as our Legislature is not likely to adjourn before June. Very respectfully,

C. H. OHR.

To Gen. WM. LARIMER, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS IN CIRCASSIA.—The latest accounts from Circassia, generally suppressed in the Russian journals, are to the effect that the Russians have lately met with several severe checks at the hands of the Circassians, having been compelled to abandon many of the strong places in that country which they captured last year. The Circassians have also broken the blockade of the Russian fleet of the Circassian sea, and several vessels had arrived at Bagdad and Constantinople with cargos of slaves.

The stocking makers of Paris have presented the Emperor an address of thanks for making the men wear long stockings.

For the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.

MR. WHITE:—In your paper of this morning, you say you are "pleased to observe that the Common Council has invited the members of the Legislature to visit this city," and hope the S. Council "will soon meet and ratify the act of their brethren." So runs *your* hopes. Now Sir, *I* hope you may be able to inform the tax-payers of this city, how the *three to five thousand dollars* which will be required to see the city through this contemplated spree, or jollification, are to be raised. We are told by those whose business it is to be informed upon the subject, that city warrants, issued to laborers and others, are daily hawked about the city, and sold at a discount—the Treasury being without a dollar of spare funds to redeem them. Truly, I think we should be "*just* before being *generous*." The whole proceedings on the part of the Common Council, so far as this matter is concerned, I consider an outrage upon the tax payers of our city Let those "who wish to dance pay the piper," but let not the citizens of our city, who are opposed to jollifications, be made to foot such bills.

Things have really come to a pretty pass, if Councils are allowed to invite one hundred and fifty to five hundred individuals to visit us *at the city's expense*, without any limit being placed to the amount to be expended!

Hotel bills and oysters may not be very costly, but "Champagne and Cigars" are, to many of us, quite an expensive luxury.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—We know the city is rather hard up, as well as our friend who sends us the above communication, but we have a great many wealthy and generous hearted citizens, who we have no doubt will be ready to foot the bills, for the sake of the honor of a visit from the General Assembly, and to have the pleasure of showing to the Senators and Representatives from various sections of the State, our flourishing and enterprising city.

For the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

Mr. Graham I knew by character when he commenced the publication of the above periodical. He was then comparatively obscure, regarded as possessing very moderate talents, and had little or no influence in Philadelphia. The enterprise in which he engaged, it was supposed, he had not ability to conduct with judgment, and the prevailing opinion was that it would eventually prove a failure. "That it is better to be born lucky than rich," Mr. Graham is a living demonstration. Contrary to general expectation his Magazine, by means for which it is not easy to account on philosophical principles, acquired popularity, and has now quite an extensive circulation. It would seem that it is more difficult to bear prosperity than adversity, and that the almost unexampled success of Mr. Graham has well nigh, if not altogether, turned his brain. We almost daily witness the verification of the adage—"Whom the gods design to destroy, they first make mad."

The fierce assaults of the Southern press on "Uncle Tom's Cabin," might naturally be anticipated; but when such a course is pursued by Eastern editors they must necessarily be regarded by virtuous and intelligent men as reckless and unprincipled beyond redemption. Conductors of the press "North of Mason and Dixon's line," who pronounce the work in question "a bad book"—"unfair"—"untrue"—"a stupendous lie," &c., are traitors to liberty, to their country, to the cause of humanity, and to their God, and, Judas like, are influenced by the price of blood.

Be assured, Mr. Graham, if you thus attempt to brave enlightened public opinion, the "unutterable contempt and scorn" you feel for others, and the "defiance you hurl in their teeth," will ere long fall upon your own devoted head, with a force so irresistible as to crush you in the dust, and render you an object of general abhorrence.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 16, 1853. J. M.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

MESSRS EDITORS.—I saw in the Gazette sometime ago a communication from a Mr. Bunting, of Brookville, Indiana County, Pa., making a proposition to our County Commissioners to furnish them with pine saw dust at three cents per bushel, delivered at the Jail, for the purpose of supporting and feeding the inmates thereof, and thereby reducing the expense of their support, and that to be a great saving to the county.

It appears to be the object of the Commissioners to work a reform in the expenses of the county in this item, (*and it no doubt is a laudable undertaking and will meet the attention of every tax payer in the county.*)

Now, Sir, as I am not only go in for retrenchment in the county expenses, but I also go in for patronizing home manufactures in preference to foreign productions, especially when the home article is much better and cheaper.—As Mr. Bunting has made his proposition to the Commissioners, and not having seen any opposition to the offered, I have come to the conclusion to put in my offer, which is this: that living convenient to the city and in the midst of an oak region, and intending shortly to erect a saw mill, it struck me, on seeing the above communication, that I had a probable chance of making something of the saw dust, and as every person acquainted with the trade knows that a article of saw dust is much stronger than pine, and therefore cheaper at the same price, no doubt the Commissioners would readily purchase the cheapest and best article, I therefore propose to furnish oak saw dust, delivered at the jail, for three cents per bushel; for the purpose of making mush, puddings, crust, tea, &c., and by soaking the article may furnish their own vinegar, and after the dust is soaked, can be used as soap to scrub the floors, and thereby save that large expense incurred, complained of by the Commissioners, in their communication to the public, and it may be used also in place of that expensive article straw, for beds.

I will give as ample security for the performance of my part of the bargain, as Mr. Bunting can, and being the production of our own county and a much superior article, I hope the County Commissioners will give my proposition a serious and careful examination, and no doubt will decide in favor of retrenchment of county expenses.

What say you, Messrs. Commissioners; if you conclude to accept my proposition, you can drop a few lines to that effect, directed to Millgrove post office, Allegheny county, which will receive prompt attention, as I will not finish a consummation of the contract, by going before the Court, or applying to the Legislature for an act to that effect, as I believe the contract of the Commissioners binding, and the County fully able to meet the contract.

Yours most respectfully, &c.,
J. KINKEAD,
Millgrove Post Office, Allegheny Co., Pa.

Prof. Gervinus's new book is producing an extraordinary stir in official Germany. Great pains are taken by the Heidleberg police to find out every purchaser of the volume. It has been seized in Munich and elsewhere;—and, as we stated last week, the Professor is cited before the legal tribunals. The volume itself has not reached our hands,—but the German papers give some account of it. Prof. Gervinus, following in the wake of ideas proposed by Vico, Montesquieu, Herder, Hegel, Mickelet, and Augustin Comte in succession, believes that he has discovered the law by which the development of nations—the growth of the world—is governed,—and these laws he has attempted to explain in the discriminated Introduction to the History of the Nineteenth Century. The book is said to be very abstruct, technical and scientific, all of which is natural with a German professor dealing with the abstruce principles of historical philosophy. It was therefore, not cast in a popular mould, or likely to be much read, except by men of thought and speculation. With these classes, however, Gervinus is a great authority, and his influence is particularly felt in the universities. The sting lies in the nature of the law which he thinks he has discovered:—viz., the inevitable tendency of civilised nations towards self-government,—towards democracy, in fact. This idea is certainly far from novel,—and the excitement got up about it only shows once more how unsound is the relation in which intellectual Germany stands at this period to the several armed powers of the country.

THE POOR SLAVE.—On board the steamer Atlantic, a slave worked. Capt. Ward discovered his condition, and purchased his freedom. To enable George CARY—for that was the slave's name—to live, and return the money, he paid him extra wages. But "the nigger" ran away, to the mortification of Capt. Ward, and "the revolicing" of the Hunkers. Well, years passed. At last—during the past fall—George, (having been to California and made his pile) returned to Detroit, paid up Capt. Ward and every body whom he owed. Was not the poor slave a man! *True Democrat.*

Louisiana Sugar.—More than thirty thousand hogsheads of sugar, the product of Louisiana, were bought from our planters last week, at high prices, mostly for the west. As the crop is unusually large, and the quality of the sugar very superior, this may be called the baleyon year of our sugar planters. A few more, such crops, and the plantations of Louisiana will be entirely free of debt. The severe winter last year, which damaged the rattoons, produced an apprehension that the crop would be a short one: but all such fears were dissipated by the fine appearance of the crop in the summer and fall. The yield has exceeded all calculations and previous estimates. Many of the planters on the coast have produced three hogsheads to the acre, on lands where the average has heretofore been but two. We heard of several planters who produced as much as six hundred hogsheads on less than three hundred acres.—*N. O. Delta.*

A sort of prepared linen is now used in Germany to print childrens' books on. It is dearer than paper, but the youngsters cannot tear it.

AUSTRALIA.—A pamphlet has just been published in New York, containing, in a brief form, a variety of information respecting this new gold region. The Courier furnishes the following editorial notes of its contents:

"There are four distinct settlements in Australia, or New Holland, each claiming more or less attention from the Americans and the English, viz:—I. New South Wales, on the eastern side (so called from a slight resemblance to South Wales in Great Britain.) This colony was founded in 1787, as a penal settlement. II. Western Australia, or Swan River, founded in the year 1829 '30. III. South Australia, or Port Adelaide, founded in 1835-'36. IV. Port Phillip, or Victoria, lying to the Southeastern point of the island, founded in 1836.

The gold regions lie in the first and fourth settlements above named, viz:—New South Wales and Port Philip. These are adjoining each other, and are in the Southeast portions of the island, between the latitude 30 deg. and 38 deg. 45 min. South, and the meridian 112 deg. 20 min. and 153 deg. east of Greenwich. The area of the whole island is estimated at 2,690,000 square miles, and the coast line at nearly 8000 nautical miles—equivalent to more than three-fourths the extent of Europe.

The climate of the whole territory is remarkably salubrious, as is shown by the general health of the many Europeans employed with the exploring expeditions within the tropics, who are exposed to the scorching sun, and provided with scanty shelter at night, and miserable food. Numerous facts indicate the excessive dryness of the central portions of the island, where the fleece of the sheep taken by the explorers ceased to grow.

In New South Wales, January is the middle of summer, and July is in the midst of winter. The summer extends from December till March, when the thermometer ranges from 68 to 78 deg. The average temperature of spring is 63 deg., summer 72 deg., autumn 66 deg. winter 55 deg. The winter is of a bracing coolness, with occasional frosts at Sydney, and snow in the interior. As instances of the remarkable healthiness of that region, it is stated that sometimes five or six such persons will be generally found in a community of twelve hundred, and at some military stations seven years have elapsed without the loss of a man.

Rain at times falls in heavy and continuous torrents. At one period of twenty four hours in Port Jackson, the fall was twenty five inches; and ten or fifteen feet above the ordinary level of a river is not an unusual height during the rainy season.

In New South Wales the whole line of coast presents in general an aspect of bold or perpendicular cliffs of sand stone, lying in horizontal strata. In addition to the vast treasures of gold existing in both settlements of New South Wales and Port Philip, copper and iron have been found, with extensive mines of coal. The mines of coal are distinctly visible in the abrupt faces of the cliffs near the harbor of New Castle, and can be distinctly traced for a distance of nine miles. According to Mr. Pattison, who has published some notices of the country, a mine has been opened where *steel* "is dug from the earth with little burning and of endless extent."

The first discovery of gold in the new regions of Australia has been attributed to a shepherd boy, who after selling his gold at the city, returned to seek more, but was followed by others, and is supposed to have been murdered. Dr. Clutterbuck saw, as early as 1849, native gold in the workshop of a watch maker at Melbourne. Sir Roderick I. Murchison has fully set the opinion that gold existed extensively in Australia; but it was not fully developed or made known until February, 1851, when it was found in abundance in Brisbane country, lying about 100 miles north-west of Sydney, the chief town of New South Wales. In this period, three blocks of quartz were discovered, weighing from 224 lbs., the product of which in pure gold was 106 lbs., and was sold in Bathurst for £4,240 sterling. In September following, gold was extensively found also in the colony of Victoria, or Port Philip. In this district was found the largest lump yet discovered, and called "The Lump in the Nuggets," from Forest Creek, Mount Alexander, and weighed 27 lbs. 6 oz 16 dwts. This was a massive lump of pure gold of a fine color, and measured eleven inches in length and five in breadth.

There is a good deal more truth than poetry in the following remarks, which we copy from a Philadelphia paper:

"Men who will pay $500 more for a store on a business corner than just such a store would cost on a secluded street, grudge the outlay of $100 for advertising, though the conspicuous corner brings them the eyes of thousands, while the advertising would introduce them to hundreds of thousands. A capitalist who freely spends one hundred thousand dollars to build and furnish a grand hotel, whereof the vital element is custom, would shrink if you suggested to him to spend $5,000 in letting everybody know that such a hotel had been opened; and so he spends ten thousand dollars in rent, for servants, superintendence, &c., while waiting for his house to become known, and so to fill up, which a judicious outlay of $5000 for advertising at the outset would have saved, and transmuted into profit. The lawyer, the tailor, the carpet-dealer, &c., &c., readily, because his father did so before him, and their charges seem inevitable; he wastes ten thousand dollars in leaving his house comparatively unknown and unfrequented for months, if not for years, because his grandfather did not happen to live as he does. In an age when business goes ahead by lightning and steam."

CATHOLIC ATTACKS ON FREE EDUCATION.—Swarms of priestly borers besiege the Michigan Legislature to have the School System altered to subserve their sectarian plots, and have set forth in their printed circular "the bold and menacing position, openly, that *they will carry their religious and principles to the Polls*, and in make that bold menace tell, as they evidently think, upon the majority of the Legislature, they claim that nearly one half the population, and voters of Michigan are Catholic, and that every Catholic vote is at their beck, and, that Philip Wilson, Edward Grezig, *acknowledged*" The plot is extensive and well digested, for we find that such a movement is also contemplated, in New Jersey. The Newark Mercury, which during the Presidential canvass showed a marked fondness for political Catholic votes, trusts such a proposition will be voted down immediately, as the real effect of any such law would be to destroy the Common School system, and to substitute in its place a system suggestive of great evils. If we would remain a nation of freemen, and preserve the spirit of those who founded this land of civil and religious liberty, we must oppose any attempt to weaken the great principle of Common Schools supported by the funds of the State. In these nurseries of freemen, should rest the hopes of the patriotic and the true, and all should frown upon any attempt to destroy the system, or in the least weaken its efficiency."

PRICE OF A MAN'S NOSE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of New York, on Friday, Judge Paine rendered a decision against John Leubenstein, and in favor of Joseph Bauer, in the sum of $10,000 for biting off the end of plaintiff's nose, though it was said the plaintiff had previously attacked defendant and severely bitten his thumb.

CONFESSION OF A DOUBLE HUMBUG.—Joseph Simmons, a young man who lately resided in Ohio county, Va., nine miles from Wheeling, Va., has been arrested at Louisville, charged with the murder of two men, named Park and Coffman, on a flat boat on the Tennessee river in Louisiana. It is said that he has made a confession, stating that he committed the murder with a sledge hammer, while the two men were asleep. The sum of $2,400 in money, a revolver, and a bowie knife covered with blood, were found on his person.

The Cincinnati Gazette says that during Sunday night the steamer Golden State was boarded by burglars, who entered the state room of Levi Folsom, and took from his trunk a valuable gold watch, $1200 in gold coin, four notes of hand calling for $1400 in all, payable by different persons. Under his pillow were $4,000, which the burglars did not get.

"Have we a Kirkpatrick among us?" is the heading of an article in *The Albany Atlas.* In reply we have to say we find one Catharine, one Charles, four James, one Jane, one John and one Moor Kirkpatrick, in one of the New York Directories for 1852-53. Perhaps the Directories of another year may increase this number, but whether they are relatives of the new Empress of France is another affair.

BACHELORS IN INDIANA.—A bill is pending in the Indiana legislature to compel old bachelors of 50 years of age to marry or pay $50 a year into the county treasury, to go to the first lady who shall marry after the 1st of January. The provisions of the bill apply to widowers of one year's standing.

LIBERAL SUBSCRIPTION.—A gentleman from New York has subscribed $406,600, the whole amount required to build a railroad from Fayetteville, N. C., to the Deep river coal mines, in the same State.

TO POETS.—Mr. R. W. Latham of Washington offers a premium of $500 for the best National Poem, Ode, or Epic. Competitors are to send in their works before the first Monday in December next.

HEAVY DEFALCATION.—MOBILE, Feb. 11.—Much excitement has been occasioned here today by a rumor that the postmaster of Mobile has been discovered to be a defaulter to Government in the amount of $20,000.

A beggar who was supposed to be an impostor by pretending to be deaf and dumb, was arrested by the police, in Boston, and put into a bath seven feet deep, when he recovered the power of speech suddenly, and cried out for help very lustily.

INSURANCE CASE.—A somewhat peculiar insurance case was recently decided before one of the District Courts at New Orleans. The plaintiff had taken measures to have his property, the Nysdes theatre, insured in the Sun Mutual Insurance Company. The Company had agreed to make the insurance, but it was not finally consummated because the bookkeeper of the plaintiff was not present at the time the Insurance Company's agent called to collect the premium. The latter, however said that it was all right, and that he would call again. Before he did call again the theatre took fire and was totally destroyed. The insurance was claimed, but the Company denied that it was responsible. The jury, however, returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, $8,000, with interest.

CHINESE INDUSTRY.—Parrott's building in San Francisco, of one hundred feet front, seventy or eighty feet deep, and four stories high, all of solid granite, was put up in Canton, block by block, by Chinese workmen; and the blocks being all numbered, the building was then taken down, put aboard ship, brought across the Pacific, and re-erected in San Francisco by the same hands.

AN IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.—It is stated that the wealthiest and most influential commercial organization in Europe has determined to send an agent to the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the cotton growers of the Southern States are disposed to throw off the Liverpool monopoly of cotton. The proposition is to create a *continental depot for cotton.*

CONVENTION OF BANK OFFICERS.—A convention of delegates from the banks in New England was held in Boston on Wednesday. The object of the meeting was to organize a Banker's Association for the suppression of counterfeiting. The attendance was very large, and fifteen managers were chosen to effect the desired ends of the society.

Reading and Writing in Connecticut.—Mr. Barnard in a recent lecture before the Smithsonian Institute on the subject of popular education, took occasion to state that, so complete is the education of the people of Connecticut, according to the testimony of the best lawyers who practice in the courts, and of public functionaries generally, a single native of that State who was unable to read and write, had not come within their knowledge.

The following verse used to be sung in the New England Churches in the days of Cotton Mather:

O praise the Lord with one consent,
And in this grand design
Let Britain and the colonies
Unanimously join.

Saving in Manufacturing Gas.—An important improvement is said to have just been made in France in the mode of purifying gas for lighting. Instead of lime, the inventor uses peat charcoal and acids, which deprive the gas of the sulphur and ammonia. The gas thus purified is said to have an addition of 10 per cent. to its illuminating power, and the materials used for the purification of the gas are converted into a manure so valuable, it is declared, that it can be sold for more than the original cost.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL TRADE.—READING RAILWAY.—The following table shows the amount of Coal shipped by the Reading Railway during the week ending on Thursday last—

	Tons.	Cwt.
From Portharbon	6,562	00
Pottsville	700	15
Schuy'kil Haven	6,612	16
Port Clinton	4,857	03
Total for week	17,253	05
Previously this season	176,035	03

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease that afflicts man, in the PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up as it flows, from the 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. KENNEDY: I am using some of your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and can say that I am using for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold a dozen dozen more. We find the Oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time you operated on her, was very low, and could get no relief from any thing we could give her, and in three hours gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave her another, and the flux stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also a wonderful remedy for sore and inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism. Many of the Pilgrims have been here after your Petroleum. Yours, with respect. ISAAC ROGLUM.

For sale by all the Druggists in Pittsburgh and Allegheny. feb9

[PAPERS advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ DR. M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This great medicine has supplanted all others for the cure of Diseases of the Liver. Its effects are so salutary and speedy, and at the same time so safe, that those who are not surprising it should supercede all others. Invented by a very distinguished physician of Virginia, who used it in his own practice for many years, and was constantly urged by his friends to offer it to the public. Combined, it is peculiarly formidable and common, and who has spent years in discovering the ingredients and proportioning their quantities, these Pills are peculiarly adapted to cure every form of Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver. They will effectually cure 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 should be without a box of these 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, sometimes constant, pain under the shoulder-blade, frequently extending to the top of the shoulder? Is your skin, in some cases, tinged with a sallow color? Are you, in other cases, troubled with sore throat, with clammy mouth, bad taste, coated tongue, nausea, sick headache, pain over the eyes, dizziness, sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, with occasional sensations as if pricked by pins and needles? Are you troubled with piles, costiveness, or diarrhœa, alternately? If you have, in any considerable degree, the above symptoms, you are laboring under a disordered Liver, and unless relief is obtained, and that speedily, serious consequences will follow. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills are the only medicine ever offered to the public, that will cure the Liver Complaint in all its forms, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver. Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills are purely vegetable, and perfectly safe in all cases. For sale at my Drug Store, corner of Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh. A. O. AMMON.

Also, for sale by Fahnestock & Co., Pittsburgh; Jos. Flemming & Son, Wheeling; Dr. Hoffman, Steubenville; Dr. Hoffman, Wellsburgh; Dr. Hoffman, Bridgeport; Dr. Hoffman, Brownsville; Dr. Hoffman, Washington, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Uniontown, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Greensburgh, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Elizabethtown, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Connellsville, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Somerset, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Cumberland, Md.; Dr. Hoffman, Hagerstown, Md.; Dr. Hoffman, Chambersburgh, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Carlisle, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Harrisburgh, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Lancaster, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Pa.; Dr. Hoffman, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Hoffman, Wheeling, Va.; Dr. Hoffman, Zanesville, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Cincinnati, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Columbus, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Dayton, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Springfield, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Xenia, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Chillicothe, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Portsmouth, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Cleveland, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Sandusky City, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Toledo, O.; Dr. Hoffman, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Hoffman, Monroe, Mich.; Dr. Hoffman, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Galena, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Rock Island, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Peoria, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Alton, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Quincy, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Keokuk, Iowa; Dr. Hoffman, Burlington, Iowa; Dr. Hoffman, Davenport, Iowa; Dr. Hoffman, Dubuque, Iowa; Dr. Hoffman, Galena, Ill.; Dr. Hoffman, Rock Island, Ill