PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 19, 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.

CHARTIERS VALLEY ROAD.—The Commissioners, at their meeting yesterday, fixed upon the 14th of March as the day for opening books for the subscription of stock. Books will be opened in Pittsburgh, Herriottsville, Canonsburg, and Washington. The advertisement of the Commissioners appears in to-day's paper.

An article from the Richmond Examiner, on the "right of way" question, will appear on Monday.

The translation of a letter from Hungary, which we give to-day, will be read with intense interest by every person who encourages a hope of the speedy salvation of that oppressed country. The picture it gives of the tyranny of the Austrian government is truly awful. Death on the battle field, at the cannon's mouth, is far preferable to such a living torture. It cannot be that the Hungarians will long rest under such detestable oppression. God bless and preserve his distinguished and noble chief, Louis Kossuth, and prepare his way to strike another blow for his native land, and may that blow prove effectual. Hungary free, and Kossuth at her head, the despotisms of the Old World will crumble—and that worst of all despotisms, binding both soul and body, the diabolical despotism of Rome, will fall with one loud, long shriek of despair, and curse the world no more. God, in his good and merciful Providence, hasten the day!

THE SPIRIT OF ROMAN CATHOLICISM.—We copy the following leading editorial article from the Roman Catholic paper, published in this city, as a fair specimen of the delectable articles which weekly grace that organ of the priesthood of Rome. It is a sample of the undying and bitter hatred of Protestantism and civil and religious liberty, which pervades the Papal priesthood. When such articles ceaselessly flow from the Romish press, and when our free schools, and men of free principles, are unceasingly warred upon, what have we to expect, should Rome ever gain the ascendancy in this country? We will not now lift the veil from the horrors of such a calamity.

From the Pittsburgh Catholic, of Feb. 19th.

PROTESTANTISM.

Protestantism or Munchausenism, is a great compound of falsehood, from which nothing else emanates, or can be expected to emanate, save that which partakes of its nature. A lie well told, and stoutly persisted in, may seemingly do much towards the accomplishment of a purpose; but a lie is transient, its life must necessarily yield to truth, which will advance tenfold the good cause, by having it to encounter and crush. This result is certain in the end, whether that end be far off or near. The Catholic Church, therefore, has nothing to fear, and fears nothing, from the unceasing use against her, of this weapon in the hands of Protestantism. It is at best an extremely clumsy one, and notwithstanding the skill constantly used in its handling, Protestantism has inflicted more mortal wounds upon itself, than scratches upon the object of its hatred; and of the wounds thus inflicted, that crazy heresy is fast dying.

Always on the wrong side of everything. Always and naturally espousing the wrong side of every question. Strict in its own friends, have refused to trust, where experience has taught them, they are sure to lose. Thus Kossuth was hailed by it with a universal shout, his name was on every tongue, and his speeches, insulting as they were to Americans, excluded all other matter from Protestant journals, secular and religious. The Catholics alone proclaimed the truth, and were reviled for their pains. A few months have passed away, and the state of affairs is thus pithily stated by one of our city papers, which was most active in supporting the grand humbug—now exploded:—"We scarcely," says the editor, "open a paper now, but we find some ill-conditioned or pert sneer at his whole, but most unfortunate, Hungarian chief, Louis Kossuth." From fulsome praise, and almost adoration, to "illnatured or pert sneers" is a great change to take place in a few months. But as in the case of Kossuth, the matter of Protestantism always being wrong is a mere question of time, and most sensible men are well aware of the fact, however reluctant some may be to admit it.

Thus every day is this devilish compound weakening its hold upon men and furnishing proof of its paternity. All the ingenuity of the devil, which has given it ten thousand forms, will not preserve it from the suicidal death approaching. No sooner has one lying expedient on its hands than it grasps another, to use as an occasion for abuse and misrepresentation of the Church. The Madiai is the one now in use. A man and his wife it states have been imprisoned in Tuscany for reading the Bible in their own house. It is not true; and those who assert it know it. And they know also there are hundreds there who read the Bible in their own houses and are not molested.

This of itself is sufficient proof that the offence of the Madiai is not as stated. After reiterating again and again, and harping upon this falsehood until it was necessary to splice it in order to avoid nausea, they conceived Francisco Madiai to die, and accused the Duke of Tuscany with murdering him, by procuring poison to put in his food. This charitable appendage to the original lie, lived but a week or two; yet after it was necessarily cast aside, and it had been announced several days that F. Madiai was alive, a religious (?) paper of this city commented severely upon its unhonesty by publishing the death, with charge of poisoning, &c. Sympathetic meetings have been held in different cities, resolutions in relation to the Madiai have been introduced into State legislatures, President Fillmore and his Secretary of State, Mr. Everett, have it is stated, written letters to the Duke of Tuscany, and a neighboring editor has expressed a wish that some needle should cover himself with immortal glory by proposing to Congress some action in the matter before the close of the session.

Thus stands the latest humbug. The Catholic press have, as usual, told the truth, and now await patiently its explosion. It is a matter of indifference how long or how short the time may be before this occurs—as it will immediately be replaced by another. The only advantage derivable from an immediate bursting, is an earlier change.

ONE CALIFORNIA AND AUSTRALIA TRADE.—We copy from the Boston Shipping List of Wednesday, the number of vessels which have sailed and are now advertised for the above destinations, compared with the same time last year, which we subjoin:

	Sailed.		Advertised.	
	1852	1853	1852	1853
New York,	10	36	16	41
Boston,	6	20	6	17
Philadelphia,	—	3	—	2
Baltimore,	—	2	1	4
Other Ports,	1	5	—	—
Total,	17	76	23	64

The *Indiana (Pa.) Register*, says that the nearest way from Blairsville to Butler, is by Indiana; and it therefore advocates the building of the North-Western Railroad by that route. It gives the following table of distances:

From Blairsville to Freeport,	51 miles.
" Freeport to Butler,	18 "
Total,	69
From Blairsville to Indiana,	16½ miles
" Indiana to Butler,	47 "
Total,	63½

"We think freight can probably be gotten over from Wheeling as quick as from Pittsburgh."—*Wheeling Gazette.*

Then why is it *not* gotten over as quick? Why has freight, after lying over for weeks at Wheeling, had to be reshipped to the original shippers, as was the case only last week?

COTTON GOING UP STREAM.—We copy the following paragraphs from the Memphis Express of the 28th ult. Comment is unnecessary:

Cotton to the amount of 2,760 bales, was sent up the river last week.

A considerable quantity of cotton is now awaiting shipment to Pittsburgh from this city.

THE CALORIC SHIP.—The Caloric ship Ericsson returned to New York on the 10th inst., after having started out to sea, and anchored near the Hook. She proceeded again this morning, however, during the thick weather and heavy blow.

THE SILVER COINAGE.

The House of Representatives on Tuesday passed the bill, which passed the Senate at the last session, amendatory of the existing laws regulating the coinage of the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime, and providing for the coinage of three-dollar gold pieces. The Bill received no amendment in the House, and therefore requires only the signature of the President to become a law. As the subject possesses general interest, we insert the provisions of the bill at length, as follows:

SEC. 1. That from and after the first day of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, the weight of the half dollar or piece of fifty cents shall be one hundred and ninety-two grains, and the quarter dollar, dime and half dime, shall be respectfully, one-half, one-fifth, and one-tenth of the weight of said half dollar.

SEC. 2. That the silver coin issued in conformity with the above section shall be legal tenders in payment of debts for all sums not exceeding five dollars.

SEC. 3. That, in order to procure bullion for the requisite coinage of the subdivisions of the dollar authorized by this act, the Treasurer of the Mint shall, with the approval of the Director, purchase such bullion with the bullion fund of the mint. He shall charge himself with the gain arising from the coinage of such bullion into coins of a nominal value exceeding the intrinsic value thereof, and shall be credited with the difference between such intrinsic value and the price paid for said bullion, and with the expense of distributing said coins as hereinafter provided. The balances to his credit, or the profit of said coinage, shall be, from time to time, on a warrant of the Director of the mint, transferred to the account of the Treasury of the United States.

SEC. 4. That such coins shall be paid out at the mint, in exchange for gold coins at par, in sums not less than one hundred dollars; and it shall be lawful, also, to transmit parcels of the same from time to time to the assistant treasurers, depositaries, and other officers of the United States, under general regulations, proposed by the Director of the Mint, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury: *Provided, however*, That the amount coined into quarter dollars, dimes, and half dimes shall be regulated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 5. That no deposites for coinage into the half dollar, quarter dollar, dime, and half dime shall hereafter be received, other than those made by the Treasurer of the Mint, as herein authorized, and upon account of the United States.

SEC. 6. That, at the option of the depositor, gold or silver may be cast into bars or ingots of either pure metal or of standard fineness, as the owner may prefer, with a stamp upon the same designating its weight and fineness; but no piece, of either gold or silver, shall be cast into bars or ingots of a less weight than ten ounces, except pieces of one ounce, of two ounces, of three ounces, and of five ounces, all of which pieces of less weight than ten ounces shall be of the standard fineness, with their weight and fineness stamped upon them; but in cases when the the gold and silver deposited be coined or cast into bars or ingots, there shall be a charge to the depositor, in addition to the charge now made for refining or parting the metals, of one-half of one per cent. The money arising from this charge of one-half per cent. shall be charged to the Treasurer of the mint, and from time to time on warrant of the Director of the Mint, shall be transfered into the Treasury of the United States: *Provided, however*, That nothing contained in this section shall be considered as applying to the half dollar, the quarter dollar, the dime, and half dime.

SEC. 7. That from time to time there shall be struck and colined at the Mint of the United States, and the branches thereof, conformably to law, and conformably in all respects to the standard of gold coins now established by law, a coin of gold of the value of three dollars, or units, and all the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the coinage of gold dollars and double eagles," approved March third, eighteen hundred and forty-nine, shall be applied to the coin herein authorized, so far as the same may be applicable: but the devices and shape of the three-dollar piece shall be fixed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 8. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of June next.

CITY MORTALITY.—We find in the Philadelphia Bulletin a comparison of the bills of mortality in the Atlantic cities, as follows:

	Deaths.	Population.	Ratio of Deaths.
Philadelphia,	107	409,000	1 to 1927
New York,	337	515,000	1 to 1528
Baltimore,	123	169,000	1 to 1374
Boston,	76	139,000	1 to 1644
New Orleans,	139	120,000	1 to 1158
Charleston,	18	43,000	1 to 2388
Brooklyn	69	97,500	1 to 1644

The mortality within the city limits of Pittsburgh, embracing a population of 50,000, was last week only 15; and within the city and its suburbs, embracing a population of over 100,000, it was only 30—or 1 in 3,300. According to this comparison, Pittsburgh is the healthiest city in the Union; and if she could only get rid of the "smoke nuisance," would be rather a tolerable place to live in.

A GOOD SUGGESTIONT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.—Will you allow a subscriber, through the columns of your paper, to make a suggestion to the community, at large, which, if carried out, will swell the resources of a literary institution in our midst, (now but indifferently sustained,) and greatly benefit a large and important class in one community.

Every employer, merchant, manufacturer or artisan, should study the welfare, physical, intellectual and moral, of those under his direction. This, if he be influenced by no higher motives, it will be his interest to do, as a matter of policy. In this enlightened age it is not necessary to stop to prove this. It need only be stated to be admitted.

What I have propose then is this, let to those having others in their employ as clerks, salesmen or mechanics, take one or more subscriptions in the "Young Mens' Library and Mechanics Institute" for their benefit. I have no doubt the managers of the institute will admit one perhaps two persons, such as are desired by the subscriber, to their rooms every evening for the price of one subscription. There is no merchant or storekeeper, even of those who keep open their stores after night, but what could spare one or more (in proportion to the number employed) in rotation for one or two evenings in the week. If thought proper, the privilege might be held up as a reward for the faithful discharge of duties entrusted. I am satisfied any one making the trial will soon find himself amply repaid for the small outlay incurred.

It has been customary for some few years, at certain seasons, to close the stores at an early hour to afford the employed time for recreation and improvement, and I believe an agreement to that effect, for this year, is now in circulation in some quarters. To this I have no objection. Let it be done whenever practicable and by adopting the suggestion I have thrown out, a place, the most suitable for passing their leisure hours and accomplishing the end proposed, will be provided for those thus freed.

A MERCHANT.

OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD.—An additional purchase of 4,100 tons iron has been made for this road, leaving only 1900 tons more wanting to complete the whole line. The Company is in a highly prosperous state—abundant funds on hand, credit good, the rails nearly all contracted for and to be delivered early in the spring, and the work in such a state of forwardness that we may reasonably expect that cars will be running in its whole length on or before the 1st January next. In the whole annals of rail road enterprise, no instance can be found of so large a work as this completed in so short a time after the organization of the Company.—*Fort Wayne Sentinel.*

Legislative Fun.—The other day in the New Jersey Senate, the Rev. Mr. Cuyler, by permission, presented the petition of the ladies of Mercer county in favor of the Maine law. In his appeal to the Senators, he said: "Many of you are husbands—all of you are fathers!" Now, several of those gentlemen are bachelors, and the reverend gentleman's remarks created a smile on the face of the outsiders, some of whom wrote the words above quoted on slips of paper, and circulated them among the Senators who were living lives of single blessedness.

The Hog Transportation.—During the three months of October, November and December last, Messrs. Andrew & Wilson, near the Depot of the Little Miami Railroad, paid out over $800,000 on hogs, the major portion of which were transported to the City over that road.—*Cin. Gaz.*

CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS IN ENGLAND.—The following statement is published in English papers on the authority of Parliamentary documents, showing an increase of consumption of spirituous liquors within the last ten years:

In 1841 the total population of Great Britain and Ireland—to wit, 26,852,678 persons—consumed 24,172,697 gallons of spirits, or 90 100 of a gallon each; in 1850, the same people, increased to 27,455,822 persons, consumed 28,654,107 gallons of spirits, 1-04 gallons each, being 14 100, or rather less than the seventh part of a gallon of spirituous liquors more consumed on the average by every man, woman and child in the United Kingdom in 1850 than in 1841.

A TALKING DOGS.—Hare described Tarleton, on some occasion when there was a mob collected round Devonshire House, saying to them, "My good fellows, if you grow riotous, I shall really be obliged to *talk to you*."—Upon which, (said Hare) they dispersed immediately.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1853.

Mr. Badger was laid out this afternoon by just one majority. A miss is as good as a mile, but the very nearness to success makes defeat doubly annoying. Mr. Badger's case was postponed until after March 3d, which is the Greek kalends of Whig politicians. All the Whigs and eight or ten democrats voted for him. It is stated that the President, in a noble pursuit of the right under difficulties, will nominate, tomorrow or on Monday, Mr. Hopkins, of Mobile, to the vacant Judgeship. But *cui bono?* The Democrats have full control, have taken their course, and are, moreover, only following the precedent laid down by themselves twenty-four years ago. They intend to keep the place open for Mr. Downs or some other partisan favorite. Young America will be heard in proper person upon the general topics of the day on Monday next. After Hunker compromise, repentant Secession, independent and still hopeful Free Soilism, regular Whigism and Democracy, have all spoken through their proper representatives, and now Senator Douglas, the ablest, though not the most plausible *or* showy leader of the progressives and manifest destiny men, is about to promulgate his declaration of principles, perhaps his declaration of independence. We shall see. He will say nothing very striking, we may presume, but he will make some good *points*, and propound something to attract the regards and retain the confidence of his followers.

The House has been laboring with intense earnestness over a bill, or an amendment to one, for restoring the civil superintendents of the armories, and for dispensing with the supervision of military officers in that capacity, but this afternoon they passed it. There is something to be said on both sides of the question. The military superintendents probably know a little more about the making of guns than civilians, because it is their trade to use them, but the difference must be so slight as to deserve but little consideration in the argument. Perhaps, too, they keep a cleaner greensward in the grounds, and a more spotless brightness of the floors and walls, as the old fogies of the army are apt to get these comfortable places, and all old fogies become martinets in discipline. Cleanliness is next to Godliness, said John Wesley, and this extreme nicety may be well enough in itself. But there is another side to the picture. In the first place, army and navy officers have no business in civil employments, unless they be of such a character that private citizens cannot fill them. The reason being found in the spirit of our institutions, a cardinal maxim of which is the subordination of the sword to the law. But another good reason is, that mechanics, even the most intelligent, correct and worthy, I might better say particularly the intelligent, correct and worthy, have a natural, instinctive repugnance to the severe and haughty rule of the mere soldier, of a man whose province and habit it is to use other men as machines and nothing else. I deeply regretted to hear several gentlemen say in debate, and among them such an able and warm hearted man and true Whig as Hon. Alexander Evans, of Md., that the military officers must be retained, because they were strict and *made* the men do their work. It is not necessary to drive the mechanics to their work: it is not necessary in order to promote their efficiency, and skill in the service of the government that there should be any driving in the case. Let the ordinary rule of employing the good and faithful workmen, and turning out the bungler and ill disposed, observed in every other department of the service, be carried out. We need no army discipline among private citizens in time of peace. I am glad to say that the civilians prevailed, and that the military superintendents were dispensed with, by a large vote.

Mr. Seymour introduced his reciprocity bill. I have sketched its leading features heretofore. They are perfect free trade between the United States and the British North American provinces, in grain, flour, breadstuffs, hemp, flax, animals, undried fruit, all kinds of fish, meats, fresh and cured, hides, pelts, fine wool, butter and cheese, tallow, lard, bones, manures, ores of all kinds, stone and marble, burr mill stones unwrought, gypsum, ashes, agricultural implements, axes, fish oil, broom corn, bark, rice, cotton, tobacco, and under conditions, lumber and timber.

We demand the free use of the British waters and the adjacent shores, for taking, curing and drying fish, the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and St. Johns, and propose to admit colonial timber and lumber free into all ports of the U. S., provided reciprocal freedom of entry be accorded to American lumber and timber in the British West Indies and the home ports of Great Britain. These are very important concessions on both sides, and as the railroads connecting Pittsburgh with all the border country on the North are so nearly completed, the question will soon be a most interesting one to your readers, whether they shall be mutually accepted or rejected. I have no doubt myself that in the end they will become the conditions of a mutual arrangement between Great Britain and the United States, and that through the community of interests thus established the North American provinces will become a member of the political confederacy.

Com. Stockton has resigned, on account of the pressure of his private affairs. His successor is Mr. Thompson, a brother-in-law of the Commodore. Stockton is an indifferently good sort of a man, but not calculated to make a figure in public life, lacking both depth and stability.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.

Upon the whole, we are getting along well. The House has reached the general appropriation bill, and two weeks are yet left of the session. That is truly encouraging. And what is better, several members took occasion to discuss the topic of the alleged worthlessness and want of character of their own body. Mr. Venable, the North Carolina Cato, who denounced the House so severely last fall in a stump speech, and declared that it was so abominably corrupt that for two millions of dollars he could induce it to pass a bill for hanging any person not belonging to it—this Mr. Venable again launched his censures against this respectable assembly, and discussed its short-comings, its delinquencies, its positive sins and its negative virtues, with a freedom which no outside commentator has ventured to assume. He thought the House had reached the lower deep which he described, chiefly through bad and defective rules. Privately, Mr. Venable feels not a little sore from a sense of neglect, not having been placed at the head of any important committee by the Speaker. Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, took up the tale, but attributed the degeneracy which he, too, admitted and deplored, not to the rules of the House, but to the men in it. They ought to be statesmen, he affirmed, but were demagogues; as long as demagogues filled the position of statesmen, so long would the House of Representatives be a discredit to the country. Without taking sides with either of the honorable disputants, it is gratifying to observe that the attention of the House is at length aroused to the importance of knowing and reforming itself.

The President elect will arrive here on Thursday or Saturday next. It is not probable that his Cabinet is yet definitely formed, though I doubt not that certain persons are settled upon, and certain alternatives are yet passing between Gen. Pierce and his advisors. The rumored selection of Flagg for Secretary of the Treasury has produced an extent of dissatisfaction, which indicates prolonged opposition and trouble, if persisted in. Flagg is honest, but close and narrow-minded. To be a good and efficient member of a Democratic cabinet, he *must know how* to cheat and plunder with proper grace and discretion. Not that he will do so, but he must be prepared, in case any great emergency should arise in the foreign relations, for example, to go the entire animal in any case which the good of the party may require. If we want Cuba, or St. Domingo, or Central America, or the good of the country should require the removal of the deposites after the fashion of the leg treasurers from 1837 to 1840, the Secretary of the Treasury must be ready to show how the thing can be done. This would not be in Mr. Flagg's line. I do not yet believe that he will come in.

Com. Stockton arrived to-night, *incog.* It is stated that he wants to go into the Navy, but it is totally impracticable. He is more of a Whig than he acknowledges to himself, and already heartily tired of his experiment in democracy.

Mr. Hale addressed the Senate to-day on the Tehuantepec grant. He expected it at every point, and though it may not have been killed by his blows, and those of Seward and other abolitionists, as its friends complain, yet it is quite conclusively dead. Mr. Brooks, of Mississippi, will irrigate the question, but all attempts to resuscitate it will be vain. Poor Mexico will not be done to death by a railroad company, though it is likely enough that the day of her destiny draws nigh.

JUNIUS.

WHAT'S BECOME OF ALL THE REVOLUTIONS!

Some gentlemen who seem to think the Autumn of 1849 a whole century removed from Feb. 1853, have been asking the above question frequently of late. Perhaps, in the following correspondence of an individual who has every facility for knowing what he writes, they may find the *beginning* of an answer. The article is taken from the '*New Yorker Abend-Zeitung*,' and done into English in Pittsburgh.

TRANSLATOR.

The organization of the Revolutionary Party in Hungary and Italy is indeed the most fearful, most complete and in every respect best arranged conspiracy that the world has ever known. The fact that such an organization does exist, extending its ramifications over so vast a territory, standing in the most intimate communication with every separate part of the great whole, and that it has gone on so long, under the very eyes of so watchful a Government, without being discovered, cannot fail to awaken astonishment. This circumstance, alone, proves what intellectual power is possessed by its leaders. That it does really exist is shown by the arrests of emissaries taking place almost every week, in regular succession, and the disclosure of petty portions of the great plot.

In Italy these things and the executions which follow them are instantly known, but in Austria and Hungary, the silence of the Church-yard rests over all that happens. Scarcely can one hear by chance of the shooting of a "robber," which means nothing else than a revolutionist belonged to the noblest families of Hungary and that his offence was of a nature very different from what the Austrian oppressors alleged. One need only travel through the country to become convinced, from the measures taken by Government, of the presence of a vast and deeply laid organization. Arrests are constant. A man is, in the night time, snatched away from the bosom of his family, no one knows what for—and dragged to prison. *Nothing more is heard of him.* The prisoners are forced, by torture, to confess what they know, and are then shot in the prison yard or flung into dungeons where they rot, without a word more ever being heard of them. The spy system has been carried to a height that would seem incredible to any stranger. No one dare venture to speak of forbidden things, even in his own house: before servants, there is no conversation at all.

No Hungarian speaks to a stranger in public: he must avoid him as he would the plague.—All letters sent by post are broken open, and travellers are searched for revolutionary writings. The cities are crammed full of soldiers, and patrols range the streets, both day and night, two by two, with loaded carbines. During the night, guards stand at every corner, and demand the word from all who pass. One can say or do nought but exactly what is permitted him. All this shows how intense is the fear entertained by Government. However, in the midst of all this irritation and suffering, the Hungarian people wait patiently and unrempiningly for the signal. Hundreds of thousands of gallant men, resolute unto death, are ready from organization, to take the field and waits for Kossuth. *No agitation is needed* to prepare the nation for insurrection, but the task is to *restrain* it until the favorable moment has arrived, for the state of things is such that death itself were more desirable than such an existence. Yet with the most implicit reliance on their great leader, do the people wait for his commands. The patience of the people for Kossuth rises to the height of religious fanaticism. A Hungarian nobleman remarked to me one day, that I had better be careful in what I might say of Kossuth, lest I should put my life in peril, "for," said he, "they look upon him as a second Christ." Hungarian ladies, the attachment of a brave and generous nation to their suffering and exiled champion. This gentleman did not himself belong to the partisans of Kossuth, but was one of the old Conservatives, yet he spoke of the former with profound respect.

This discontent is not confined to any particular class, but pervades all ranks of the people. In spite of all precautionary measures of the government the people of Hungary are perfectly well acquainted with all political events taking place beyond their borders. They are accurately informed of every movement of Kossuth, who is designated among them by the name of Mr. Smith, (the long'o with which he left the country.) Their hopes were bound to the election of Mr. Pierce, for they are convinced that the real Democratic party will, *in case of a successful revolution*, at once declare the non-intervention principle. The people were singularly well acquainted with the political relations of the United States and the position of their prominent Statesmen. The system by which such information reaches them is so wonderfully perfect, that the government, which is well aware of its activity, has, notwithstanding the thousands of spies, been unable to discover or even to embarrass it. The prisons are daily filling up with the best men of Hungary, and the secret organization does not falter. Perhaps nothing goes farther to show the practical talent of the great Magyar and the unwavering devotion of his people to him.

On the occasion of the Emperor's late visit to Pesth, many significant manifestations of opinion were observed. A young mechanic said to me, in speaking of the Revolution, that he was on the point of getting married, but that if his bride were not willing to go out into the field with him to make cartridges, he would break off with her. "But," he added after a second's pause, "she will go." An opulent citizen remarked to me, "We can buy and sell as we used to do, but we dare not speak before a white wall, and what is life worth under such circumstances?" The cities are in a state of siege; not a soul can move from one town to another without obtaining a written permit and stating his business. And in this way every means is taken to cunning and brutalize the rising generation, so and you have a state of things whose duration man, who has tasted the sweets of Freedom, can conceive to be possible. Hungary is ripe for revolution and already half armed, for she is in the possession of a leader.

Of Italy it is needless superfluous to say one word. The execution of Mazzinists is announced nearly every day, and yet the number of arrests still increases. The same devilish tyranny rules here that is seen in Hungary, and the same revolutionary organization puts all its efforts to shame. When Mazzini first announced his existence to the world, no one, scarcely, would believe him, and yet he said nothing more than the government has long known to be true. However, all attempts of the latter to obtain any more accurate information, have been in vain. The organization in Italy is even more complete than in Hungary. As, in the latter country, all the wires converge into the hands of Kossuth, so, in the former, do they unite in the hands of Mazzini, and both these leaders are acting with a common understanding.

In the remaining Austrian provinces, things are not much safer for the Austrian masters.—It is well known that the Emperor, on his last tour of Croatia,—that *loyal* Croatia of Jallacich, left in haste, because he did not even think his life secure there. The once so faithful Tyrolese have become embittered by the financial depression, and the Bohemians feel themselves deeply wounded by the fact that the Emperor did not hand himself crowned their King.

NOTE.—And thus, while the eyes of the world are turned on France and her movements, is this great drama working silently but surely onward to its fulfilment. When the curtain rises again upon a scene of change and conflict, may it reveal nations united by a common bond of brotherhood, in the cause of true and reasonable progress. The whole transformation is not to be effected in an instant, and consequently every allowance must be made for those errors and delays of action which Providence, in wisdom and mercy, ordains as checks upon the self-confidence and presumption of men. Let us not mistake the *symptoms* of a new and happier state of opinion, throughout the civilized world, for its complete maturity.—*Trans.*

The private secretary of the President elect is Sidney Webster, Esq., of New Hampshire.

☞ 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.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to obtain likenesses at moderate prices, will please call at the above establishment, fitted up with very superior slide and sky lights, arranged with such 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.

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☞ Rooms open, and operating from 8 A. M. until 5 P. M. Entrance in Diamond.

☞ 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.,
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☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease which flesh is heir to. KIEKE'S 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:

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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 BURROW.

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IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
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Have removed to their new and extensive store, No. 62 Wood street, four doors above the St. Charles Hotel, where they will be pleased to see their friends, and invite an examination of the most complete assortment ever offered in this city. feb19cy

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☞ Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the lake and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.

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Rooms open and operating, in all weathers, from 8 o'clock A. M., to 5 P. M. CARLISLE

☞ M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE, ANOTHER WITNESS.—It is no small evidence of the intrinsic value of this great Vermifuge, when even physicians, who are generally prejudiced against patent medicines, voluntarily come forward and testify to its triumphant success in expelling worms. Read the following:

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J. Kirk & Co.:—I am a practising Physician, residing permanently in this place. In the year 1845, when a member of the State of Missouri, I became acquainted with the superior virtues of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. At some more intimate period, I wished to try the same medicine. I accordingly made with one vial, its expelling upwards of 90 worms. DR. CARTER, M. D.

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

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☞ YOUNG MEN'S MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND MECHANICS INSTITUTE.—A LECTURE, (the second in the course,) will be delivered before this Association, at MASONIC HALL, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 22d instant, by the Rev. W. D. HOWARD, Subject: "*The Life and Labors of John Howard, the Philanthropist.*"

Tickets of admission, 25 cents, to be had at the principal Book Stores, the Library Rooms, and at the door; also, of the Directors, and Lecture Committee.

HENRY WOODS, JOHN K. HOLMES,
W. H. KINCAID, J. M. KIRKPATRICK,
feb16-d2t Lecture Committee.

JAMES MASON.....L. N. POTTS.....T. S. WOODS.

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GREEN APPLES—150 bbls. Romanites, in store and for sale by J. A. FEAT,
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RYE and CORN—500 bus. Rye; 3,000 do. shelled Corn, to arrive, for sale by
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Co-Partnership.

ON the 1st day of January last Marshall & McGeary associated with them Mr. John Allen, of the 8th Ward. The foundry business will be carried on in all its branches, under the firm of MARSHALL, GEARY & CO., at their Foundry in the 8th Ward. Warehouse, Wood Church Building, 2d story.

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Spring Style for 1853.

J. WILSON & SON respectfully invite the attention of citizens and strangers to their new and beautiful style of HATS, which they are prepared to furnish at reasonable prices. Terms cash.

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ON and after February 7th, 1853, until further notice, Passenger Trains will run between Chicago, Toledo and Monroe, daily, except Sundays, as follows:

Chicago for Monroe and Toledo at	8½ A. M.
Chicago for Toledo at	8½ "
Toledo for Chic