PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 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.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
MOSES POWNALL, *Of Lancaster County.*

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
ALEX. K. McCLURE, *Of Franklin County.*

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
CHRISTIAN MEYERS, *Of Clarion County.*

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE is published and for sale at the counter to-day. It is a very interesting number, containing, besides editorials on various subjects, New York and Washington Correspondence, and news of the week from all parts of the world—a lecture on the temporal power of the Pope, by Father Gavazzi; an interesting article on the defeat of the Pope in Cincinnati; an account of the great rebellion in China; the Great Reformation in Granada, and extraordinary Allocution of the Pope; Shooting Negroes, and hunting them with dogs, &c., &c., together with a great mass of local news, and a complete and full review of the market for the week. Price 5 cents.

"AGITATION."—We give, to-day, an excellent article from the New York Tribune, on "Agitation." The general principle on which the article vindicates Agitation, is unquestionably correct; and we can only marvel that a paper which utters such sound sentiments on this question, should be so afraid of their general application. The Tribune is not afraid of "agitation" against Slavery, but *is* afraid of it, when applied to Catholicism; and yet there is no reason which would justify it in one case, which would not equally justify it in the other.

☞ To-morrow we will publish the powerful Lecture of Father Gavazzi, on *Auricular Confession.*

THE FRANKLIN CANAL FRAUD AND ITS DEFENDERS.

The *Philadelphia Sun*, of Tuesday, has an article on railroad matters, in which a bitter complaint is made concerning the course of the Senators in the Legislature from that city, and from Allegheny county, in relation to the Franklin Canal Railroad. It states that the gentlemen having control of the Franklin Canal Railroad, also control all the roads leading into Cleveland, and that in consequence of the defeat of the bill to legalize the Franklin Canal fraud, the Ohio and Pennsylvania road will be unable to make arrangements with the Cleveland and Columbus road for running in connection, and for through ticketing, and that consequently the Pennsylvania route will be deprived of the Cincinnati travel, and of the travel over the Bellefontaine road from Indianapolis—all of which will be taken to Cleveland, and to New York over the Franklin Canal road.

All these calamities, the *Sun* says, could have been avoided, if the Senators from Allegheny county and Philadelphia had yielded to the demands of Mr. Kelley, and had been as placable as the House, which by a large majority, agreed to all his suggestions.

The *Sun* acknowledges that the Franklin Canal Railroad was built *without the authority of law*, and that it exists at the present moment in defiance of the sovereignty of the State. Such is the decision of the Supreme Court. Yet for the sake of a "mess of pottage," the editor of the *Sun* would barter away the honor and dignity of the Commonwealth.

The narrative of alleged facts given by the *Sun*, contains some truths and some errors. It is true that the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has not succeeded as yet in making an arrangement with the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company for through ticketing; but it is not certain that the arrangement will not yet be made. It is true, that an attempt previous to the adjournment of the Legislature failed, and that complaint was made of the course of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia in relation to the Franklin Canal Railroad, and that this indirect effort to bully Pennsylvania into a relinquishment of her rights was treated with the contempt it deserved. Whether the Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company will refuse to make arrangements hereafter, we do not know, but if it is expected to frighten Pennsylvania into a relinquishment of her just rights by such contemptible means, the actors in the premises have mistaken her character.

Suppose the *Sun* is right in its surmises and assertions, and that the Cleveland and Columbus road, out of revenge at the failure of the Franklin Canal bill, or for the object of effect in future, or for any other cause, refuses to enter into any equitable arrangement for the conveyance of passengers and freight, with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road, is the latter road therefore helpless? Far from it. That Company can soon place itself in a position to defy the Cleveland and Columbus road, and can wage against it a most destructive warfare. It is only necessary to push on the laying of the iron on the Ohio and Indiana road, as far as Patterson, on the Mad River road, adjutance of about forty miles, when we shall have a line to Cincinnati and St Louis, independent of the Cleveland and Columbus road altogether. The Mad River road, in connection with the Dayton and Hamilton road, is anxious for this arrangement, and is ready to go into a close alliance with the Ohio and Pennsylvania road for the through business, and then her Cleveland and Columbus rival. The distance to Cincinnati would be only some ten miles further, with a splendid road the whole way, and it can be run within ten minutes as soon as the Columbus route. The track from Crestline to Patterson is graded, and the rails are ready, and the road can be finished, if it is resolved on, within three months.

Now our advice to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Company is, to offer to the Cleveland and Columbus road an honorable, fair and equitable arrangement. If it is rejected, for any cause whatever, or any attempt is made to trammel it with any conditions in relation to the Franklin Canal fraud, to proceed at once to push on the track to Patterson, which the Directors of the Ohio and Indiana road are anxious to accomplish; and next, to sue out an injunction immediately against the Franklin Canal Company, and try the power of the State with that outrage upon her sovereignty, which was begun in fraud, and has been sustained by corruption, and which was attempted to be legalized in Harrisburgh, during the late session, by the most open and shameless system of bribery and corruption the world ever saw. It succeeded in the House, but was defeated in the Senate. The history of this bribery is yet to be written, and it will exhibit to the astonished gaze of the people of Pennsylvania the fact that the men she sent there to legislate for her were brought up like sheep in the shambles.

New Music—We are indebted to the publishers for a new piece of music by Charles Grobe, entitled "Salut a Pittsburgh," variations brilliant on S. C. Foster's beautiful melody, "Molly do you love me?" This music is very highly spoken of, and will no doubt be in the hands of every musician in Pittsburgh as soon as possible. See advertisement.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Our acknowledgements are due to HON. T. M. HOWE for valuable public documents.

A one dollar bill of the Bank of Hartford county, Connecticut, *of the modern issue*, which has been announced as a sure preventive against alteration, was altered to $20, and passed through one bank in Boston, this week as genuine, but detected, though with difficulty at the next bank where it was offered.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Daily Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 24, 1853.

The death of the Hon. Wm. R. King, is the principal event which has disturbed the smooth surface of affairs at the Capitol, since the suspension of my daily correspondence. Mr. King was a type of the respectable politician. He was not remarkable for anything except his discretion and his uniform success. He never did anything which excited attention, nor said one out of the range of the common place. He was the oldest member of the Senate when he retired from it, both by length of service and by age. He entered that body in 1819, served without intermission until 1845, and resumed in 1849 the seat which he resigned in January last. He united great personal firmness and intrepidity with a polished or rather saturnine quietness and dignity of manner. He had a severe senatorial demeanor which seemed to fit him well for the duties of the chair, into which he was always put by a common consent when it became necessary to appoint a temporary substitute for the Vice President. On the floor of the Senate he never made any figure. It is not easy to particularize the qualities which made him so popular in Alabama that he enjoyed the highest honor which the State could bestow almost without competition for thirty-four years. While men like Wise, and Cushing, and Webster provoked the harsh criticism of friends and the contumely of enemies, for upholding the administration of John Tyler and accepting its patronage, Mr. King obtained and enjoyed one of the best offices which Tyler could bestow, the mission to France, without losing his standing in his own party, and without subjecting himself on that account to any comment whatever, good or bad. It is a singular illustration of the facility with which he obtained his objects in public life, that he received that much coveted appointment from Tyler, enjoyed it through nearly the whole of Mr. Polk's term, and was nominated for Vice President on the democratic ticket last year and elected, without so much as an allusion to his Tylerism; while the selection of Gen. Cushing as a member of the present Cabinet encountered a stern resistance within the party because he had been a Tyler man. Reviewing the career of his life, it is not extravagant to say that had Mr. King fixed his eyes and his will resolutely upon the Presidency he would have obtained it.

You see that Judge Shaler has been appointed District Attorney. The appointment was made without any reference to the divisions that disturb the Pennsylvania democracy, but chiefly through the influence of the Pittsburgh Bar. Your Collectorship and Post Office, and some half a dozen other Postmasterships are now the only items of local patronage which need harrass the souls of the brethren in Pennsylvania. Brother Gilmore or Glancey Jones may obtain the Consulate of Panama or Honolulu, and then I think the claims of the Keystone will be labelled "satisfied."

Among the Marshals appointed last week was J. L. Robinson, ex M. C., of Indiana, a desperate pro-slavery champion, and a sort of lieutenant of Jesse D. Bright, but personally an amiable and honorable man. Jabez Fitch, Esq., is said to have beaten Sawyer as a candidate for Marshal of Ohio. Sawyer achieved immortality by a passion for sausages while a member of the House, and the House covered itself with contempt by making Sawyer's case its own. Hon. H. A. Foster was appointed District Attorney for northern New York, with about $5000 per annum. He was for a short time, by Executive appointment, a Hunker colleague in the Senate, of Daniel S. Dickinson, and like him wished he had been born in Virginia, an aspiration cordially reciprocated by his compatriots. In last week's appointments, the Hunkers have rather got the advantage of their competitors for crumbs and drippings.

There has been an active canvassing for Presidential favors between the leaders of the numerous divisions of the New York democracy this week. The most imposing deputation of the season has been on the ground for several days. Among its members were Gov. Seymour, John Van Buren, Chancellor Walworth, Judge Bronson, the Collector of New York, John Cochrane, the Surveyor of the same, Erastus Corning, and others too numerous to be mentioned. What they want exactly, I do not know, unless it is to protest and to warn in the most imposing manner against the unmistakeable predilection of Frank Pierce and Gen. Marcy for fogyism in their appointments.

Prince John dined with the President on Friday in a private and free and easy way. George Saunders, the well known anti-fogy Young American of the democratic Review, was a guest. Whatever Johnny wanted he probably obtained, for he returned yesterday apparently in good humor with himself and the powers that be.

It has been ascertained by recent inquiries that Marcy rules at least his own department, with all its appurtenances, with a rod of iron. He breathes in an atmosphere of fogyism. Young America is down! down!! down!!. And so far as concerns situations of real power, that section of the party is unknown in the administration. The President does not disguise it. He admits that it is a necessity which he has been forced to submit to.

Major Polk, brother of the Ex-President, was a prominent Young American. He has made very earnest efforts to be restored to his pleasant birth of Charge to Naples. He cannot go—but instead thereof, Ex-Gov. Trousdale, a firester of Tennessee, will probably be sent Minister to Russia. Gov. Wood, of Ohio, a partisan of Gen. Cass, is booked for Brazil. John A. Dix, Sub-Treasurer of New York, will be sent to France, and probably Richard K. Meade, of Virginia, or H. A. Wise, to Chili.

The fog has not yet cleared off from Mexican affairs. Santa Anna seems a little tremulous about his actual position. He has not yet assumed the reins of government. He seems to regard the United States with suspicion and a sullen resentment. His last toast, "Independence or death," indicates a feverish apprehension that the first is in danger. He has seen and acquiesced in Judge Conkling's treaty for recognising the neutrality of the Tehauntepec isthmus, in view of the new contract for a railroad. That is a matter of some importance. I am rejoiced to see that the marauding chief Caravajal has been captured and imprisoned by Gen. Smith on the Rio Grande. His robber forays into Mexico from this side of the border have long been a disgrace to our government. JUNIUS.

A PORTION of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Road was opened on last Saturday. An excursion train, with about four hundred ladies and gentlemen of Galion and Marion, passed from Galion to Bellefontaine and back.

The track is now laid continuously from Galion to Loramee Creek, a distance of 92 miles, passing through Marion, Bellefontaine and Sidney, all flourishing county towns. A strong force is engaged in laying the track on the remaining 26 miles, to Union, at the Indiana State Line. The completion of the entire track between Galion and Union is expected about the last of May.

Regular trains commenced running on the 25th between Galion and Sidney, 83 miles, connecting with trains on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, Ohio & Pennsylvania, and Mad River Roads. Passengers leaving Sidney in the morning will reach in time to take the cars for Pittsburgh the same evening. About the first of June a new arrangement will be made.

The Wheeling Gazette does not deny the rightfulness of our exposure of the trick by which Wheeling coal is made *apparently* to bear a higher quotation in Louisville than Pittsburgh coal; but attempts to draw us into a discussion about some alleged tricks of Pittsburgh coal dealers, and upon the abstract question of the difference in the coal in the two localities. As to the alleged "tricks," we know nothing of them; but we may be permitted to doubt whether there is a "trick" in trade to which Wheeling men have not resorted. They certainly have heretofore shown no delicacy in that direction. The question of "superiority" we leave to the consumers of coal in the markets below. Their judgments are the proper ones to consult; and if they, from the results of their experience, prefer our coal, their preference goes further than any thing else can, towards settling the question at issue.

IN THE Railroad Journal we find some statistics of travel on the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, drawn from the U. S. Steam Marine report, which are of much interest. From that it appears that the whole number of passengers moving in steamboats employed respectively in the trade of St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh is as follows:

In boats belonging to St. Louis,	318,718
" " " Cincinnati,	270,795
" " " Pittsburgh,	428,745

More than a million of passengers move *to or from* these ports to various other ports and places in the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi.

By examining the details of passengers carried between these ports we find that they were

Between Pittsburgh and Cincinnati,	89,828 pas.
" Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Nashville, &c.,	110,323 "
" Cincinnati and St. Louis,	46,900 "
" Cincinnati and N. Orleans,	40,862 "
" Pittsburgh and N. Orleans,	9,000 "
" Wheeling and other places on the Upper Ohio, and St. Louis and the Mississippi,	20,000 "
Total	315,918 "

Of the passengers which arrive at Cincinnati from Pittsburgh, more than half are destined to St. Louis or some point on the Upper Mississippi for distribution.

Upon these statistics a writer in the Railroad Journal predicates a calculation as to the number of passengers that will probably take the railroads, in preference to boats, when the railroads are completed to and from St. Louis. He estimates the number at one-half; that is one-half of the travel would take the boats, and the balance would prefer the railroad. He also estimates that the railroads, by increasing facilities for travel, increase the travel itself about 25 per cent. Taking 315,918 as the number of through passengers to and from St. Louis and other parts of the West, one-half of this number would give 157,956; and 25 per cent. added to this would give 197,445 as the annual number of through passengers on the railroads leading from the Ohio valley to St. Louis. The calculation is reasonable enough.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.—The St. Louis Republican has an article denouncing the whole present system of telegraphic reports between the East and West. It says:

"The persons who are employed to report for the press are wholly incompetent for the duties of the station. They have neither the intelligence, the judgment, the enterprise nor the industry necessary for a proper collation and transmission of such news as is of general interest. They do not seem to know what we want. They seem to think that we delight in quarrels, murders, hangings, maimings, and the horrible generally. In the transmission of Congressional news, the most unimportant items are generally selected, and the reader is confused and dissatisfactorily. It is so of everything else. The California news is very frequently of a stereotyped kind, always telling us that mining is very prosperous, and giving none of the drawbacks which frequently accompany the more authentic accounts. The European news is no better—enough only being sent to mar the interest of the whole when it is received.

"The reporter should be made to understand that we want reliable reports of important events, restricting himself less as to the quantity than the quality of the article. That arrangements should be made for a regular summary of incidents likely to be of interest or advantage, to the particular locality for which despatches are intended. Thus, cotton quotations may do very well for Memphis, Mobile, and New Orleans, but we apprehend only a few of our readers were about such things. In regard to Congressional matters, all that is of national interest, and everything having relation to Western interests should be sought out and transmitted; but as for the scanty, shabby, mean reports heretofore sent to us, we would not give a cent for them. Most generally, they are abstracted from reports for Northern cities and States and have a direct reference to them and their interests, and if anything is taken from them designed for the West, it is generally in an unintelligible shape."

After some further remarks in the same strain, the Republican adds:

"This state of things has been brought about by the officers and agents of the Telegraph lines. The whole matter of reporting for the newspapers is in the hands of Mr. Reid, of Philadelphia, who is also Superintendent of the Telegraph lines from Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Pittsburgh. He has undertaken to control the dispatches, as well as to prepare them for the press. He has selected the reporters, and a very incompetent set they have proved to be. The press has been powerless in the matter, and has had nothing to do except to pay whatever prices have been put upon the reports."

In answer to this, an agent of the Telegraph Company at St. Louis, sends in a communication, from which we take the following:

"You know, or ought to know that newspaper reporting has always been an Eastern monopoly. That it has been controlled entirely by the publics press at Pittsburgh and Cincinnati, who combined to coerce both the Telegraph lines, and the Western press, into their arrangements. This monopoly has overrode the remonstrances of the lines, and compelled them to be the carriers of such miserable stuff, as often to flood them to the verge of refusing to transmit reports altogether."

So far as the character of telegraphic reports received from the East, is concerned, the complaint of the Republican is well founded; we have precisely the same complaint to make: but we do not join in the complaints against the telegraph companies themselves. The matter, we have reason to know, has been brought to the notice of Mr. Reid, and some measures will soon be taken, we trust, to remedy the evils spoken of.

With regard to the blame thrown upon the press of Pittsburgh, it is totally undeserved. The press of this city, has no share, whatever, that we are aware of, either in originating or continuing the present state of things, but has made several efforts to effect a change. The conductors of the press, here, are ready to co-operate in any proper measures, necessary to effect a reform.

We commend the matter to the attention of Mr. Reid. As far as we are able to judge, the cause of complaint is with the despatches sent from Philadelphia to them, generally, the remarks of the Republican very forcibly apply: and we have to add to them a complaint that the despatches sent from that office are generally a day behind their time: they are sent West until some 12 or 24 hours after they are furnished to the Eastern press.

The matter being thus pressed upon the attention of Mr. Reid, we shall look for something to be done in the premises.

THE YOUGHIOGHENY RAILROAD.—The bill to incorporate a company to construct this road has passed the House of Delegates of Maryland, and will, of course, speedily become a law. In the meantime, the friends of the improvement in the upper part of the county are making zealous efforts to secure its adoption by the Connellsville Company for the extension of their road, to intersect with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. One of its warmest advocates exhibited to us the other day the notes of certain surveys made by Henry R. Hazlehurst, Esq., in 1836, by which it appears that the distance from the summit of the little Back Bone to Turkeyfoot is 42 57 miles, with no grade greater than 66 feet to the mile, and the estimated cost and graduation and bridging is $706,254. Now as the distance from Cumberland to the summit of Little Back Bone is about 40 miles, the total distance from Cumberland to Pittsburgh would be as follows: From Cumberland to Back Bone 40 miles; from Back Bone to Turkeyfoot, 42 miles; from Turkeyfoot to Pittsburgh, 83 miles—Total, 165 miles, with the 116 foot grade from Piedmont to the summit of Little Back Bone.

It should be stated, however, that the advocates of this route claim a much superior one by Bear Creek, and thence by Monroe's Run, intersecting the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at the mouth of said Run, somewhere near Westernport. But as this route has never been surveyed, it cannot be spoken of with any degree of accuracy, nor is it even known that it is practicable.

In relation to the other routes that are offered to the Connellsville Railroad Company, by the act incorporating that Company in the State of Maryland, it is only necessary to state that the distance from Cumberland to Pittsburgh by the Wills Creek route is 164 miles, with a grade of 66 feet; and by the Jennings Run route, 144 miles, with a grade of 116 feet to the summit of the Alleganies, which can be reduced to 92 feet by a slight variation of the direction.

All these matters, however, will be settled by the Engineers of the Company, and to them we are willing to leave the solution of all the difficulties that have been raised.—*Cumberland (Md.) Journal.*

The Strikes of the workmen in the Eastern shipyards have suspended operations there, as the employers are unable to pay the wages demanded. The strikes of the building operatives in Cleveland have caused the abandonment of the building projects the amount of $100,000.

THE PRESIDENT AND HIS CABINET—ESPECIALLY MARCY.

Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, April 24.

The Diplomatic appointments will not probably be made for several weeks yet. The only appointment for New York will be Dix to France.

The Cabinet is a unit only *against* the President. The members have formed a league to sustain each other. Marcy is fully re-established. It is certain that Pierce will allow him to make all the foreign appointments. No man hostile to Marcy can receive even a Consulate. The pressure on the President has exhausted his patience, and he gives notice in the Union of today that he will receive visitors but three times a week, and then but for the limited space of two hours, thus transferring all the power to the Cabinet. Marcy's influence is regarded of more consequence than the President's. Pierce has not energy enough to save his friends from slaughter. Marcy got his friend Borland appointed to a full mission, as he will his friends Wood, of Ohio, Meade, of Virginia, and Trousdale, of Tennessee. SAM.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—The subscription to this great improvement, authorized by the various municipal corporations holding stock in the Pennsylvania railroad, and by the general stockholders at two public meetings, was finally consummated yesterday, by a unanimous vote of the Board of Directors of the latter Company. While congratulating the people of Philadelphia on a movement which cannot fail, in its consequences, to be highly beneficial to their business interests, we are at the same time constrained to regret that it was not made sooner. Having assured ourselves long since, by thorough investigation, that the connections this road would furnish, both with Cincinnati and the rich country lying along the banks of the Ohio, which it is to traverse, as well as the constantly expanding region of the South-west, were of incalculable value to this city, we have not ceased to urge its claims upon our citizens. With the demonstrations made in favor of this road by the City Councils, the Commissioners of the Districts of the Northern Liberties and Spring Garden, and the Commissioners of the county of Allegheny, all of whom, by their proper representatives, voted to make the subscription referred to, in addition to the unanimous expression of confidence given by the private stockholders, after long and patient and critical examination, it stands eminently high among the enterprises which offer opportunities for investment; and its bonds will, no doubt, be sought with avidity by capitalists. The President of the Company, Mr. Cutler, is esteemed throughout Ohio as a man of superior intelligence and integrity; and he is surrounded by a Board of reliable, discreet, capable, substantial, and influential Directors, under whose prudential care, with the natural advantages it possesses, joined to the collateral aids it now commands, and which will constantly increase, the road must abundantly prosper. —*North American.*

RAILROAD OUTRAGE.—It has often been our duty to denounce some act of outrageous negligence or criminal carelessness on the monopoly lines of railroad between Philadelphia and this city, but we do not remember one calling for more earnest exposure or sterner punishment than that recorded in our columns this morning. On Saturday last, the afternoon train, crowded with passengers, on their way to New York, approached the draw bridge over Raccoon Creek, twelve miles this side of Philadelphia, a few minutes behind the regular time. The bridge was raised for a steamer that had just gone through, and the only signal of danger was the waving of the gate-keeper's hat. This was not seen in season to stop the train, which was moving at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the engine, baggage car and express car were hurled into the gap, from which the passenger cars narrowly escaped. By a miracle, no lives were lost, and only one man was seriously injured. Had the train arrived a moment earlier, when the boat was passing, the fall of the heavy locomotive upon its deck must have killed many persons among those on board.

It appears that the gate keeper, upon whose fidelity and vigilance the safety of trains is made to depend, is not furnished with suitable signals to display in case of need, or with assistants to station on the track to warn approaching trains that the draw is open. And more than this, such is his stupidity, that, although he knew this train was behind its time and might arrive at the instant, he yet raised the draw to admit the steamboat. When asked the reason for such conduct, the answer was, *that he had been ordered to open the draw whenever a boat came along, and that he had simply obeyed the rule*, adding that he had never before tipped a train into the water!

Such are the arrangements and such the men that daily peril the existence of hundreds of travelers over this great thoroughfare. The monopoly relies for the lives of the passengers as cheap a rate as it does the honor and welfare of the State it rules. We do not know how far it controls the authorities of the locality where this outrage occurred, nor how far the law provides for such cases. If exact justice could be done, the engineer of the Company and the gate-keeper would be sent to the State's prison together.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Senator Borland has obtained the Embassy to Central America. This is bad and argues weakness at headquarters. Borland had run out at home, was about to lose his seat, and was in desperate want of something. The Administration gave him the governorship of New Mexico, which in every cent he is worth, and something over. He spurned the more, raised a breeze, set his Senatorial cronies to howling at the White House, and has finally bullied the President into giving him a very important and lucrative Mission, which had been originally assigned to Mr. Slidell, a very superior man. Gen. Pierce will rue this before he is half through his term, unless he could do him, or the Senatorial office-seekers divide all the best places among themselves and their personal adherents.

Borland has twice backed his cart into the Treasury and loaded up $1,808 as Constructive Mileage for a suppositious journey from Washington to Arkansas and back between the evening of the 3d and the morning of the 4th of March. This is an addition to $1,808 for each journey to and from Washington *actually* made by him, when a just construction of the law would give him but $1000 to $1200.—*N. Y. Tri.*

ALLEGHENY AND BUTLER PLANK ROAD.—It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, that the President and Managers of the Allegheny and Butler Plank Road Company, have invited proposals for grading, bridging and laying the plank on that portion of the road between Butler and the Glade Mill. It is also assured that it is the fixed determination to have this portion of the road fully completed before the first day of November next, when we will have an uninterrupted Plank Road communication with the city of Allegheny, with the exception of a gap between the Glade Mill and Bakerstown, a distance of about five miles. It is also suggested that even this gap may be graded and planked during the present season, should those persons who are most interested come promptly forward and subscribe to the stock, in the liberal manner which their own welfare demands. It is blind policy to stand back now, and if the road is not completed through at the time designated, it will be the fault of the persons who will lose most by delay.—*Butler Whig.*

THE COAL BUSINESS OF THE LAKES is growing into very considerable importance. A careful writer in the Cleveland Herald furnishes some interesting statistics on this subject, from which we learn that the average receipts of coal at Cleveland for ten years, from the year 1833 to 1842, inclusive, were 6,276 tons: and for the ten years from 1843 to 1853, inclusive, 59,840 tons. The whole amount of coal received at Cleveland from the year 1820 to 1852, inclusive, was 647,721 tons. In the year 1833, the receipts were 1,719 tons; in 1840 they were 6,028 tons; in 1841, 16,742 tons; in 1844, 31,146 tons; in 1847, 44,461 tons; in 1848, 66,551 tons, in 1850, 83,850 tons; in 1851, 107,135 tons, and in 1852, 137,926 tons. The receipts of coal at Erie for the year 1847, were 70,000 tons; and for the year 1852, it is estimated by the writer in the Cleveland Herald at 140,000 tons. In addition to these two sources, the Lake region has now another resource in Chicago, which derives its coal from the Illinois mines. The production of those mines is not definitely known, but the writer quoted, estimates the entire consumption of coal by the Lake region last year at 300,000 tons.

The death of Mr. King is not the first instance of a vacancy in the Vice Presidency. George Clinton and Elbridge Gerry died while they were Vice Presidents, in 1812 and 1814. George Clinton, of New York, the fourth Vice President of the United States, died in office in April, 1812, in the last year of his second term. William H. Crawford being President *pro tem* of the Senate. Elbridge Gerry, of Massachusetts, the fifth Vice President, died at Washington, in November, 1814, it being the second year of his term, and John Gaillard being President *pro tem* of the Senate.

A project has been started in Philadelphia for the construction of a continuous railroad from Harrisburg to that city, under a charter granted during the recent session of the Legislature to the "Lancaster, Lebanon, and Nine Grove Railroad Company." The object is to enable the Central Railroad, to dispense with the use of the Columbia railroad owned by the State, and thus furnish a continuous line from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia, over all parts of which the Central Railroad Company will have control.

WHEAT PROSPECTS.—The Chicago Tribune says: "The Wheat prospects are very fair. Before the last rains there were some fear of injury from drought. The spring wheat and oats are mostly in and the planting is commencing.

Masonic Hall—Farewell Lecture.

☞ MR. BUNN, in deference to the unanimous wish that has been conveyed to him, will deliver A LITERARY AND DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT, on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, 1852. Subject—"*Shakspeare, his Readers, and his Representatives.*"

Tickets to admit the Gentleman and two Ladies, one dollar; Single Tickets fifty cents—to be had only at the Monograph's House. Doors open at 7—to begin at 8 o'clock. ap28

☞ PRINTERS' NATIONAL UNION—The Delegates to the National Printers' Union will please report themselves to the following persons, immediately after their arrival in the city.

JOHN LAYTON, Gazette Office.
JAMES WILLS, Morning Post.
J. F. CAMPBELL, Daily Union.
Committee of Reception.

ap23:it

Hydraulic Cement.

☞ The undersigned have constantly on hand a large supply of *Beach's* HYDRAULIC CEMENT, of unrivalled quality. This article is the best and cheapest material for Cisterns—a single coat of inch coarse of brick, laid in and plastered with this Cement, will endure for ages, and even plastered on clay walls, in succession, to the thickness of an inch, becomes, in a few days, so solid as to resist any ordinary degree of outside pressure, nor is the water in the least affected. This Cement should be used for all underground, underwater, and exposed structures, for all important buildings, and for fire walls, coping walls, stimpers, bridges, sewer ducts, canal locks, and every species of brick and stone structure exposed to water, damp, or frost.

BUSHNELDGE & INGHAM,
110 Water street and 160 Front street.

☞ WORMS! WORMS!!—A great many learned treatises have been written, explaining the origin of, classifying, the Worms generated in the human system. Scarcely any topic of Medical science has elicited more acute observation and profound research, and yet physicians are very much divided in opinion on the subject. It must be admitted, however, that after all, a mode of expelling these Worms, and purifying the body from their presence, is of more value than the wisest disquisitions that may be written upon the origin. The expelling agent has at length been found.—Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge is the much sought after specific, and has already superceded all other Worm Medicines, its efficacy being universally acknowledged by medical practitioners.

For sale by all druggists and merchants in town and country, and wholesale and retail by the sole proprietors, ap1 J. KIDD & CO., 60 Wood street.

☞ BURKE & BARNES' SAFES—Here is the kind of testimony as to the value of our SAFES, upon which we can confidently rest the reputation of our work. We have already published several certificates, proving that Safes made for our regular and ordinary sales, and sold abroad, have been subjected to the SEVEREST TESTS IN ACTUAL CONFLAGRATIONS, and preserved their contents totally free from damage. The following is another proof of the rams incontestable character:—

$10,000 WORTH OF BOOKS AND PAPERS SAVED WITH A $40 SAFE!

ALBION, Erie County, Pa.,
November 12, 1852.

MESSRS. BURKE & BARNES—DEAR SIRS: Your two letters were duly received. I was absent at the time of the fire in regard to your Safe. I consider it perfectly FIRE PROOF. I used Safe No. 1, bought of you last fall on the morning of the 10th of June last—my store building being burned to ashes. It was built of brick, and was a large three story building. My Safe was in it at the time of the fire, and fell into the cellar where there was a large amount of oil. It was very hot fire.

My notes and books, which were in the Safe, amounted to about Ten Thousand Dollars, and were saved. There was *not a single paper* burned, and they were in a perfect state of preservation. No, to be sure, but buy a Safe to keep their papers, &c., in—and you can't be good. I can safely recommend your Safes to any one. Yours, truly, JOHN CLARKE.

fe5:tf

☞ We believe Nature has provided a remedy for every disease, which flesh is heir to. KIRK'S PETROLEUM or ROCK OIL, put up in bottles, 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. R. M. KIRK: I have used your Petroleum, or Rock Oil, some two months past, and have been looking for your agent to get a further supply. I could have sold a dozen more. We have found the oil very excellent in Flux and Dysentery. My daughter, at the time your agent was here, was ill from a fever in the head. I gave her a teaspoonful, and in three hours gave the second, and the fits stopped, and she recovered immediately. It is also an attractive remedy for Sore and Inflamed Eyes, Cuts, Bruises, and Rheumatism, and for the Piles, some have been cured by it entirely.

Yours, with respect, ISAAC BARROW.

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5d9 [Papers advertising Petroleum please copy.]

☞ MESSRS. KIDD & Co. have just received five hundred dozen of Cleaver's highly perfumed HONEY SOAPS, comprising: the ordinary Honey Soaps, extra scented Brown Windsor, musk Brown Windsor, Winter and Honey Shaving Soaps. It is believed by all, that Cleaver's Soaps are the finest in the world. ap1

☞ 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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Pittsburgh, April 12, 1853. ap13:11m

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☞ Office over S. Jones & Co., corner Wood and Fourth streets. ja15

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