PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 2, 1854.

☞ PITTSBURGH WEEKLY GAZETTE.—The extensive circulation of our Weekly Gazette renders it 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 o'clock on Saturday

FOR MAYOR OF PITTSBURGH,

FERDINAND E. VOLZ.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—We are now engaged in re-setting our advertisements in new type, and request our yearly advertisers to send in their cards, as they wish to have them worded; and any others of our advertisers who wish any change made can be accommodated without additional expense, if attended to soon.

NEW YEAR'S DAY.—According to custom, no paper will be issued from this office to-morrow, to-day being observed by our workmen as a holiday.

THE RAILROAD TROUBLES IN ERIE COUNTY.—The spirit and temper of the press and people of Cleveland towards Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania have arrived to a pitch when sober and calm rebuke becomes necessary. The course of the *Daily Forest City Democrat*, especially, is a wanton violation of truth and the decencies of life, not only towards Erie, but towards the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, the cities of Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, and the State of Pennsylvania; and we are sorry to see it backed by public opinion in Cleveland, to a very considerable extent.

When the angry passions of communities are aroused, they are generally very unwilling to listen to the calm voice of truth. Whoever does not agree with them, they consider to be against them, and an impartial spectator is apt to be considered an enemy. In violent quarrels both parties are generally more or less in the wrong, and this we conceive to be the case in the present contest between Cleveland and Erie.

Before the troubles at Erie began, the Cleveland papers had been for months in the habit of making attacks upon Pittsburgh, and upon the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. Ever since the road was opened to Crestline these attacks have been frequent, and often very violent and unjust.

More recently these denunciations have become more general and more furious, until now they include the whole population of Pennsylvania, the second State in the Union in population and wealth, and which contains more than two millions of free citizens. What good can come from such a course, no one but an angry man can tell.

The rights of States, the rights of individuals, solemn contracts, charters under the great seal, are to be torn to pieces and trampled under foot, to gratify the rage of these infuriated leaders of public opinion. We will not for a moment justify any illegal proceedings in the county of Erie, but we protest against being classed with rioters whom we never saw.

For years, the representatives of Erie county in the Legislature of Pennsylvania have been the great advocates of the Lake Shore railroad, and the great adversaries of the Central route through Pennsylvania. Cleveland and Erie have been banded together against Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. The members from Erie did their very best to defeat the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and if they could have prevented it, it would not have been made.

Erie and Cleveland combined to make the Franklin Canal Railroad without authority of law, and if they have now fallen out and quarreled about the division of the spoils, it is not the fault of Pittsburgh. We have nothing to do with the quarrel, and are willing to let the law settle it.

We believe, however, that the parties interested in what was called the Dunkirk and State line railroad, broke a solemn contract with the people of Erie, by which the broad gauge was to be extended from Dunkirk to Erie. We know that the Directors of the New York and Erie Railroad stated in one of their reports that by a certain day that work would be done. It appears, however, that the Buffalo interest outgeneraled the Dunkirk interest, as they have repeatedly done, and so, to the great injury of Erie, the New York Central line obtained an important advantage over the New York and Erie road. With this trick, played by the parties interested in the northern route upon one another, Pittsburgh had nothing whatever to do. Buffalo was too sharp for Dunkirk and Erie both.

It is curious to see how the Cleveland papers cry out. If they were to be believed, it might be supposed that Cleveland represented all Ohio, and Erie all Pennsylvania. But the facts are far otherwise. Other people have their rights as well as the belligerents, and we protest against being compelled to take part in a quarrel which we have done nothing to promote.

As to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, which Cleveland is threatening to destroy, as a measure of retaliation, it was chartered in Ohio on the petition of the citizens of the counties through which the line runs, and which it so greatly benefits. The Cleveland interest tried to defeat the charter, and failed. Ohio requested Pennsylvania to charter the Company in this State, which was some time afterwards done, as a favor to Ohio, and at her request, as the records will show. Citizens of Ohio subscribed five thousand dollars per mile to the stock of the Company, and they are now receiving eight per cent. per annum for their investment. The road is 187 miles long, of which 139 miles are in the State of Ohio, being a greater distance than the whole length of the Cleveland and Columbus road. Citizens of various States are stockholders in the road, and the courts of the United States will not permit its rights to be invaded.—The Lake shore charters had nothing whatever to do with the charter of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, as from an examination of the laws and their dates will clearly appear.

In concluding this article we wish to make one remark of particular interest to Pittsburgh.—Cleveland in her railroad arrangements has been wiser than Pittsburgh. She has brought her railroads side by side, so that all drayage and omnibussing of the through business is avoided. Until this is done here our line will remain a broken thoroughfare. The noise made by our northern neighbors about a break in their chain, ought to show us the high value they place upon its continuity. *No time should be lost in making our line continuous.*

We are not jealous of the prosperity of Cleveland, or of its railroad lines. We wish our neighbors success and a speedy restoration of peace. The Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad has been overloaded with business for three months past, and its equipment is entirely inadequate to accommodate the business of the northern route; for it has not at this time either engines or cars enough for its own proper business.

These facts show that neither Pittsburgh nor the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad have any interest in the present quarrel, and should be left out of the category of the subjects on which Cleveland is venting her spleen.

DEMOCRATIC HARMONY.—On the breaking out of the factional Democratic war in New York, the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* commiserated the national administration upon its misfortunes resulting from that quarrel, and advised the President to throw himself for support into the arms of the united Democracy of Pennsylvania. The defeat caused by the broken lines in New York was to be retrieved by the impenetrable phalanx of the Keystone army. But alas! for the President! even this resource must fail him. The ranks of the Pennsylvania Democracy are no longer unbroken. The phalanx has been penetrated, and we are to have a repetition, in our own State, of the family quarrel which has desolated New York. The *Pennsylvanian*, in an article which we give on the first page, bewails the presence of dissension and division in its ranks, and lugubriously chronicles the successes and the modo of warfare of the Pennsylvania [illegible] The great and incorruptible Democratic party of this great State, according to its [illegible] ever of being bought and transferred to the keeping of Simon Cameron, the democratic arch enemy of James Buchanan. Simon, according to the *Pennsylvanian*, owns a bank, and is going to use it in Harrisburg, this winter, in corrupting and buying Democratic legislators; and when he has succeeded in obtaining possession of them, he is to be the recipient of the great bribery fund always held by borers and lobby members, and will buy and sell legislation to order. Such is the programme chalked out by the *Pennsylvanian*, and if it be true (and who shall doubt it?) it only proves that the leaders of the Democratic party are purchasable, and mercenary to the last degree.

The *Pennsylvanian* has initiated a very pretty fight between the two Democratic factions known to exist in this State; and if the contest should result in the defeat of both, as we hope it may, the country will be the gainer, no matter what they may lose.

THE ERIE WAR.—The Erie Gazette, of Thursday, says that all is quiet now in that quarter, and that the track of the Western road has been re laid, and will not be molested until the final decision of the Supreme Court is known. The people, however, will not permit the North East road to put down the four feet ten inch track on the North East road, and the long gap on that road therefore remains. The Erie Gazette says, the four feet ten inch track "never can go through Erie county."

The state of feeling on the border is acrimonious in the highest degree. The Erie papers state, that when Dennis, the conductor, who shot and wounded one of the Erie people, made his escape from the excited populace on a Locomotive, he took with him a citizen of Erie county, named Wm. Cooper, over the New York State line, where some twenty bullies fell upon him and beat him brutally, and actually kicked him thirty rods across the State line. Gov. Bigler has authorised Mayor King to call out the military, if necessary, "to preserve peace, and enforce obedience to the laws."

The Cleveland Herald, had a special despatch on Thursday evening, which stated that fifty deputy Sheriffs have been sworn in at Erie, to patrol the streets. The Herald also makes the following statement:

John A. Tracy, President of the E. & N. E. Road, John L. Tracy, Superintendent of the same Road, John A. Walker, Director and Attorney of the said Road, Mr. Hart, ticket agent at Erie, Miles W. Caughey, deputy U. S. Marshal, are in this city, having been obliged to leave Erie to save their property and the lives of themselves and families from the fury of the mob. All these gentlemen are old and respected citizens of Erie, have summered and wintered in that city, and now, by the entreaties of their families have fled to avert the murderous knife and incendiary torch.

A good joke is told about some of the excitables of Cleveland. During the heat of the excitement last week, about two hundred Cleveland hot-bloods armed themselves, and set off for the scene of conflict. There was a wonderful demand for revolvers, and a great business was done in that line. A determination was expressed to put down the track, and keep it down, let it cost what it would. When the Cleveland army arrived at the State line, its valor was nearly down to zero, and hearing at Girard that several hundred resolute Erians were coming to meet them, they took the back track in double quick time, and never rested until safe and sound in Cleveland, again. The departure was heralded abroad, but their return was permitted to pass in utter silence; and we question whether one of them will ever hear the name of Erie again without a cold chill.

CINCINNATI AND ERIE.—The merchants of Cincinnati have held a meeting to denounce the riotous proceedings at Erie. One of the resolutions reported was as follows:

Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting the Executive of the State of Pennsylvania, in not attempting to enforce the laws of the State and thereby protect the property of good citizens from mob violence, has shown a disposition to encourage those gross outrages contrary to the duties of a good magistrate

The report in the Gazette states that a certain "Mr. Gallagher," "moved to strike out the resolution reflecting on the Executive of Pennsylvania. He thought Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, which were the real cause of the riot at Erie, should be denounced. His motion was lost." We do not know who Mr. Gallagher is, but he must be a man more distinguished for his ignorance than his modesty. If he knows anything at all about the matter, he knows that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh have had no more to do with the riot at Erie than the man in the moon. Erie has always heretofore worked against the interest of both those cities, and has nothing in common with either. We are glad to notice that the merchants of Cincinnati had sense enough to see this, and rejected Mr. Gallagher's motion. They did however, permit that individual to wring in a resolution, and induce them to adopt it, as unwise and as unjustifiable as the one they rejected —It is as follows:

Resolved, That if Pennsylvania shall longer refuse or neglect to enforce her laws and still suffer this unbridled and mercenary force to continue its aggressions, we feel assured the State should and believe she will soon perceive in the diminished trade of her towns and cities the legitimate effects of her selfishness and unenlightened policy

The "towns and cities" of Pennsylvania, we venture to say, will have less reason, in the end, to regret this resolution, than those who adopted it.

MENDACITY.—The Cleveland *Forest City Democrat* says that "orders to the amount of $50,000 have been recalled from a Pittsburgh glass house, a few days since, by Ohio merchants. The same policy of non-intercourse has been adopted generally, all over the west, in pursuance of the recommendation of the Chicago merchants." This is a fabrication out of the entire cloth. Pittsburgh merchants will laugh at it for its very ridiculousness. To show the recklessness of the print uttering such stuff, we may mention that it a few days ago announced the arrest and imprisonment, in Buffalo, of three citizens of Erie, on charges growing out of the railroad disturbances. The *Erie Gazette* gives this whole story a flat contradiction. It says that one citizen of Erie, while in Buffalo on business, was informed by a friend that a warrant was about to be issued for his arrest, and advised either to make his escape or consent to take bail. He stated that he would do neither one nor the other. The Sheriff finally served a notice upon him, summoning him, in the name of the Erie and North East Railroad Company, to appear in the City of Buffalo at some future period, and answer for illegal damages done their property. Here the matter ended. No arrest was made and no bail required.

THE "$500 A DAY."—The *Cleveland Herald* is much mortified at the remark of the *Forest City Democrat*, that "Cleveland is losing $500 a day by the gap in the road at Erie." It says:

We were sorry to see that hasty and foolish remark in the Democrat, and we were sorry for the reason that our citizens do not form upon the Erie mob as a matter of dollars and cents, and therefore the Democrat did not represent the feeling of the citizens of Cleveland when it thoughtlessly uttered the sentence. If the question was between Erie and Cleveland, the public generally would not interest themselves in the matter, and if the whole strife was to take dollars from the pocket of one town and put them into the pocket of the other, who would care which gained the point? No, the remark was a very unfortunate one and we protest against its being construed as the opinion or feeling of Clevelanders.

To this the *Forest City Democrat* replies in characteristic language, and turns its belligerent attention from the Erians to the Herald. Hear it:

We would respectfully advise the *Herald* to withhold its crocodile sympathy for the "hasty and foolish remarks" of this paper. There is a swelling impertinence in its deprecatory comments that betrays its morbid spleen not less than its egotism and ignorance. It has no authority to "protest" for any Clevelander, save its own corps. Besides its statements are not only very silly, but wholly false. How much interest has Texas or California felt in the Erie gauge question? Why are they indifferent? The breach of the peace is as much a violation of law to them as to us If the riots at Erie did not effect the pecuniary interests of the people, we submit whether the same amount of excitement and exasperation would pervade all classes.

Cleveland deprecates the lawless conduct of Erie in common with community, but the edge of her indignation is considerably *sharpened* by the smart of pecuniary loss.

The senile *Herald* makes an ass of itself in attempting to ape a chivalrous contempt of dollar and cent considerations; and renders itself perfectly ridiculous, as its actions are always governed by sordid motives.

RAILWAYS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—We have received from Dinsmore & Co., New York, what purports to be "advance sheets of the American Railway Guide, for 1854," containing a list of "railroads in operation in the United State." Under the head of Pennsylvania we find many small roads set down, but no mention of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Road, which runs through Pennsylvania, from Pittsburgh to the Ohio state line, 48 miles. It also puts the Ohio & Pennsylvania road, in Ohio, as 143 miles long, when it is but 139, and omits all mention of its entire length, 187 miles, from Pittsburgh to Crestline. The Ohio and Indiana road, from Crestline to Patterson, 40 miles, is also omitted from the Ohio list, as well as the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh road, which has upwards of 40 miles now in operation.

☞ A call appears in our paper to day, in favor of C. W. Benney, as a candidate for Mayor of Alleghany. We have had the pleasure of Mr. Benney's acquaintance for some years, and know him to be a most estimable citizen, and one every way worthy the support of the people of Alleghany.

METHODIST GRAVE YARD, ON LIBERTY STREET.—Those concerned are directed to the advertisement in to-day's paper, in relation to the grave yard, on Liberty street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The funeral ceremonies in honor of Mr. Campbell, the deceased member from Tennessee, were, as usual on such occasions in Congress, mournfully impressive. The President, the Cabinet, the Supreme Court, and a majority of the Senate and House of Representatives, were assembled in the Hall of the latter body, around the remains of the departed member. Mr. Milburne, the Chaplain of the House, delivered a sermon against avidity in the pursuit of office, which would have been very excellent if delivered on another occasion, but did not seem quite so applicable as it might have been, considering that Mr. Campbell had attained a tolerably mature age, without asking the public for anything beside legislative honors, which are not usually nor properly considered offices.

The details of the foreign news, bringing various versions of the naval battle in the Black Sea, do not present so desperate a view of affairs for the Turks as the telegraph reports, which I had before me when I wrote yesterday. It is, indeed, almost impossible to arrive at any conclusion relative to the comparative strength of the forces engaged, or the extent of the Turkish loss. All accounts agree in the material fact that the Turkish ships were entirely destroyed or captured, save one. But some versions of the affair represent the Russians to have had twenty four vessels, all ships of war, while the Turks had but seven frigates and four smaller vessels, which were escorting a fleet of transports to Batem in lower Circassia, for the supply of the Turkish army there.

But the statements least unfavorable to the Turks are sufficiently gloomy to inspire serious apprehensions for the result of the war. A want of foresight and prudence is as fruitful a source of disaster as a want of courage and skill in battle. The Turks were, at the least, surprised and cut to pieces, when they should have been guarded against every chance of attack.—A daring recklessness of consequences, an insane neglect of common precautions, has been the great defect of Turkish warfare ever since it came into conflict with the improved tactics of the modern European school. The desperate courage and wild undisciplined energy of the Turks are as proverbial and well established as their ferocity. But this is not all that is required to assure victory, or to avert the most crushing defeats. System and discipline are as indispensible as valor, and without them valor is only self-sacrifice.

The conduct of the English officer, Slade, who is said to have been in command of a detachment of the Turkish fleet that had just returned from a cruise of observation in the Black Sea, is so very unaccountable as, without explanation, to justify a suspicion of deliberate treachery. He reported the sea clear of the enemy, and thereupon, it is affirmed, the fleet destroyed at Sinope set out. Who is Slade? He is said to be an officer in the British navy. If he is, the mistake was not accidental, for British officers do not make such blunders in their own waters. If they did, they would be very summarily shot. But if this man did thus designedly thrust the Turkish ships into the jaws of destruction, by whose instructions did he act? It is a very painful question, and yet very necessary to be asked and answered. Vague and dark suspicions are abroad, concerning the wishes and intentions of the British Court, in respect to the Turkish war. The inaction of that Government can be explained only upon one of two hypotheses. Either the nation is struck with a sudden paralysis, or a secret understanding exists between the Court and Russia. There is a family alliance between the Coburgs and the Romanoffs, the family name of Nicholas Prince Albert is a Coburg. The Duchess of Kent, Queen Victoria's mother, is a Coburg. The mother of Nicholas is, or was, a Coburg, or Princess of a petty German house, closely connected with the Coburgs. For several generations, in truth, the empresses of Russia have been taken from the immediate neighborhood of the little family farm of Prince Albert and the Coburgs. The events of the last month, the abasement of England, and the impending fate of Turkey, make people think of these things.

The excitement caused by the peregrinations of Bedini in the West is not at all surprising.—In the first place his visits seem invariably to produce a desecration of the Christian Sabbath, most offensive to Protestants, by the tumult, noise and parade of his receptions, progress, &c., &c. In the next place he stands confessed as a blood stained persecutor of the Republican martyrs of 1848, in Italy. I take this for granted because I have never seen nor heard of any contradiction of the charges against him in this respect by *Romanist religious journals* If he could be defended they would defend him. If the charges against him are true, then he is an anti republican agitator and incendiary, whose gratuitous presence among us is a galling insult.—Nevertheless, so long as he does not violate our municipal laws he ought not to be molested. It is wrong to make any disturbance where he goes, and the police do no more than their duty in protecting him at the risk of their own lives and at the cost of the lives of those who would injure him. But those who brought the man here, knowing his character and objects, those who encourage him in making the circuit of our land to stir up civil strife, even to the shedding of blood, as has been the result in Cincinnati, ought to be held to rigid responsibility. The signers and presenters of the Pittsburgh address incurred no small share of that responsibility.

JUNIUS.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—LEONARD SCOTT & Co., of N. York, continue to re-publish these distinguished periodical productions of the British Press, and to furnish them to the American reader for a less sum than the cost to the English public, and almost consecutively with their appearance abroad.

The Reviews are four in number, to wit: "The London Quarterly," the organ of the conservatives; the "Edinburgh Review," Whig; the "North British," the literary organ of the Free Church of Scotland; the "Westminster Review," Liberal, both in religion and politics, and not always orthodox, and "Blackwood's Magazine," published Monthly, Tory in its politics, and publishes more of what is called "light literature" than the others. These four quarterlies and "Black wood," are among the ablest publications of the day, and with them the intelligent reader can keep up with the current of literature on every subject, and with the prevailing spirit of the age, while without them one will soon fall behind the rapid march of this stirring century.—The present editor of the Edinburgh Review is professor GEORGE CORNEWALL LEWIS, late M. P. and Financial Secretary of the Treasury, and author of several works on Political Economy. Professor FRASER is the editor of the North British Review. Blackwood is conducted by Professor AYTOUN, son-in law of Professor Wilson. The London Quarterly, so long under the management of LOCKHART, who has resigned on account of ill-health, is now edited by Rev. WHITWELL ELWIN, of Boston, who has long been a contributor. The Westminster Review is under the direction of several editors, male and female, with John Chapman, the American Book-seller in London at its head, both as editor and publisher.

We would recommend all of our readers, who possess the time and means, to procure one or more, or all of these Reviews. While they will find some things objectionable both in religion and politics, they will derive large benefit on the whole, and acquire an amount of interesting knowledge not to be come at by any other way.—The following extract from the prospectus of the American publishers gives no more than justice to the importance of these works:

Sustained, as these distinguished works have been, by the highest order of literary and political sagacity, we need scholastic mind to find them occupying such a prominence among the literary productions of the world: and the neglect of their high merits upon the consideration of all classes of intelligent community, would necessarily argue a corresponding indifference to the great interests of the common weal. But a spirit of philosophical inquiry is abroad among the people; and to the honor of the age may it be stated, that ignorance is no longer deemed a misfortune, but a fault: and assuredly the fault is not lessened when we find such rare advantages thus placed within our grasp; and however trite, also, may be the remark, it is not the less true, that if the cultivation of literature brings its own reward, the neglect of it brings its punishment.—With these views, therefore, the American publishers respectfully beg to invite the especial attention of their fellow-citizens to the Reprints of the several Periodicals here referred to, feeling confident that in doing so they will not only subserve the best interests of popular intelligence, but will, at the same time, add to the general happiness of the nation, by imparting to the public mind a healthful stimulus for a high order of intellectual pleasure.

TERMS.—PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

For any one of the four Reviews,	$8 00	per yr.
For any two do.	7 00	"
For any three do.	7 00	"
For all four of the Reviews,	8 00	"
For Blackwood's Magazine,	3 00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9 00	"
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10 00	"

LEONARD SCOTT & CO, Publishers,
79 Fulton street, entrance 54 Gold street,
NEW YORK.

MASS MEETING,

Of the friends of CHARLES W. BENNEY, *the Citizens' Temperance Candidate for Mayor of Alleghany City.*

The undersigned would request all without regard to party, who are friendly to the election of Mr. Benney, as the Citizens' Temperance Candidate for Mayor of Alleghany City, to meet on Tuesday Evening, Jan. 3d, at 6½ o'clock in the Temperance Atk.

R M Clase,	W J Gipson,
Wm Allen,	Robert Hay, jr,
John Allston,	Benjamin Heckert,
Bob't Canard,	Wm Myler,
Andrew Leonard,	B R Harbours,
Henry Richards,	John Ross,
Wm. Warnock,	Wallace Morrell,
Thos. Patterson,	John K M'Connahey,
John Patterson,	Thomas Young,
George McChesney,	Samuel Smith,
James Quarts,	P Milligan,
Patrick Cosky,	M A Knox.
Richard McDonough,	Thomas Soyd,
Philip Suter,	David Nease,
John Cushon,	Thomas Smith,
Jos. Denham,	Wm Peek,
Geo Smith,	James M'Lane,
Jas. Sweezy,	R C Pleeson,
Michael Welsh,	Hugh M'Kelvy,
Patrick Nellis,	H M Cannon,
Jos. Sykes,	John Williams,
Wm Rodgers,	W H Phipps,
James D. M'Clase,	Henry Phipps,
Geo Smith,	John M'Donough,
James O'Neal,	Thomas Lapsly,
Samuel Gormly,	Wm Teate,
Hiram Powell,	George Blakely,
Vincent Dutchley,	Daniel Richards,
James Patton,	C C Boyle,
John Barrett,	James Gibson,
Jos Thompson,	E Griffith
John Wetherell,	John Wetherell,
John Van Winkle,	J A Shaffrini,
John Keys,	G Shaffrini,
David Walkinshaw,	John Hall,
John Warnock,	Wm Boyd,
John Wood,	John D Frances,
W W Alexander,	John Bresly,
J Craig,	John Bell,
Samuel Osborne,	R Ashworth,
James Stose,	George Terry,
Wm Anderson,	James Smith, sr,
Robert Agnew,	James J Johnston.
John Abdill,	James Marten,
Richard Eyres,	Lewis Eisner,
James Graham,	James Gorden,
Saml Nichol,	N Cleveland,
Saml K Hunter,	Thomas Lusk,
John M'Gill,	John Patton,
Wm France,	John Walker,
A Gipson,	Robert Walker,
J S Gipson,	S Hildebrand,
A J Crawford,	Davison Wells,
L M'Intosh,	Alomas Davidson,
Elias Alter,	James Hay,
W A Smith,	Charles Richey,
George Stright,	A Uptigraph,
James Stewart,	Wm Hoskins,
John Barr,	Wm A Atlee,
John Bowman,	John Hasbergear,
James Fletcher,	Robert Pyatt,
Evens D Frances,	Wm Carson,
James Bynds,	John Davidson,
Jonathan L Tillis,	Wm Munroe,
Lewis Carnes,	James Caldwell,
Geo W Scott,	John A Scott,
John Stevenson,	John Stevenson,
Joan B Sanderson,	Joseph Black,
E Boyles,	Joseph Johnston,
Saml Gilfeland,	James Peel,
Wm Renton,	E N Albertson,
Danl Heister,	George Hutchison,
Saml Gordon,	Thos W Johnson,
A Rafferty,	H Walker,
D G Moon,	John Bindley,
W B Dick,	Joseph Armstrong,
Jas Gamble,	Thomas Lawrence,
Julius Drecourt,	James Nichols,
Thos Cutter,	W H Cassiday,
Robert Shriver,	Jeremiah Semple,
Robert Hamilton,	Isaac P Daniel,
Isaac P Daniel,	Joseph Kennedy,
Thos A Chesley,	John H Morrow,
J D McGune,	H Williams,
George Blakely, Jr,	John H Cronson,
Abm Wakefield,	John Fallick,
John Walker,	John Reed,
Wm Cutter,	Daniel Elless,
David Cure,	Wm Hare,
Hamilton More,	Daniel Alter,
Robert Watt,	James Brown,
J T Smith,	James Simpson,
John Goodman,	Henry Hultz,
Hamilton Herr,	Henry Spratly,
Jesse Heaton,	James Myers,
Jas Johnston,	Henry Johnston,
Henry C Moore,	Wm Johnston,
Geo W Forester,	H Pratt,
S T Trimble,	John Price,
Jacob Sprinkle,	John R M'Connaughy,
George Herring,	Henry Irwin,
James M Hemphill,	John Irwin,
James M'Cann,	Charles Brewer,
Chas Wiley,	John Vanhorn,
Enos M'Dore,	Edward Owens,
George T Armstrong,	Peter Brisel,
John W Simpson,	H S Bollman,
Francis Frederick,	Anson Bidwell,
Henry Sanders,	William Campbell,
J W Cready,	George Spangler,
Jacob Hauftman,	James Godfrey,
James A Cornwell,	H E Campe,
John Herbert,	Alfred Slack,
Wm White,	Nathan Graham,
A G Oakley,	Robert Forsyth,
Joseph Daerman,	W B Dalmus,
R J Walther;	Richard Earps,
Geo S White,	C H Cochran,
S B Smith,	Henry Long,
L M Powers,	E D Johnston,
Wm A Slocum,	Robert Ramsey,
David Morgan,	John Moore,
L Lamm,	B A Hill,
Capt. Thomas Rogers,	Joseph Black
S Wallace,	Joseph Kent,
E H Davis,	Joseph Black
John Morrison,	Henry Stine,
William M'Wardle,	Wm Fitzsimmons,
Henry Anderson,	Wm Kingan,
Benjamin Patterson,	Josiah Scott,
Daniel M'Vay,	Wm H Alexander,
John Porterfield,	H Whiteman,
Robert Shell;	Arthur Kirk, jr.
E J Blake,	Samuel Qeesi,
Henry Gilmore,	James Miller,
George Smith,	Joseph Matthews,
Isaac Dobson,	M Powell,

JAPAN.—The Washington Sentinel says,—"We were present, yesterday, by the courtesy of the Secretary of the Navy, at an interview of Lieut Contee, U. S. N., just returned from the Japanese expedition, with the President of the United States; during which were presented, from Commodore Perry, an assortment of Japanese articles, such as silks, pipes, &c., &c. These were a portion of the presents sent on board, after the interview at Gori Hammer, and the delivery of the letter of the President of the U. States to the Commissioner deputed to meet the Commodore, while specimens of American manufacture were given in return."

The Madrid journals of the 7th December announce that Monseigner Bedini, Nuncio to Brazil, and charged with a mission to the United States, has been nominated Nuncio at Madrid, in the room of Cardinal Brunell; and that Mr. Soule, the United States Minister, had completely recovered from the indispositon which had compelled him to keep his room.

INDEPENDENCE, Thursday, Dec. 22, 1853.

The Santa Fe mail arrived yesterday, and by it we have advices from Chihuahua to November 2. Business was extremely dull there, and it was thought that all the foreign merchants would leave in a few months for California. The trade would then go into the hands of the Mexicans. The American merchants waiting at El Paso will not be able to pass their goods through the Custom House at Santa Anna has added twenty per cent. more to the tariff upon licenses, and the instructions are positive to admit no goods unless the entire duties are paid. One man had his papers made out for three wagon loads, and the duties were $8,000; he did not pass them of course.

Gen. Garland intends to establish a post on the Pecos, or near the Sevier river.

Near Fort Fillmore, a celebrated Muscallero Chief was killed by a Mexican. It will create a difficulty in Mesilla Valley.

At Santa Fe, on the 19th Nov., Hugh G. Smith, [probably Hugh N. Smith,] was shot by one of the men in charge of Stillman's mail, at Hunt's Exchange,

Quite a company were gathered for social intercourse, when two ruffians by the names of Scallion and Stephenson, resolutely bent on a disturbance, entered the room. Their abuse called down upon them the condemnation of all present. Scallion then presented his revolver and shot Smith twice; the second time the ball entered his chest, and was afterwards cut out of his back. After the arrest of both the men, the belief being general that Smith was killed, a Jury was impanneled, Scallion tried, and immediately hung Smith is alive and slowly recovering. It is a sad affair. Mr. Smith is much respected and beloved.

Business was quite dull at Santa Fe.

A Treaty of Peace had been ratified between Guatemala and San Salvador, but Honduras and Guatemala continue at war. In Honduras, pronunciamentos have been made against the existing administration.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Times says: "I am informed that Major Howell, a brother-in-law of Col. Jefferson Davis, our Secretary of War, leaves here with a choice party of gallant spirits, next week, to aid the Turks, and to gain glory on the battle field."

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.—A Paris letter under date of December 24, says:—"The medical journals of yesterday, discuss the fact that from the 9th inst., inclusive, the number of cases treated in the civil and military hospitals, was, altogether, four hundred and seventy-nine; that of hospital deaths two hundred and ten; that of deaths at domicil, two hundred and fourteen.—By a new regulation, the cholera patients in the hospitals are consigned to special infirmaries; the precaution is found to save the sick of other complaints."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Sale of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge.**—Among the hundreds of letters, certificates and orders received by the proprietors of this Medicine, the following are selected to show its character, and the effect of its use in a distant part of the West:

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