PITTSBURGH POST.

SATURDAY MORNING.....MARCH 15.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Subject to the decision of the National Convention.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia Co.
AUDITOR GENERAL:
JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL:
TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

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JAMES BUCHANAN.

We place at the head of our columns to-day the name of Pennsylvania's choice, for the Presidency. We must submit to the will of the National Convention, which meets at Cincinnati in June, on this subject; but there is ample ground for strong confidence that that convention will nominate James Buchanan as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. Never before was the choice of Pennsylvania so unanimous, so earnest, or so clearly entitled to the respect of the whole nation. Our State is entitled to the candidate this time; and no State can present a better name, or a man more universally respected from one end of the Union to the other. No President has ever been elected without the aid of Pennsylvania, yet this State has never had a President. Virginia has had five; Massachusetts two; New York two; Tennessee two; Ohio one; New Hampshire one and Louisiana one—Pennsylvania *none*. Yet our State is the second in the Union in population and wealth; one of the original thirteen colonies; ever reliable in its attachment to the Union, the constitution and the great principles on which our government is based.

With such a character and history, and such a statesman as its unanimous choice, its claims cannot be overlooked this time, or deferred again; or defeated even by a "two-thirds rule." And intelligence from many different States gives the strongest assurance that Mr. Buchanan will be the nominee of the Democratic party. With him as our standard bearer our success is not doubtful, whatever the opposition may do. Other good names may be before the Convention, but Mr. Buchanan's, in the present state of our affairs, is undoubtedly the most available and most unobjectionable. In his prudence and tried ability and experience a nation may have confidence at all times; and the next presidential term may be an era of important events in the history of this country. As a member of Congress, Senator, Secretary of State and Foreign Minister, Mr. Buchanan has ranked with the foremost men of this nation in ability and statesmanship; and is thoroughly conversant with the duties of all branches of our public service, and all the details of our foreign relations.

Such is the candidate Pennsylvania presents, and says earnestly that her time has come to have a President; and the indications are strong and numerous that the other States will respond earnestly and favorably to the unanimous voice of the old Keystone State.

DUTIES ON RAILROAD IRON.

A vigorous effort will be made during the present session of Congress to repeal all duties on railroad iron imported into this country. And the aim is not only to make railroad iron free of duty hereafter, but to refund to railroad companies the duties they have paid on the iron they have bought and laid down within the last five or six years. A bill thus framed interests the older States that have built their railroads, and the new States and the Southern States whose railroads are yet in progress of construction. Certain borers have been laboring to secure such legislation at Washington for three or four years, and it is now supposed that with the strong Republican and K. N. representation in Congress it can be obtained this year.

In Pennsylvania there can be but one sentiment in regard to such a measure. It is class legislation—legislation for the benefit of one interest of the country at the expense of another. Railroad Companies may be benefitted to the amount of millions, but the iron manufacturers and all connected with that business must suffer in the same proportion. It is legislation in favor of corporations and against individual enterprise and a large industrial class. It cannot fail to depress and damage one of the largest and most important public interests—the iron business; and over-stimulate the construction of railroads. Railroads will be built as fast as they are really needed without such a stimulus, and without such damage to other business. A revenue tariff should make no such discriminations in favor of certain classes, and least of all in favor of corporations. But with such a House of Representatives as we have at Washington there is no telling what the majority may do. Certain it is that while the House was Democratic no such bill could pass, though railroad presidents with full pockets, and ex-Members of Congress thronged the lobby, boring and bargaining for legislation so unjust.

It is well understood at Washington that the borers have a large interest in the success of the measure. It will put millions in their pockets; and benefit the few at the expense of the many No such legislation is called for in the present condition of the country. The railroad business is as prosperous as almost any other, and needs no relief by the sacrifice of other business. But railroad companies generally have funds at command; and the influence of money is supposed to be as potent at Washington as almost anywhere else. That such a measure can pass on its own merits cannot be believed. That it will meet with an earnest opposition from some of the ablest Democrats in the House is certain. But it is equally certain that never before were the advocates of the measure so sanguine of success. Those interested should be warned in time.

UNITED STATES HOTEL.—Pittsburghers visiting Washington City will find themselves well lodged and fed at the United States Hotel. The rooms are numerous, well furnished and comfortable. Mr. Hackney, proprietor, seems determined to satisfy his numerous guests as to comfort and accommodations, without charging them exorbitant prices. It is the nearest large hotel to the capitol and many of the public offices, and has been for many years a favorite resort of western Pennsylvanians visiting Washington. It is one of the few houses at the Capital of the Nation where a man alone, or with a family, can live comfortably and genteelly without "bleeding" profusely. Quite a number of members of Congress from the Western States board there. The dining room is spacious and well provided with attentive waiters. This house, too, has the advantage of being nearest to the railroad depot—only about three minutes' walk distant.

EXPLAINING.—Mr. William Neal, recently defeated for re-election as a Director in the Board of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company, is busily engaged in explaining through the public prints of Philadelphia the causes of his defeat. The principal reason appears to have been a want of votes, which he explains very satisfactorily were given to some one else whom the voters preferred. Past experience should assure Mr. Neal that many great and good men have been relieved from heavy responsibilities, severe and exacting public duties, by the same process, the ballot box. Sometimes 'tis a pity, but not always must it be said "and pity 'tis 'tis true."

THE NEWS.

It is supposed that the ice and cold weather will delay the catching of shad in the Delaware and the North River full two weeks behind the usual time of last year. It will not commence this season much before the middle of April.

The New York Allgemeine Zeitung, of February 17th, states that Wm. Makepeace Thackeray has realized by his writings and lectures $500,000, a sum, says this journal, which would enrich half a dozen German satirists and change them from literary vagabonds into steady citizens.

Isaac G. Burnett, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Cincinnati, died suddenly in that city on Tuesday morning, in the 72d year of his age. He at one time resided in Dayton, and published a new-paper there during the war of 1812. Afterwards he became one of the proprietors and editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. The office of Mayor of Cincinnati was also held by him for a period of twelve years.

Benj. F. Dalton has made application to the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting in Boston, for a divorce from his wife, Mrs. Nellie Dalton, on the ground of adultery. Dalton and his brother-in-law, Coburn, chastised a young man named Sumner so that he died from the effects, and for which they were convicted of an assault and battery, and sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

At a late meeting of the Baltimore Conference of the M. E. Church the following gentlemen were elected delegates to the General Conference: John A. Collins, Henry Slicer, Samuel V. Balke, N. J. Brown Morgan, John S. Martin, Norval Wilson, Alfred Griffith, Thomas B. Sargent, Aquilla A. Reefe, John Lanahan, Wm. Hamilton, B. N. Brown, T. H. W. Munroe; G. Hildt and Isaac Collins.

Mr. Francis P. Blair, a Maryland slaveholder, presided over the late Pittsburgh Republican Convention. The Republicans brag over him hugely. Mr. Blair very grandiloquently says that "*the persons who have seen me in the Convention are a body of business men of Baltimore.*" After a very careful scrutiny it has been discovered that Mr. Blair's "*body of business men* comprises simply *one attached and capable* in the lumber business. Blair is a great man, and wants to tinker at the Presidency, to assist his friend Col. Benton to a nomination.

It has been whispered by the knowing ones for some years that the Collins line was really owned by British capitalists, and the receives confirmation from the lately published letter of Capt. Nye, in which it is more than hinted that the commander of the missing Pacific was placed there by the foreign owners, and against the wishes of Mr. Collins. So our government has been making yearly appropriations to aid enterprises amount for the support of steamers owned abroad, and on the ground of supporting an American line.

It will be remembered that last summer, the National Guards encamped at Kingston, New York, where one day, during loading and firing exercises at Battalion drill, a Mrs. Carlon, while holding a child in her arms, was standing directly in front of the corps, was shot, a ball cartridge having been accidentally used by one of the troops. The child was killed, and Mrs. Carlon lingered for a long time. The soldier cannot the termination of the encampment to injure that was intended. A subscription for the sufferers amounting to $1,000, was raised in the Regiment, and all the medical bill paid by the Guard. Having now entirely recovered, she has instituted a suit against Col. Duryea, laying her damages at $4,000 additional.

The Methodists had it pretty much all their own way at Baltimore last Sunday. One hundred and twenty three ministers of that persuasion were engaged in preaching during the day. Of these 81 preached in 10 Methodist churches and charges in and near the city, and the remaining 39 occupied the pulpits of the Presbyterian, Associate Reformed, Baptist, Methodist Protestant, German Reformed, Lutheran, Constitutional Presbyterian and Seamens' Bethel churches. Among the most distinguished were Bishop Scott, Rev. Dr. Elliott, editor of the Western Christian Advocate; Rev. Dr Durbin Rev. Dr. Seudler, of New York; Professor Tiffany, of Dickinson College; Rev. Thos. E. Bargent, D. D.; Rev. Charles Collins, D. D. Pr. sident of Dickinson College.

THE revenue of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad for the month of February has been as follows:

	Washington Branch.	Main Stem.	Total.
For Passengers	$ 4,340 70	$ 82,227 01	$ 86,567 71
For Freight	4,116,50	95,000 25	99,116 75
	$ 8,456,20	$ 177,227 26	$ 185,683 46

Compared with the corresponding month of last year, there is a falling off of $8,538,41 in the receipts of the Main Stem, but an increase of $1,027,01 on those of the Washington Branch, showing an aggregate decrease of $7,511,27 for the past month.

A single pew in the King's Chapel burying ground in Boston recently for twelve hundred dollars. *Exchange.*

This item is going the rounds, and we presume it is intended to astonish people. It may be something to talk about in Boston, but twelve hundred dollars is no more to great shakes for a pew in Pittsburgh. At a sale of pew-whic took place in this city less than a year ago a number brought each a higher sum than that and the sale did not even excite remark.

WE publish to-day the speech of Wm Montgomery, Esq., of Washington county, in the late Convention at Harrisburg. It is even more ably reported in the *Pennsylvanian* as the speech of J. *G.* Montgomery.

From the New Orleans Bulletin

Consumption and Price of Cotton.

One of the anticipated effects of the Excise was that the consumption of Cotton in Great Britain during the continuance of the war, would decrease. Such, however, has not been the case. Reliable statistics show that the consumption of Cotton in that country, during the past two years has been quite as large as formerly. The weekly consumption of 1855, was 10,107 bales; of 1854, 37,384; of 1853, 37,211; and of 1852, 35,003 bales. The average weight of the bales last year, was, however, almost a per cent. lighter than in 1852 and about 2½ per cent. lighter than in 1853, so that the increased quantity used was not altogether so large as the number of bales taken would lead us to infer. The actual consumption was 6 per cent. more than that of 1854, and the greatest on record from an average over the commencement of the manufacture. The total quantity taken for consumption in the British ports, during the year just ended, was 2,401,100 bales, to sale which there were 2,16,-00 bales to be re-exported to the continent of Europe. The increased consumption of cotton during the war, notwithstanding the somewhat diminished import of goods to the principal markets, such as to United States, India and China, Brazil, &c., is attributable to the largely increased amount of yarn spinning called for in the home market for the supply of the army and navy, and to the constantly increasing use of cotton as an admixture with wool, as well as in the manufacture of cordage, twine and sail-cloth, which are new branches of trade to which cotton has recently been applied.

A little more than one-half per cent. of the American crop is required for the supply of the English factories—a fact which these British statesmen and editors who manifest such a strong disposition to stir up a war between the United States and Great Britain, should bear in mind. As long as she is dependent upon us for cotton, Great Britain will not dare, without the strongest of provocations, to engage in a war with a country that gives employment and food to so many thousands of her inhabitants as America does. Such an act would prove to be suicidal. Of course our commercial interests would be injuriously effected by such a war, but we apprehend that those of Great Britain would suffer more.

The cotton manufacture has been every where extending for the last thirty years, and the consumption steadily gaining upon production. It is probable that this state of things will continue until the consumption is checked by high prices; and when or at what price this effect will be produced, it is impossible now to say. So extensive has become the consumption of cotton, and to so many uses is it now applied, that it may be the point at which enhanced cost will check consumption, is yet at some distance ahead.

The prospect of peace in Europe has already raised the price of cotton materially. The advance within the last four weeks has been upwards of one cent a pound, making the great aggregate increase in value on a crop of 3,500,000 bales, of nearly $20,000,000

SPEECH OF
William Montgomery, Esq.,
OF WASHINGTON COUNTY,
In the Democratic State Convention, at Harrisburg.

MR. PRESIDENT:—I regret, sir, that the misplaced kindness of my friends has intruded my name upon this Convention. For several weeks my constant attention has been devoted to the duties of my profession, and I am entirely out of practice as a political speaker. It is true that I must plead guilty of having, occasionally, in times of high political excitement, participated in the discussion of the great political questions on which the nation has been divided, but the thoughts of other times, like most of the political organizations arrayed against us, have passed away, and will no more avail me now, than would the political sentiments of Henry Clay or Daniel Webster avail the Know Nothing Republicans of the present time. Cheers.

It would be embarrassing to the first orators of the nation to be called upon to address you after the displays of eloquence to which you have just listened. Why would not shrink from the task of speaking after such men as Governor Bigler, Col. Black and Chas. B. Buckalew, men acknowledged as the ablest debaters and first orators of the nation.

I feel that it would be as the Irishman said of the frog, "taking long leaps for the length of my legs," to attempt to address you after such men. It is a very different thing to address a Convention composed of the highest talents of Pennsylvania, from speaking in my native county, among my friends and neighbors, whom will forgive my errors and imperfections.

The whole political field, too, has been already passed in review, so that there is hardly sufficient space left me, even for a "mowing hook improvement."

But a short speech is no easy to make as a short apology. And, although I will not at this late hour undertake to make you a political argument, you will pardon a few remarks on the life of that greatest living American statesman—James Buchanan. We are emphatically a "fast people," and I we all begin to feel that we have been progressing too rapidly—and too people, second, demand of Congress that it shall "put to bait" its hot-driving career. We must go back to the true and tried statesmen of the past. We must have a candidate for the Presidency in whom the people can confide. A man whose character will be a guarantee to the farmer, the mechanic, the merchant, the shop-keeper, and the laborer, that the institutions of our country, and national honor will be preserved and defended. Cheers. We want a man for the Presidency the force of whose exalted character, and the history of whose past life has inspired the confidence, and won the admiration of friend and enemy. Such a man is now sought at the hands of the people, who James Buchanan—a statesman without reproach—a patriot without fear—a man who has rendered eminent by the confidence and praise of his country.

In 1828, the people of this county wanted a representative on the floor of Congress. They had tried James Buchanan in the Legislature of the State, and he had not disappointed their high expectations, and he was called from a retired position in the councils of the nation.

In 1828 James Buchanan declined a re-election and resumed his practice at the bar, as was acknowledged to be the ablest lawyer in the State.

In 1831, the people in the State of Pennsylvania desired a representative in the Senate chamber of the United States. They knew the whole State from which to choose, for from all the gifted and distinguished men within its borders, James Buchanan was selected as the high intrigue and management. But they voluntarily, and without solicitude on his part, sought him, our representative in the Senate chamber of the United States, in the intellectual conflicts with not the greatest men in America only, but we can proudly say with the greatest men of the world, he proved himself their peer and their equal.

In 1841, James K. Polk had been elected President of the United States, and he cast his eyes over the nation to select the wisest and best of our glorious great men to assist him in the administration of the government of our country. He had twenty millions from whom to select, yet, Mr. President, his choice fell upon James Buchanan for the highest position in his gift. His presence in that cabinet was the confidence of the American people, and his safe and patriotic councils conducted the nation through the perils of a foreign war and shed blessings of miles to our national domain, and relinquish his power amid the plaudits of a grateful people.

In 1852 the people of the United States demanded a representative at the Court of St James. From all the great and illustrious statesmen of our glorious land, James Buchanan is selected, and the heart of the nation went with him over the seas. He is now entering a new arena. The varied duties of his new situation call for a display of his matured powers. His powerful intellect must enter upon a course of discipline for the new tasks now imposed upon him. He is in daily intercourse with the greatest statesmen and diplomatists of the whole civilized world. But even there he fills the full standard of his intellectual greatness. He stands there as he stood in his native land, the greatest of the great; and the voice of all nations admits James Buchanan to be the most illustrious and distinguished minister at the most powerful Court in Europe.

At the present moment, the people, not of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Union, proud of our own glorious son, are sending their voice across the expanse of waters to call the glorious statesman home, to lead the great national Democratic party in the contest of 1856, and on the 4th day of March, 1857, James Buchanan will be inaugurated president of the United States.

His whole life has been one continued discipline for the exalted and varied duties of the proud position which he is destined to fill. As a member of this hall, in early youth, he received his first lessons in the principles of State legislation and State rights. On the floor of Congress, he was taught, in intellectual conflict with the giant minds of America, the rights and duties of a representative and Senator. In the Cabinet of a Democratic President he was taught how to rule a free people. And now, as our representative of his country in a foreign land, he is familiarized with the diplomacy and diplomatists of lands beyond the sea. These are the lessons by which he has been trained for the Presidency. The hand of Providence seems to have guarded and guided the course of his life for the fulfillment of this splendid destiny. The full maturity of his cultivated and powerful intellect, enriched by the experience of more than forty years spent in the service of his country, pre-eminently qualifies him as the Chief of the Nation. America has but one such man, and it gladens the heart of a free people to do him honor.

Mr. President, I have merely glanced at some of the incidents in the history of James Buchanan. We have seen the stripling boy, the favorite of the people of his adopted county, but they were not permitted to retain him. Pennsylvania demanded him, and he became the favorite son of our great State; but the Nation is now demanding him from us as the chief of our mighty people. The log-cabin boy of Franklin county, in the maturity of his intellectual power, is today the greatest statesman of the world.

The young lawyer of the Lancaster bar has risen step by step, always advancing with a sure and steady progress—he has taken no step backward. He is first elected a member of the State Legislature, next he is found in the halls of the Lower House of Congress; next in the Senate of the United States; from the Senate to the Cabinet, in the days of President Polk; from the Cabinet to the Court of St. James, and the almost united voice of a free people is now calling him to the Presidency of the United States. [Cheers.]

Earth's honors have all been or will soon be conferred upon him. He will soon be on the topmost round of human elevation, and from it he will have but one more step to take, that step will be to the skies. [Enthusiastic cheering.]

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Morning Post.

FROM HARRISBURG.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Wednesday, March 12, 1856. }

THE HOUSE.

The House was called to order at the usual hour. On leave being given several bills were read in place.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Mr. Smith, from your county, read a "Supplement to the act incorporating the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This bill will graduate a certain tax on coal, &c., and is a direct slap at the road. Should it pass there will be one great object gained; viz., the company cannot hereafter come nearly to the Legislature asking for reductions. When the bill is printed I will send you a copy for publication, so that the people at west may properly understand its object and bearing. I am informed that the Canal Board, or at least a portion of it, is favorable to the bill. This being the case the Legislature should not hesitate in passing the same, and check the onward course of monopolies and, for the benefit and protection of the people at large.

The appropriation bill being the order of the day was progressed with in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ellinger in the chair. On motion the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The speaker resumed the chair and put the question, which was decided in the negative. A motion prevailed immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, which to meet at 12 o'clock.

The Speaker and members of the Senate, at 12 o'clock, were announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms. The Speaker of the Senate remarked that they had met in Convention to adjust the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The speaker resumed the chair and put the question, which was decided in the negative. A motion prevailed immediately after the adjournment of the Convention, which to meet at 12 o'clock.

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The Speaker remarked that there were no bids before the Convention. Mr. Boyd Hamilton then handed Mr. Speaker Hunt proposals, which Mr. McClintock was then requested to read.

Mr. McClintock read the proposals of Messrs. Hunt & Cleeland, of Harrisburg, for the public printing, and moved that they be accepted.

Mr. Kerr moved to amend by inserting Mr. McClintock, after a few remarks, withdrew the amendment by unanimous consent.

The question then recurred on the motion of Mr. McClintock, and was decided in the affirmative.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Ellinger in the chair, and proceeded to open bids and adjust the Public Printing.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again. The House resumed the chair and Mr. Ellinger reported that the Committee had agreed to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Public Printing for the ensuing year be awarded to Messrs. Hunt & Cleeland, of Harrisburg, at the prices specified in their proposals.

The resolution was then read a second time and agreed to.

Mr. Kerr moved that the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill to the House providing for their fees, and moved the previous question thereon.

Mr. Ellinger moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Kerr called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Ellinger, Fleming, Hall, Hamilton, Hiester, Hoffer, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hunsicker, Kerr, Kline, Lilley, Lloyd, Lowry, Mann, Marshall, Mayer, Miller, Montgomery, Myers, Nagle, Nichols, Nicholson, Pearson, Pennypacker, Pollock, Reed, Rhoads, Ritter, Rupley, Sellers, Shaffner, Shaffer, Shoemaker, Smith, Speer, Stevens, Strickland, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Wagner, Weaver, Wherry, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Bailey, Barnes, Bartholomew, Bell, Bigham, Bonham, Boyd, Brown, Buckalew, Bucher, Bunn, Cessna, Chamberlin, Clark, Cochran, Cooper, Crawford, Cunningham, Curtin, Davis, Dillinger, Dimmick, Dunlop, Eckert, Ellis, Fetterman, Fisher, Fleming, Foster, Gamble, Gilmore, Gordon, Graham, Hall, Hamilton, Hiester, Hoffer, Hoffman, Hopkins, Hunsicker, Kerr, Kline, Lilley, Lloyd, Lowry, Mann, Marshall, Mayer, Miller, Montgomery, Myers, Nagle, Nichols, Nicholson, Pearson, Pennypacker, Pollock, Reed, Rhoads, Ritter, Rupley, Sellers, Shaffner, Shaffer, Shoemaker, Smith, Speer, Stevens, Strickland, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Wagner, Weaver, Wherry, Wilson, Wright, Zeigler—49.

So the motion was not agreed to.

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So the motion was not agreed to.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the motion to lay the motion to lay on the table, which was decided in the affirmative.

The Committee on Ways and Means met to-night to hear the argument of Judge Wilkins in support of the appropriation to the Lunatic Asylum of Pittsburgh. After the chopping and cutting remarks of the distinguished Senator, the committee rejected the bill as committed, and reported against it. The fact is the higher authority that could be paid no attention to. Judge Lee has studied this subject much at heart, and he went before the committee armed at all points with facts, charts, papers, &c. The speech was unanswerable, and in fact such an appeal could not well be resisted. It is due to Mr. Langdon, the superintendent, to say that he has been here night after night, and the attention of members to the matter and he attend to it. Mr. Langdon has spoken with ability, and, it is to be hoped, with success. This gentleman is untiring in his energy, and to his peculiar fact is making friends daily.

THE SENATE

Mr. M'Clintock read in place an act to charter the Allegheny City Bank.

COMMITTEES.

Mr. Wilkins, Judiciary reported with amendment, the supplement to the act to incorporate the St. Paul's Roman Catholic Orphan's Asylum, in the city of Pittsburgh; also, with amendment, the supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, with a negative recommendation; also, the bill from parties in interest to testify in civil and criminal cases; also, with a negative recommendation, the supplement to the act relating to elections; also, with a negative recommendation, the bill to authorize the appointment of an Alderman for the First Ward of the District Court of the city of Philadelphia.

Several of your Pittsburgh citizens departed for Lancaster to-day. But we have an accession to fill to keep up the excitement. The session is now getting interesting, and business will be business now until the adjournment, which may not be looked for until some late day in April.

Truly, CAVAN.

RAILROAD MANIA IN VIENNA.—The correspondent of the London *Times* writes from Vienna: "The day before yesterday the Austrian Credit Bank granted three loans in the Western line of Empress Elizabeth's Railroad, to the amount of 20,000,000 florins. The houses of Rothschild will be concerned for that amount. The representatives of the Italian Railway Company are here to arrange with the three houses about to sell, and they will probably have an interview with the minister to-morrow. Not only the railroad mania rules, but the spirit of speculation has taken possession of all the classes of the population of the city. Two or three persons who are in a position which enables them to form a correct opinion on the subject, assert that there would certainly be a terrible smash if things should not run quite favorably at Paris."

THE GOLD OF AUSTRALIA.—A small blue book, just published, contains further interesting relative to the discovery of gold in Australia, in continuation of a paper presented last July. These include Sir C. Hotham's despatches on the disturbances at the Ballarat and remarks from the gold fields. On the 31st of July, 1855, the estimated population in the various gold-fields of Victoria amounted to 162,644 men, 28,853 women, and 27,185 children in all, 218,682. The amount of gold received at the gold office, Melbourne, was in March, 1855, 274,000 oz.; in June, 236,237 oz. The quantity of gold received from the colony in May 1855, was 1,271,-000, and in June, 1,236,21-oz.

The yield is fish are gradually diminishing in the Ohio River. In 1820, 16,000 were caught in one season at the grease Island fishery with two seines in a single day. On the 6th part of this quantity in a day is now considered good luck.

Mc Lane's Worm Specific—PREPARED BY FLEMING BROS.—The following from a customer, shows the demand which the great medicine has created where it has been introduced:

BUSSETON, Texas Co., Pa. March 20, 1856.

MESSRS. FLEMING BROS.—Gentlemen: In consequence of the great consumption of your "Worm Specific" in this place and vicinity, we have entirely exhausted our stock. We should feel obliged by your forwarding six Corning, N. Y., twenty dozen, with your bill, on the reception of which we will remit you the money.

From the wonderful effects of said "Specific" in this neighborhood, there could be sold annually a large quantity, if to be had, wholesale and retail, from some local agent. If you would compensate a person for trouble and expense of vending, I think I could make it to your advantage to do so. Yours, respectfully,

WM. M. MALLORY, per W. E. PORTER.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for *Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge*, manufactured by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of FLEMING BROS.

Also, for sale by the sole proprietors,

FLEMING BROS.,
Successors to J. Kidd & Co.,
mar1&dawly No 60 Wood street, corner of Fourth.

Opinions of the Press—The following is from the Hon. Geo. P. Morris, in the *Home Journal* of November 1, 1856:

All editors profess to be the guardians of the rights of the people, and to keep them advised, through their columns, of whatever shall arise for their benefit. We will live up to this letter, and inform them that the most wonderful and valuable medicine for their general use ever invented, is "*Dailey's Magical Pain Extractor*" Its virtues ar so rare, mighty and eccentric, that often they appear to work more like miracles than by science; so effective, electric and astounding are its powers on the human body, that though now it is daily tried by thousands of people, not one of this great mass but is delighted beyond comparison, and candidly confess they, on its consideration, will ever again be without it.

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From the N. York National Monitor of February 24.—HYGEAN VAPOR.—Dr. Curtis has done more to ameliorate the condition of humanity afflicted with lung complaints, than any other practitioner of medicines that has struggled with the secrets of the *materia medica*, for the last century, by the invention and perfection of an instrument that will convey to the lungs a medicine in the shape of a highly Medicated Vapor, which acts directly on the disease, and not, as hitherto, by sympathy. Those who are troubled with diseases arising from disordered lungs, will subserve their interests by giving the Hygean Vapor a trial.

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