PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 12, 1851.

Anti-Masonic and Whig Convention.

☞ At a meeting of the Anti-Masonic and Whig City Convention, held December 10th, 1850, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of the President of this Convention to order the next primary meetings to be held in the several wards, on the second Saturday of December next, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M., to elect five delegates, to meet in Convention on the Wednesday following, to nominate a candidate for Mayor.

In accordance with which, the election for delegates will be held at the time stated in the resolution, and the Convention will meet on Wednesday, December 17th, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Supreme Court Room

dstdcte JOHN D. BAILEY, Pres't.

☞ *READING MATTER WILL BE FOUND ON EACH PAGE OF THIS PAPER.*

The *Morning Post*, of this City, professes to be the friend of the the cause of European Liberty, and of its present representative, Louis Kossuth. But the course it pursues, shows that the large and noble sentiment of freedom to man has but little real influence over its columns. His highest feat is to party, and its warmest aspirations are for the success of Loco-foco-ism. It may feel somewhat the kindliness of that anxious and passionate yearnings for human freedom which is now rocking the civilized world, but those generous sparks are quenched in the foul embrace of intense party feeling. The evidence of this will be found in the columns of that paper yesterday, in which a long and elaborate editorial article appeared, introducing the present National Administration, because of its alleged coldness towards Kossuth. The article is Jesuitical and conning, and a tissue of misrepresentations.—Comparisons are drawn between the Government of the United States and that of Great Britain, greatly to the advantage of the latter, and with gross injustice to the former, and almost every step taken by the President is condemned.

It is easy to be seen, that all this is for party effect. We profess to be as friendly to the illustrious Maygar as the Post can be, and we cannot see what more the administration of President Filmore could have done than it has, to express its regard and warm sympathy with Kossuth. Why does not the Post turn its batteries upon Congress, where all the blame lies? The answer is plain; Congress is largely Democratic, and therefore exempt from blame according to the Post's system of party morals — The President, tired of waiting the tardy action of Congress, has despatched his private Secretary, his own son, to New York, to invite the exiled Governor of Hungary to pay him a visit, while Congress is wrangling about the question whether it will give Kossuth a reception at all.

The Post assails the President for neglect of Kossuth, and has not a word of condemnation of Congress. Such is the Post's justice—such the aid it renders the cause of European Liberty!

CONGRESS AND KOSSUTH.—The illustrious Hungarian chief appears to feel keenly the course taken by Congress in regard to his reception.—This he evidences in the following extract taken from his reply to a deputation from the councils of Philadelphia, inviting him to visit that city:

"While he was sure the people of the United States sympathised in the object of his visit, he could not but say that he was deeply distressed at the action which had been taken by Congress. He had the highest respect and regard for Congress—he recognized it as the exponent of the national will, and in view of which it had done, his own movements were necessarily embarrassed. Whether he could be content to go beyond New York he could not now say: but he was free to declare, that had the proceedings in Congress, to which he had adverted, reached him before he left Europe, he would have hesitated about coming to this country at all."

We are not surprised that M. Kossuth should feel pained at the cavalier treatment he has hitherto received at the hands of Congress, as it has distressed and mortified hundreds and thousands of the people of this country: but if he was better informed with reference to the exact situation of affairs in regard to party feelings and feuds, and the almost proverbially slow action of our Congress, his chagrin would be greatly mitigated. No question can come before that body but some individual will be found to oppose it, either from pure love of opposition, or for the sake of notoriety, or from some party or personal motive.

We cannot think, however, that a majority of Congress will refuse to give Kossuth a public reception. Having invited him to come, by a public resolution, and by despatching a national vessel to bring him, it would inflict upon him an irreparable injury, and disgrace this nation in the eyes of the civilized world to turn the back upon him now. Nicholas, Francis Joseph, Pio Nono, and all the despots of Europe, would hold a jubilee of rejoicing over such an event. Congress may rest assured that the people of this country do most profoundly and earnestly sympathize with the cause of civil liberty in Europe, and that they will hold their representatives to a strict account for their treatment of the great representative of European Republicanism, in the person of Louis Kossuth.

Some persons complain of Kossuth's appeal from Congress directly to the people of the United States. We see nothing objectionable in this, in a person in his position. We would not permit another Government thus to separate the people from the official agencies of their will, but the case of a helpless exile without any power or means but the moral force of his great character and abilities, and the cause he advocates, is quite different. An appeal directly to the people would not be proper in a country with a Government of an hereditary executive and legislative power, as it would be considered revolutionary. In America it is the legitimate way of proceeding. The Government here is only the reflex of the popular will, and when it ceases to be such it is changed. The people are the real sovereigns, and to them Kossuth may properly present his plea, in the event of the Government failing him. This is proper for another reason. The Government may not be unwilling to act in a question somewhat new, until the people have spoken directly. It may be deemed prudent to wait until the people have given unmistakable evidences of their will. This course we consider wholly unnecessary in the present case, as we believe the people will sustain the Government in rendering to Kossuth all the honor he merits, and expressing for his course all the sympathy he asks; but should Congress hesitate or delay, or decline to act, there is no impropriety in Kossuth carrying his case directly to the sovereign authority. Such a cause is in strict accordance with our institutions, and while it does no harm, it exhibits the harmony, power, and security of a Republican form of Government.

THE LATE OUTRAGE UPON THE PROMETHEUS.—The Government of the United States has taken prompt and decided measures in regard to the firing into the steamer Prometheus by a British armed vessel. A sufficient naval force was immediately despatched to the scene of the outrage, to guard against any further aggressions of the kind; and it it is stated that Mr. Webster despatched by the first steamer, a strong note to London on the subject. We have no doubt but that the British government will promptly make all reparation for the insult which the nature of the case calls for. This is no time for that government to get into a difficulty with the United States.

CLARION.—A meeting of the "Democracy" was held in the town of Clarion last week to consider the tariff question. Some action was taken in reference to increased protection to coal and iron. We have not seen the resolutions, but the *Register* says that one of the speakers took the ground that we need no protection for any thing else. Of course no good results for any thing else can be expected from such movements as this, need be expected from such movements as this, nor is anything intended except to gull the honest democrats of that region, and thus keep them loyal to the party.

A meeting was also held on Tuesday evening by the friends of the Allegheny Valley Railroad. Books were opened and a number of shares taken.

The Cleveland and Columbus Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months. A good beginning.

CLEVELAND AND COLUMBUS R. R.—The Cleveland Herald says that the business of this road greatly exceeds the expectations of its most sanguine friend, and the earnings for the past six months are greater than those estimated for the year. The earnings of the road in November were $47,264 11, and the gross receipts for the six months ending December 1st were $343,501 34. The number of passengers carried during the same time was 101,732.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PORTLAND, MAINE.—A fire broke out between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., in the store of Larrabee & Jordan, on Commercial wharf, which was destroyed. From this building the flames spread in different directions, and were not arrested until a large amount of property was laid in ruins. The extent of the conflagration was owing mainly to the want of water, the tide being down. The ordinary rise and fall of the tide at that city is fourteen feet. Twenty-seven stores were burned, nine vessels damaged and over one hundred thousand dollars worth of merchandize destroyed.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.—We find a few returns of the late election, in the Wheeling Gazette, of yesterday:

	Summers, W.	Johnson, D.
Ohio County,	1484	959
Richmond,	700 maj.	
Alexandria,	285 "	
Norfolk,	133 "	
Fredericksburgh,	72 "	

The Gazette adds, "We have not strong confidence in this (Summers') election, although the northwest on the river has done gloriously." See telegraph report.

Since that return of Col. BENTON to Missouri the war between the Benton and Anti-Benton portions of the Democratic party in that State has broken out with renewed spirit and bitterness. The St. Louis Union, the organ of the Bentonites, has proclaimed that there can be no union between the parties, and publishes with commendation the proceedings of a meeting at which Col. Benton was nominated for Congress and a preference expressed for Gen. Wm. O. Butler for President and Gen. Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice President. From these facts the St. Louis Intelligencer draws the following deductions:

All this indicates with sufficient distinctness, first, that Colonel Thos. Benton will shortly announce himself a candidate for Congress in this district. Second, that he will wage an implacable warfare upon the Antics as heretofore.—Third, that they, the aforesaid Antics, as we have heretofore predicted, must either succumb and sue for pardon in humble tones, or they must fight on to the last, the warfare between Col. Benton and themselves. Fourth, that the pretensions of Gen. Butler for the Presidency, are to be urged by Col. Benton, and those with whom he acts. Fifth, that during the next year, we are to have a political excitement in Missouri, unparalleled for its intensity and bitterness.

Graham's Magazine, for January, 1852. This is a splendid number, beautifully embellished, and containing 112 pages of excellent matter, enough to make a respectable duodecimo volume. This is an earnest of what the subscribers may expect for the coming year.

Anne Cyclopædia of Anecdotes. The second number of this highly instructive and most entertaining work, has made its appearance on our table. Published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston.

MAY SHOWERS.—We were exceedingly pleased and interested last evening with the lectures and illustrations of Indian life and customs, by Maungwudaus, a Chippawa chief, assisted by his wife and sons. His narration of what he saw in England, France and Belgium, was very rich and amusing, and his observations upon savage life, as compared with civilized, were marked by strong good sense. They are all very fine looking people, dressed in full native costume.

They had a very large and respectable audience, and the interest taken in their performance has induced them to give another on Saturday evening.

FROM NEW YORK

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 8, 1851.

A failure is announced to-day—that of Hicks & Co., South Street, a shipping house of some note. Last week their paper went begging at three per cent. per month, rates that certainly betokened the event that has now transpired.—No other houses are implicated, and the general credit of merchants remains unimpaired. The arrival of the Liverpool Mail with advices of a farther advance and firmness in cotton gives more confidence to people here. In sterling bills no transactions as yet, but it is thought the rate will soon recede below the shipping point for specie, as the cotton crop has commenced to go forward, with a larger present stock in the ports of the South by one hundred and fifty thousand bales than was held at the same time last season.—As we shall have a California mail before another English ship leave us, more will not full come to us than will go abroad

Business generally is very slack, and people are squaring up the accounts of the year. The payments from the interior have not been quite so good as was desirable, more especially from the south; and as a class, all merchants who last year sold small bills to the southern traders are the soundest. Western traders plead the low price of produce as the cause of their remissness, an argument there is no gainsaying. It is no doubt true that the present price of breadstuffs hardly pays the price of production, a fact easily understood when we consider how large a proportion of our former manufacturing laborers have been turned into producers of grain instead of consumers. As we have nothing but agricultural pursuits to follow, we should attempt to realise our usual income by increased production, thus increasing the present rate of low prices, beneficial to no class. If Congress could be beaten into a decent knowledge of the wants of the country we should see a different state of things, a slight modification of the tariff only is needed to change our thousands of producers into consumers.

Let us have the iron mills, the cotton mills, and all the other factories that employ so much labor placed among the producers of grain and cotton instead of being located in England, to be fed upon the grain of Europe, and we shall soon rally as a nation. Grain would advance, labor would advance, and all departments feel the benefit of the change. No nation can ever export the bulk of its grain crops—only the excess. The experience of the famine year, indeed all experience shows that low prices here do not promote exports of grain, and that we can sell as *many dollars worth* at high rates as at low. No hope need be entertained in regard to the present Congress, and no relief until another is chosen. Who will not strain every nerve to place in power a Congress devoted to the interests of our own, rather than the good of the labor of the world. C.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Pa., Dec. 10.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last night, about seven o'clock, our citizens were again alarmed by the cry of fire, which was occasioned by the burning of a stable in the rear of the American Hotel., which with its contents and one or two horses was destroyed. This makes the eighth fire we have had within a few weeks, by which about twenty buildings have been destroyed.—And what is more strange than anything else is that none of the property destroyed has been insured.

We know not how to account for so many fires occurring in our midst, not being able to conceive what object an incendiary could have.—The hours at which they have occurred, and the kind of buildings which have been burned don't look as though plunder could be their object. The cause is still a mystery, but we hope it will be solved soon. Yours truly,

DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.—The death of the King of Hanover, the last surviving son of George the Third, which took place on the 18th instant, was communicated to London by the submarine telegraph the same evening. He was in his 81st year, and is succeeded by his son Prince George, now in his 35th year, and totally blind. After having been more universally detested than any political personage ever known in England, during his career as Duke of Cumberland, the late king has strangely enough concluded a reign of fourteen years in Hanover amid unfeigned sorrow at his loss. He allowed his people as little liberty as possible, but unlike the mean and fraudulent monarchs by whom he was surrounded, he kept faith with them, and never gave pledges in a moment of weakness with the intention of cheating them as soon as he could get power to do so. It was almost impossible for a man, however arrogant his nature, who had been born in this country, and who had breathed its atmosphere for more than sixty years, to descend to the low villainies which have characterized the continental rulers since 1848, and hence, in his case, it has been appropriately said—"a bad English peer made a respectable German sovereign."

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1851.

Mr. Clay continues considerably unwell, and did not attend in the Senate to-day, notwithstanding the interest of the topics which were expected to come up. M. Seward's resolution welcoming Kossuth was not acted upon, because several Senators, not whigs, chose that it should lie over, and it could not be taken up without general consent. Gen. Shields presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of three to make the proper preparations for the noble exiles. But that failed also. Now it is possible that Mr. Seward's resolution may be favorably acted upon when it shall come up in its order, but I must confess that I rather suspect that nothing whatever will be done. If Congress intended to take no notice of Governor Kossuth, after his arrival, it should not have extended to him that invitation to come hither in a national vessel, in pursuance of which he now appears among us.

Mr. Rives has returned from his mission. Whether the post of Minister to France is to become vacant by his resignation is not certain, but the belief is general that a change will take place in it. Mr. Rives has left Paris, at a period when his services might be called into requisition at any moment to second the instances which our minister at Madrid is instructed to make for the release of the American prisoners in the mines of Spain.

With France, also, we have some questions growing out of the Cuban affair which cannot be considered settled. It is not probable that he would have left his post at such a time without particularly good reason. Among those who love to speculate upon the movements of distinguished men it is whispered that Mr. Rives has returned in pursuance of an arrangement by which Hon. A. H. H. Stewart, secretary of the Interior, will go to France, and Hon. Geo Summers, the probably now defeated candidate for Governor of Virginia, will come into the cabinet as head of the Interior department. It is also said that Mr. Rives will succeed Mr. Webster, should the latter conclude to retire for the present from the labors of official life. It may be thought that this would be too liberal a sprinkling of Virginians in the President's privy council, but the thing is not without precedent. At one time within the recollection of very young politicians, three of these coveted and influential places were filled by citizens of that ancient commonwealth.

The course of the debate to-day in the Senate on the comprehinse has been precisely what I expected. Foote read his speech, but could not refrain from remarks which produced something like an altercation with Rhett of S. C. In the Southern Press of this morning, appears a very ably written, severe, and satirical notice of the Mississippi Senator, under the title of the "Little Pacificator." In fact it was a most striking full length portrait of him in that character, closing with a sentence in italics, charging him with having wantonly and for selfish purposes, thrown a firebrand into the Senate, and re-opened the agitation on slavery, which but for him, might have slept. This article is attributed by many to Senator Rhett, and from a passage or two in the opening of Foote's speech to-day, it occurred to me that he had the same opinion of its authorship Mr. Butler of S. C., who was an immediate secessionist until he perceived that that farce had become too serious to be played any longer before the people of South Carolina, and then turned into a very mild sort of co-operationist—that is to say, crawfished into neutrality—this gentleman replied to Foote, and made the very remarkable declaration, that had not the strife been renewed here in the national legislature, the people of the South would not have opened their mouths on the questions involved in the compromise What a comment is this upon the fury and bluster of South Carolina secessionism, and disunionism in general!

Rhett has the door for to-morrow, and a furious disputation, if not something sharper, is expected between him and the "Little Pacificator." I shall look with the feelings of the good dame in the memorable fight between her husband and the bear.

The poor Speaker has passed another very bad night The political doctors have refused to let even his best friends into his room. Neither Bayley, Disney, nor Jones, it is said is to be head of the ways and means, and leader of the House, but a man named Houston, from Alabama, who was not in the last Congress, but was in several preceding. Jones would have been very bad, but Houston is worse. In fact in the comparison of unfitness he would take the superlative degree. JOTTER.

STANDING COMMITTEES IN THE SENATE

On Foreign Relations.—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Norris, Mangum and Underwood

On Finance.—Messrs Hunter, Bright, Gwin, Pearce and Miller

On Commerce—Messrs Hamlin, Soule, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Davis and Seward.

On Manufactures—Messrs Sebastian, Bayard, Stockton, Upham and James

On Agriculture—Messrs. Soule, Walker, Atchison, Spruance and Hall.

On Military Affairs—Messrs Shields, Clemens, Borland, Dawson and Jones, of Tennessee.

On the Militia—Messrs. Houston, Dodge, of Wisconsin, Borland, Morton, and Spruance

On Naval Affairs—Messrs Gwin, Stockton, Mallory, Badger and Fish.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Felch, Shields, Dodge, of Iowa, Underwood and Pratt

On Private Land Claims—Messrs Downs, Whitcomb, Clemens, Davis, and Hale

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Atchison, Sebastian, Rusk, Bell and Cooper

Of Claims—Messrs. Broadhead, Whitcomb, Pratt, and Wade.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Walker, Chase, James, Foote, and Sumner.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs Butler, Downs, Bradbury Berrien, and Geyer.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs, Rusk, Soule, Hamlin, Upham, and Morton

On Roads and Canals—Messrs Bright, Rhett, Douglas, Spruance, and Sumner

On Pensions.—Messers. Jones, of Iowa, Borland, Stockton, Foote, and Geyer.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Shields, Bradbury, Norris, Berrien, and Clarke

On Patents and Patent Office.—Messrs. Norris, James, Whitcomb, Dawson and Smith.

On Retrenchment.—Messrs. Bradbury, Bright, Felch, Mangum, and Fish.

On Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Houston, Gwin, Cooper, and Jones of Tennessee?

On Public Buildings.—Messrs. Whitcomb, Hunter, and Clarke.

On Printing.—Messrs. Borland, Hamlin, and Smith

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Bayard, Mallory, and Hale.

On the Library.—Messrs. Pearce, Clemens, and Dodge, of Iowa.

On Enrolled Bills.—Messrs. Jones, of Iowa, and Badger.

To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs.—Dodge of Iowa, Walker, and Bell.

TERRIBLE SHIPWRECK AND GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—TWO AMERICAN VESSELS AMONG THE NUMBER.

The European papers by the America have the following additional intelligence:

TOTAL LOSS OF THE AMERICAN MERMOR.—We extract the following from the Singapore Free Press, of October 6:—"We are sorry to have to record the total loss of the fine American clipper ship Memnon, Capt. Gordon. The Memnon, which was from Hong Kong, bound to London, with a cargo of teas, had a dead beat down the China sea, and on the morning of the 14th inst., about three A. M., was in the straits of Gaspar, with a bright moonlight, the island off the west end of Pulo Liat, bearing south, and the north extreme point of Pulo Liat E. S. E., tacked and stood to the S. W., but immediately on the ship getting headway, she struck on a reef not laid down in the charts.—She wrs hove of the same day at high water by her third bower, and was found to be uninjured. After being warped out clear of all danger, the vessel was anchored with the second and third bowers, with thirty fathoms of chain each. The next morning, (12th) a heavy squall struck the vessel from N. N. W.; the hawsers parted, and the ship dragged her anchors right astern, and ran on the reef. The ship being bilged, the water level with the upper deck, and no arms on board to protect them from the natives, who were collecting round them in great numbers, it was thought advisable to abandon the vessel and proceed to Gaspar Island, where the officers and crew remained for four days in a very uncomfortable state, having little to eat, and water being scanty. On the 4th day, Capt. Gordon despatched his chief officer and some of the men in a boat to Singapore for assistance, but about three hours after the boat left, the British ship Jeremiah Garnett, Capt. Dudley, from Liverpool, bound to Shanghai, came in sight, and being communicated with, Capt. Gordon and the other persons remaining on the island, were taken on board, where they were treated with the utmost kindness. The boat with the chief officer and his men, were picked up by the Essurain, Capt. Shire, from China to Calcutta, who conveyed them to Singapore. The Memnon and her cargo were insured to the amount of £50,000."

LOSS OF THE AMERICAN SHIP GEORGE BROWN.—The Singapore Free Press, of Oct. 6th, contains the following:—"According to accounts from Macassar, the American ship George Brown, of Baltimore, Capt. Higgins from San Francisco, California, bound to Calcutta, was wrecked in the vicinity of Tiger Islands on the 15th August. The vessel struck on the coral reefs with such force that it immediately filled with water: and as there remained no chance of saving her, the boats were got ready in order to reach the nearest port. On the 25th August, the Captain, with three of the crew, arrived at Macassar in one of the boats, while the rest of the crew, consisting of eighteen men, landed at Boothian, from whence they went, under the guidance of the government gun boat No. 18, to Macassar, where they arrived on the first September. The captain and crew afterwardt proceeded to Somarang."

SHIPWRECK ON THE COAST OF NEW ZEALAND, AND TWENTY-NINE LIVES LOST.—We extract the following notice of a most disastrous wreck from the Wellington Independent, of the 25th July:—"It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we announce the total wreck of the bark Maria, 480 tons, Captain Rauk, and the loss of twenty nine lives, out of thirty one persons, on board at the time the melancholy catastrophe took place. On Sunday last, the Maria left Fort Victoria for Wellington, with a favorable wind, and struck on the rocks of the Karori stream, at six o'clock on Wednesday morning. The second mate instantly ran to the wheel, but the vessel striking again, threw him over it, and before she could be brought to, she was broadside on the rocks, and went to pieces almost immediately.—A boat was lowered down, into which many jumped, but it was swamped at once. A Malay and a young man who had been at the wheel clung to pieces of the wreck, and, after being dashed backwards and forwards amongst the rocks for a considerable time, ultimately succeeded in reaching the shore. The natives found them in the course of the day, and treated them most kindly

Vessel Run Down, and Great Loss of Life—Count Haug among the Number—We find the annexed in the London Herald, dated

MARSEILLES, Nov. 17, 1851.

A most frightful accident happened last night, almost within sight of our port. The steamer La Ville de Grasse, going to Cannes, was run down by La Ville de Marseille, coming from Italy. La Ville de Grasse had a great many passengers, nearly the whole of whom perished.—Among them was the Russian Count Haug, with his family of seven persons—all are lost

Eleven, A. M.—I have this instant received the following from Hyres:—The captain, an English gentleman, name unknown, and a child have been saved. The lives lost are more considerable than was at first anticipated.

WRECK OF THE SHIP EMMA, AND THIRTEEN LIVES LOST.—On Thursday night, the 13th ult. as the ship Emma, Capt. Steer, from Newfoundland, was proceeding on her voyage to Liverpool, she encountered a stiff northwestern gale that was then blowing, and drifted on the Bar lip, where, soon afterwards, she became disabled and fell over on her beam ends. The captain, the pilot, and eleven other hands were on board at the time, the whole of whom, we regret to say, perished, except the mate, who saved himself by climbing to the very top of the mainmast, the others being washed away from the rigging, one after the other, as the flood tide set in. The vessel is fast breaking up.—None of the bodies have been discovered.—*Liverpool Times*, Nov. 22.

BALMATIA.—TERRIBLE EARTHQUAKES.—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF TOWNS. The Balmatian papers are teeming with accounts of earthquakes along the Albanian and Dalmatian coasts. A violent shock occurred at Stagno Piccolo, on the 19th ult., accompanied with subterranean detonations and a fearful detonation soon came after on the same day and these phenomena was repeated on the 20th, with still greater intensity. Fortunately no disaster of a serious nature has to be lamented there. Further particulars of the terrific earthquake at Vallona have reached the *Corriere Dalmato*. It was preceded by violent and frequent detonations, and soon came after on a most terrific shocks lasted, in the aggregate, about a quarter of an hour The waters of the river Vulossa, six miles from Vallona, rose two feet above the ordinary level, and many houses fell in the town itself The town of Berati, about thirty miles from Vallona, is a heap of ruins the castle has also been destroyed Several other towns have been disappointed, causing a scene of the most intense misery. The shocks, though weaker, continued to be felt up to the latest date, being the 26th ult.

The *N. Y. Journal of Commerce* comments Kossuth as the true impersonation of the best spirit of Liberty in the Old World The stamp of true greatness surrounds all his acts He is brave, virtuous, noble and eloquent The homage which is paid him shows deep sympathy in his cause, but it promises no *active* exertion in his behalf "By elevating himself above party conflicts here, and proclaiming his intention to leave our domestic institutions untouched, he relieves himself from the danger which would result from party support and opposition. The task which he has before him, however, is herculean, and impossible of accomplishment The *Journal* proceeds to discuss the question of intervention in foreign affairs It says:—"The question resolves itself into the fact of not only European sympathy, but the time for intervention ever comes, it will come when the channels of business and the tide of population are full, and when we have a surplus to spare War, in the course of events, may not be avoided It sometimes stirs up the energies of nations, calls into exercise new faculties, and leads to a higher civilization. But it also carries in its fierce away the pestiferous air, it, in a debased and low condition of society, purifies the deadened spirit, and animates the sluggish movements of men But society is now advancing through the arts of peace to a higher condition than was ever before reached there is a wide space left for growth and improvement, and when we enter into an unnecessary war, we should forfeit the onward course of things, and that for an object which our means could not accomplish

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The Whig State Convention of N. Hampshire washeld at Manchester on the 3d instant, and was presided over by the Hon Ichabod Goodwin, assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

The Hon Thos. E. Sawyer was nominated as the Whig candidate for the Governorship, and Joseph Sawyer for the office of Railroad Commissioner.

Delegates were chosen to the National Convention, and a series of patriotic resolutions were adopted.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—While the western train of cars were stopping at New Buffalo on Monday evening, a young lady stepped out upon the platform upon which the baggage lay, to look after her trunk; her brother, who was travelling in company with her, told her to return to her seat in the cars, and supposed she had done so. The train started, leaving her yet upon the platform, as soon as the train began to move she started after it, and reaching it while it was yet under slow motion, she attempted to get upon it; being unable to do so, Mr. Patee who was employed as a trackyard upon the road, undertook to assist her in doing which by some means or other, the young lady fell between the cars, partly upon her face and was roughly handled by the brakes, which passed over her one after the other as the cars proceeded, severely raking and bruising or back, and side She is now lying unable to proceed on New Buffalo, but is not considered to be in a dangerous condition.

The fate of poor Patee was most awful! He fell directly across the rail, and was cut in two by the wheel, living but a few moments after his fall.

The brother of the young lady, not being aware of her accident, and supposing her on board of the train, proceeded to Michigan city, but on the way was informed of the accident by a passenger who had seen it, and at once became aware that the person injured must have been his sister, as he could find nothing of her upon the train.

This distressing occurrence is a new warning to keep clear of cars in motion —*Detroit Adv.*

Pall Important of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,

No. 128 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their large stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

And which they are now prepared to offer at such prices as cannot fail to please.

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. & AXES always on hand. sm3dy

☞ TESTIMONY IN FAVOR OF DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—It would be easy to fill a volume with certificates of the excellence of this medicine. Wherever it has had a trial it has made itself popular. We have in our possession hundreds of orders like the following:

Yarrsburgh, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1847.

Messrs. Kidd & Co.—Your traveling agent left with me a short time since, a quantity of M'Lane's Liver Pills. The whole lot sold very rapidly, and gave the highest satisfaction. Indeed, it is considered the best medicine of the kind ever offered for sale. Please send me another supply as soon as possible.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
dec9&w1t98 No. 60 Wood st.

☞ Farmers! ponder well over the thousand accidents that daily befall horses and cattle, which often render them useless for life; when, if you would make it a point to keep always on hand H. & Farrell's Arabian Liniment, you could have the animal cured in a few days; and thus not only save time, but you would avoid the risk of losing the creature altogether. [See advertisement.] no24

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, $100,000.

OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.

OFFICERS:

President—JAMES S. BOON.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLEAVE.
Treasurer—JOSEPH S. LYON.
Secretary—C. A. CULVER.

☞ See advertisement to another part of this paper. no22

New Books!

A T J. L. READ'S, Apollo Buildings, No. 78 Fourth street—

Mate for Dock, or the Whale by Melville,
Scholar's Companion, or the Pronuncia'ion and Explanation of Common Things, for Families or Schools,
Science of Things Familiar, by Dr. Brewer, for Families or Schools,
Spiritual Regeneration with reference to present times, a Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Ohio, October 11, 1851 dc12

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE—Detailing the labors of the Farmer in all their variety, and adapted to them to the seasons of the year as they successively occur By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., author of the "Book of the Farm, &c., assisted by John P. Norton, M. A., Prof. of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 vols., with numerous illustrations

J. L. READ,
dc12 Fourth street, Apollo Buildings.

THE KORAN, by Sale; Burton's Anatomy of Melancholy; Montaigne's Works; for sale by dc12 J. L. READ, Fourth st.

CHEESE—100 boxes W. R., for sale by A. CULBERTSON & CO.
dc12 20 Liberty street.

SIX REC. WHISKEY—44 bbls. for sale by dc12 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

BUFFALO ROBES—A fine selection for sale by dc12 A. CULBERTSON & CO.

FOR NEW ORLEANS.—The splendid new steamer of SUGEANA Jr. Master, will leave for the above and all interm diate ports on Saturday, the 20th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
dc12 NIMICK & CO., 42 Water st

Beanmont's Patent Starch Polish.

PATENTED, July 26th, 1850.—For giving a beautiful gloss to Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, Collars, Shirt Bosoms, &c., and also prevents the iron from adhering to Linen, and prevents dust from sticking to Linens, &c., and contains nothing injurious.

Directions—Put a piece the size of a pea to a quart of starch when boiling; iron briskly.

Price, 12½ cents per Cake. Sold wholesale and retail by dc12 ROBERTSON & WHITEHOUSE,
Sole Agent for Allegheny County

Election.

AN Election for President, Vice President, Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, and twelve Managers, will be held for the members of the Allegheny County Agricultural Society, in the Court House, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the first Wednesday in January

dc12-wtd3

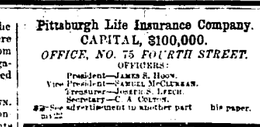
Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of William Bell, late of Lower St. Clair township, Allegheny county, deceased, have been duly granted to the subscriber All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby notified to present the same for settlement, and those indebted to make payment without delay. Office in the same township.

DAVID OLIVER, Administrator,
Lower St. Clair township.

dc12-w6t

Dr. J. S. HOUGHTON'S



The True Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice.

GOOD FLESH AND BLOOD are the produ ts of a good food, and plenty of it, well digested and well assimilated. Where this is the case, there will be a healthy stomach, and good power of digestion, or in other words, good health. Dyspepsia cannot be produced, even with the most voracious appetite, where the digestive powers are in healthy operation. The proper use of this preparation of PEPSIN, or true Digestive Fluid, made from the stomach of the Ox, will digest all kinds of food, as it would in the stomach of the animal's person. There is something rather novel in the manner in which this preparation is put up for sale. It is done in bottles, each containing a dozen pounds, and these bottles are packed in cases, with leaden cases around them, and the whole hermetically sealed, so that the digestive principle will keep in any climate. Each bottle is accompanied with a pamphlet, containing full directions for use, and numerous certificates of cures performed by it. Sold by R. E. SELLERS, 57 Wood st.

dc12-w1

SAFETY FUSE—20 bales for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc12

POWDER—1000 kegs Blasting J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc11

COFFEE—150 bags Rio, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc11

MOLASSES—50 bbls. New Crop, Tonawanda and Extra Syrup, for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc11

LEAD—100 pigs for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc11

TAR—10 bbls N. C., for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc11

ROSIN—20 bbls. for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.
dc11

Young Men's Library—Introductory Lecture.

THE HON. WM. B. MCCLURE will lecture before the Young Men's Mercantile Library and Mechanics Institute, on Friday evening next, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the City Councils Room. Tickets can be had at the door. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Admission 25 cts.

CHARLES M'KNIGHT,
THOS. HERRON,
A. WILKINS,
R. E. SELLERS, Committee.

dc10

New Dyeing Establishment.

ROBERTSON & WHITEHOUSE,

ISABELLA ROW, near Federal street, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Allegheny, respectfully inform the Ladies of Pittsburgh that they have taken the above Establishment, and are prepared to do all kinds of Dyeing and Scouring in the best manner. Carpets, Curtains, Table Spreads, Shawls, Crape Veils, Gentlemen's Wearing Apparel, Gloves, &c., cleaned or dyed, and finished in the most approved style. Orders left at the store of Messrs. Riddle & Co., Wood street, will be punctually attended to. Goods will be returned in one week. We would make it our study to give the utmost satisfaction to those favoring us with their patronage, and hope by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Goods received and returned by the Exchange Express, every morning. Orders left at the store of Messrs. Riddle & Co., Wood street, will be punctually attended to. Goods will be returned in one week. We would make it our study to give the utmost satisfaction to those favoring us with their patronage, and hope by strict attention to business, and moderate charges, to merit a liberal share of public patronage. Goods received and returned by the Exchange Express, every morning. Orders left at the store of Messrs. Riddle & Co., Wood street, will be punctually attended to. Goods will be returned in one week.

dc6-w3m&d3m

Orphans' Court Sale.

Allegheny County, ss.

PURSUANT to an Order of the Orphans' Court of said County, the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Thomas Bell, late of the township of Allegheny, deceased, will offer at public sale, on the premises on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1852, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property, viz: All that certain tract of ground situate in the township of Allegheny, bounded on the north by Robert Bell, on the east by Walter Forward and Wm. Lowrie, on the south by Wm. Lowrie, and on the west by Mrs. Marion Peck, deceased, which plan is recorded in Allegheny county in Plan Book, Vol. 1, page 1, and is known as the Bell Homestead, containing about one hundred and three acres and one hundred and three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less, with the usual allowance for roads, &c. Also, all that other piece of ground adjoining the above, bounded on the north by Robert Bell, on the east by Walter Forward, on the south by Mrs. Peck, deceased, and on the west by Mrs. Peck, deceased, containing about one hundred and three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less, with the usual allowance for roads, &c. Also, all that other piece of ground situate on the north side of the Ohio river