PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 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 5 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.

deb6tc JOHN D. BAILEY, Pres't

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

WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.—To-day is the time officially appointed for the meeting of the voters of the Antimasonic and Whig party of this city, at their usual places, for the purpose of selecting delegates to a City Convention to nominate a candidate for Mayor. The meetings are to be held between the hours of 11 A. M. and 5 P. M., and we hope they will be well attended, and that such selection will be made of a candidate for Mayor as will secure unity and harmony of action.

Some of our neighbors appear to be very anxious to place us in a false position in regard to a little paragraph from the New York Herald, about the late affair of the Prometheus, which, somehow, got into our paper a few days ago, and with the sentiment of which we do little agree as they do. They must be hard run for something to take exception to, when two or three of them pounce upon one poor, unlucky extract.—We care nothing about either it, or their strictures upon it.

THE TREASON TRIALS.—As we predicted a few days ago, HAGAN'AN has been acquitted, and the whole batch of treason trials has been abandoned. This will be the last attempt to construe a resistance, either active or implied, of a law which is repugnant to the natural and moral feelings of a great portion of the people of the North, into treason against the constitution and Government which they love and respect. If any person breaks the law, he is amenable to the penalties established by it, and nothing more, and the attempt to make the offenders amenable to the law of treason, by which their lives would be forfeited, exhibits the unappeasable demands of the slave power, which is not even content with the advantages gained by the fugitive slave act, but must press for the whole power of the Government to be exerted to enforce its demands. We are no advocates for resistance to law. One of our cardinal principles is, "Supremacy of the laws," and we hold it to be the duty of a people however greatly they are agrieved, to submit to a law ever so repugnant and oppressive until they procure its abrogation in a legal manner. If the law violently conflicts with a man's conscience—with his duty to that "higher law" revealed in the Bible—even then he must not resist it, but submit to its sway, while protesting against its requirements. If it requires him to do some act, which he cannot conscientiously perform, he may passively refuse, as the Quakers do to bear arms, and endure the penalty.—But nothing more. He may not innocently use force, to prevent the execution of the law; but he may and ought, on all fitting occasions protest against the offensive requirement, and petition Government for its repeal.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This is the most gigantic work of the kind yet constructed in the world, whether we regard it in its length, expense, or the amount of its revenue. It extends from Piermont on the Hudson river, some twelve miles above the city of New York, to Dunkirk, on Lake Erie, a distance of 469 miles, through country presenting many and great obstacles. It cost, in round numbers, $20,000,000; but enormous as this expenditure is, it is already yielding 10 per cent. dividends. Its earnings for 10 month from the first of January to the first of November, were over $2,277,000, and by the end of the year they will exceed $3,000,000.

The freight carried during the first nine months of the present year amounted to over 131,000 tons, of which a large quantity consisted of lumber and cattle from the neighborhood of Olean. Immense quantities of butter, cheese and milk are carried to New York over this road. A few days ago 180,000 pounds of butter reached that city by this road in a single day. Every morning a train comes down to Piermont from a distance of from 80 to 100 miles, loaded with milk. From Piermont it is carryed to New York by steamboat, and is distributed to all parts of the city before breakfast.

It is stated that proposals have been made by responsible parties to the company, to lay a second track throughout its entire length, the parties to take stock at par in payment; and there is little doubt but that it will be done.

This road runs about 20 miles along the bank of the Allegheny river, reaching it at Olean and continuing down to the Indian village, whence it runs off in a north-westerly direction to Dunkirk. Olean is about 400 miles west from New York, and 175 N. N. E. of Pittsburgh, making the distance from this city to New York, by that route 575 miles.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.—The State of parties in France is critical and uncertain to the last degree. All that can be said is that Louis Napoleon appears to be gaining power, while the Assembly is losing in a corresponding ratio. It also appears to be true that his accession of strength is in exact proportion to his advances towards liberal and Democratic views and policy. The democrats have no faith in him, but like some of his late measures and recommendations, particularly his project for restoring universal suffrage.

"It is a fact," says the New York Express, "that Sir Stratford Canning has presented to the Porte a very energetic demand for reparation for the insult offered to the English flag in the person of Mr. Fonblanque, the British consul at Belgrade." This is a very extraordinary item of news, and may have more in it than strikes the eye.

The new king of Hanover, in the official announcement of the death of his father, makes the following pledge, which has caused great joy among his subjects:

"I will promise hereby, at the same time pledging thereto our royal word, *the inviolable maintenance of the constitution of the country.* Whilst we retain our state ministry and all our servants, clerical and lay, in their present posts, we trust that they and all our subjects will, render due obedience, and will remain constantly devoted to us in faithfulness and in affection. On the other hand, we assure to them our royal respect and grace (*huld*,) our sovereign protection, and our desire to promote, with the help of the Almighty, to the utmost extent of our power, the welfare and happiness of our subjects."

The Queen of Spain has granted a free pardon to the twenty-three British subjects who formed a part of the Lopez expedition, and who were sent to Spain in company with their American comrades. These unfortunate persons were chiefly young lads, and who pleaded that they had been inveigled by the plotters of the expedition to join it under false and unfounded representations.

Italy is in expectation of great events the coming year. Unusual preparations and repeated ing year. Unusual preparations and repeated correspondence with the Northern Powers are taking place from Sicily to the frontiers of Piedmont—more troops are to be sent to Sicily, and a large body of men are to be concentrated at Gaeta and Caserta. The powder magazines are hard at work, and both army and navy are policed on a war footing. The universal interest felt in England for Kossuth, and the known sympathy of the French people for that illustrious chief, add to the general alarm, and would, no doubt, impose a more humane and honest policy in Italy, did not the Emperors of Russia and Austria will it otherwise.—The attitude of America is another cause of anxiety.

Greece is in a most wretched condition. Two words, corruption and weakness, characterize every department of the government.

KOSSUTH—THE ACTION OF CONGRESS.—A good deal of uncertainty hangs over the action of Congress in relation to Kossuth. Some old Hunker organs—"lower-law" Journals—of both the great parties, are opposing any action at all. They may succeed in preventing it, but we think not. The almost universal acclaim of the people for a public recognition will secure a majority of Congress in despite of the anxious inquiry raised by some cringing spirits—"what will Russia and Austria think of it?" What need we care what they think of it? What are they to us, or we to them, that we must consult their wishes in the matter of receiving the exiled Governor of conquered Hungary? However much they may dislike the reception of Kossuth, they will gulp down their wrath, as they did the manly letter to Hulseman, and look as smiling as ever. They care too much for their crowns and their necks to risk a war with young America. The Circassians have kept the Russian Bear at bay for the last six or eight years, and he will not risk the chance of sending an American fleet into the Black Sea with "aid and comfort" for his revolted subjects. He is too wise for that. He will do anything to crush the liberties of Europe but go to war with the young Western Giant. That he will not do.

The debate in Congress, so far, has been confined to a few individuals, and if all are to speak it will be interminable, and defeat the object by delay. Messrs. Foote, Underwood, Berrien, Hale and Seward have been the principal speakers. The following extract from the Washington correspondent 'X' of the Baltimore Sun, will show how the debate is estimated by that able, but intensely Compromise-Locofoco writer. It is quite refreshing to find him praising Seward and Hale.

Mr. Seward in the Senate, made an excellent speech on the Kossuth Resolution; full of sound historical reflections, and to his honor be it spoken, entirely free from the free soil humbug which it has been sought to lug into this discussion. His speech was the more striking, eloquent, philosophical and brilliant, as it was followed by a very special pleading on the part of Mr. Berrien *against* the Resolution, well suited to the views of ancient European diplomatists—Mr. Berrien was afraid lest the reception of Kossuth might be construed by Russia and Austria into a determination on the part of the United States, to look with displeasure on their intervention in Hungarian affairs, and that the Czar, in consequence, might feel as angry as to declare war against us.

Mr. Berrien is a very considerate man, but a war with Russia would not do half so much harm to this country as the agitation of the slavery question—Let him be a little less afraid of Russia, and a little more of internal dissentions, and he may leave the Senate with the profound conviction that this country may defy the world in arms, and has only to fear its own factions that endeavor to subvert the government.

Mr. Hale answered Mr. Berrien, and demolished him in his own sledge hammer style, by showing that if Lafayette had only consulted the musty records of French monarchy for a precedent of his noble acts, he would have stayed at home. Mr. Hale valued the resolutions for the *d—l, cause* they would give to European Despots. I have never seen Mr Hale more eloquent or forcible than he proved himself on this occasion.

Mr Sumner will speak to-morrow in favor of the resolutions, which will no doubt pass. Then the President will command the U. S. officers in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington to receive Kossuth with becoming national honors, on his progress to Washington. Mr. Webster has already selected the venison for his diplomatic dinner on the occasion After his Hulsemann letter he would indeed make "a step backward, did he not do honor to Kossuth

Old Governor has received another terrible blow in the Senate to-day.

We have not yet received an account of the above noticed debate in full The Republic gives a synopsis of the remarks of Messrs Seward and Berrien, but not of Mr. Hale, we take an extract from the remarks of Mr Seward. He said:

If the distinguished personage named in the resolution had reached our shores unbidden and unannounced, he would not think Congress called upon to take notice of it. If the United States had found him in prison in Asia Minor, where he was an exile for his cause Congress had instructed the President of the United States to express through our representatives there the sympathy of the people for him, and to tender to him a passage to the United States in a national vessel. The President had obeyed the instructions, and in his recent message had informed Congress that the illustrious stranger was about to arrive; and recommended that Congress would consider the manner of receiving him who had been brought here by its authority

This was enough to attract the attention of the world. The matter did not stop here At the instance of the President, the question had been introduced in the Senate, and a debate had taken place Under all these circumstances, silence would very likely be considered neglect, and neglect would be construed into indignity. The consequence would be the infliction of a wound in the generous heart of a friend of liberty, in whose bosom we had enkindled gratitude and the expectation of a warm and generous welcome. The effect would be to discourage the friend of freedom and to encourage his enemies. He (Mr. S.) could not consent to no mouth-stood, by allowing his arrival to pass unnoticed by Congress, and, in order to put himself right, and to allow others an opportunity to do so, he had brought the subject again before Congress, and in a shape so unexceptionable as to allow all to unite in it.

The resolution was not in the shape in which he would have preferred it to have been in—He would have voted for the resolution of the Senator from Mississippi as introduced, or with the amendment of the Senator from New Hampshire, or in any other shape. He considered that there was no feeling more strongly experienced by the American people connected with Hungary than that of a desire to extend a cordial welcome to Kossuth. Less than what was proposed by this resolution would be neglect, and neglect might be constructed into indignity. The simplicity of the act would enhance its value He knew of no more sublime spectacle than that of the Congress of the United States giving to Kossuth a cordial welcome on his escape from the hands of European despots. He hoped that, as Kossuth was brought here by the action of Congress, his reception and welcome would be a national one.

This resolution did not commit Congress to any thing beyond extending to Kossuth a welcome. The combination of the powers of Europe to suppress all attempts by the people for their rights had made despotism a common cause among them; and, necessarily, the friends of constitutional freedom, wherever situated, must be enlisted in a common cause. The struggle in Hungary was regarded as the struggle of civil and religious liberty. In all such struggles one man more than others became distinguished either for his virtues, his abilities, or his services. The name of Tell was identified with the history of Switzerland; the struggle in Scotland brought forth the name of Wallace; and no one could mention the struggle of the Netherlands without being reminded of the majestic form of Washington. So in the case of Hungary was the name of Kossuth identified with her history. In honoring him, we honor his country's struggles, and all those who have been engaged in similar contests for the advancement and promotion of civil and religious liberty. It had been said that Kossuth had done nothing for this country, as was the case with Lafayette—The United States now stood in no need of aid from Kossuth. This nation needed no aid from any being whatever, other than the Sovereign Ruler of the universe.

MR. BERRIEN, in his reply, said:

He did not agree with Senators when they said Kossuth had been invited here by Congress, and therefore we should welcome him as the invited guest of the nation. Did any one doubt that the object of Congress in doing so was to afford them an asylum where they could remain undisturbed with the protection afforded them by our laws? We had despatched a national vessel for them; was not that to afford them a safe transit to our shores? If they were to remain here, perhaps we would be bound to afford them an asylum and the means of support. Kossuth, however, came here not to seek an asylum. He came here for the purpose of promoting the principle that all nations have the right to control their own affairs; and he expected from us—the Government, if it may; it not, from the American people acting as the Government—a declaration to the European governments that they must abstain from all interference with Hungary in her struggle with Austria. In unison with Great Britain, we must say to Russia, "Stand off, and if you interfere between Hungary and Austria, we will be called upon to interpose our power." Mr. B. referred to the speeches of Mr. Walker and the American Consul, Mr. Crosby, upon this subject, and also to the speeches of Kossuth since his arrival here, from which it was evidently the purpose of the latter in coming here to ask for the enforcement of the principle that no foreign power shall interfere between Hungary and Austria in the contemplated struggle. Sympathy and public honors to himself were not what Kossuth asked—these were all idle and of no value; but it was to obtain a pledge of the intervention of this Government to prevent interference by Russia; in which case he considered Hungary already free.

Now, was Congress prepared to give this pledge? Had they the power to pledge this Government irredeemably to a course of action which will result in war? He regarded the course now proposed to be pursued as calculated more than any other to provoke in the mind of the Emperor of Russia hostile sentiments to the United States.

WHAT KOSSUTH MEANS BY HIS ACTIVE NON-INTERVENTION DOCTRINE.—The New York Times and the Herald, both contain the following paragraph, apparently giving an authoritative explanation of the nature of the "intervention which Kossuth expects of the U. S. Government:

"Kossuth simply asks that England and America shall unite in affirming the policy that every nation shall have the right to make and alter its political institutions to suit its own condition and convenience," and that the two nations, (England and America,) shall not only respect, but cause to be respected, this doctrine, so as to prevent Russia from again marching her armies into Hungary. It is true that the actual power of our country must stand behind its diplomacy in this as in other affairs; but by assuming this position, he holds that there would be no danger of our being involved in war. Let it be once understood that England and America agree in maintaining this doctrine, and Russia would certainly respect it.—There is a wide difference between a resolute attitude, powerful enough to prevent interference, and the going to war to repulse an intervention already commenced. Gov. Kossuth has not intended to suggest that America should copy the example of France during our revolution, according to the letter, but according to the spirit. The circumstances are widely different, and all that can be hoped is that a great and free country like this should act in behalf of freedom according to the time and the circumstances in which it is placed."

From the New York Tribune.

KOSSUTH IN NEW YORK.

DEPARTS THIS MORNING.

At 10 o'clock this morning Gov. Kossuth was prepared to receive deputations, and introductions at the Irving House. He was dressed as before in a very plain garb, and met every one with courtesy.

At about 10½ o'clock, Mr J. P. Chutkomiski, a Polish gentleman, and a near relative of General Kosciusko, introduced a deputation from the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, consisting of Messrs Louis Tappan, Dr Pennington, a colored minister, Joshua Leavitt, S. S Jocelyn, George P. Whipple, Rev Mr. Ray, Rev S. E. Cornish, and Wm E Whiting

Mr Louis Tappan addressed Kossuth, saying that they had been deputed by the American and Foreign Anti Slavery Society to present him with the following address, which he (Mr. T.) read in a clear and distinct voice:

To Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary

FELLOW-CITIZEN AND FRIEND: The American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, by its Executive Committee, welcome you to these shores. We rejoice to see the patriot and statesman, who is beloved in the hearts of his countrymen, and revered to the liberty loving people of every land

Descended from patriots who, on resolving to deliver themselves from a foreign yoke, declared to the world that "all men are created free and are entitled to certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," we honor him who promulgated a similar noble sentiment in his own country, when surrounded by despots—a sentiment that should be written in ineffaceable characters on the escutcheon of every nation under heaven: "every inhabitant, without regarding language or religion, should be free and equal before the law, and all classes have the same privileges and protection from the law." It is our earnest hope that you may live to see the day when the God of the oppressed will prosper your patriotic efforts, and the labors of the friends of liberty in both hemispheres, in making these words a practical reality, not only in Hungary, but in the United States of America, and through out the world

Your name, sir, will be associated in all time with the names of patriots in every country who have contended for the rights of Man, for the benefit of race, amidst perfidy and oppression. It must be to you a gratifying reflection that, on being elevated to the highest post in Hungary, you struggled fairly and openly for the rights of the people, and availed yourself of the opportunity which God had given you, freely to propose, as a basis for your emancipation of the peasantry, nobly declaring that "liberty must not be paid for!" The Magyar race, influenced by your patriotism, your just appreciation of human rights, and your eloquent exhortations, proved that they were not unmeet to other races, that they did not strive alone for their own freedom, but for that of every Hungarian; and the world has heard from your own lips that the moment they became free, and enjoyed their political rights, they became just, and placed all things upon the basis of freedom and perfect equality

Associated as we are to carry out, by constitutional and appropriate means, the great principles avowed before the civilized world by the founders of this Republic, in their Declaration of Independence, we hail the presence of a true son of liberty, from a far distant land, who spoke to his own countrymen, and virtually to the people of every nation, these memorable words: "Our cause be strictly just, and seek your future greatness, not in the predominence of once race, but in the perfect equality of all." No government can retain the confidence of mankind, which does not secure to the people liberty of opinion, social order, and the impartial protection of property and person, of every class and every member of society

We feel animated in the discharge of duty by your commendation, while in England, of Free Associations—the off shoots, as you justly intimate, of a people who study the sacred volume "which teaches and enables men to learn how to live;" and we feel that there is a peculiar propriety in your being welcomed to this land, and cordially addressed here by an association similar in principle to to the British Anti-Slavery Association, since you have said "those Associations are bound up with much of the glory of England, because it was by them that every great principle was carried in that country, from the Abolition of Slavery down to Free Trade."

While welcoming you and your exiled countrymen to this land, we would not be unmindful of the obligations of the friends of humanity and freedom, to the Sultan of Turkey, in whose dominions you found an asylum, for his refusal to surrender unfortunate fugitives to their cruel and vindictive persecutors, an example worthy of imitation by all governments into whose territories the oppressed may flee, and of all people who profess to regard the rights of man or the principles of Christianity.

Most ardently do we hope and pray that Hungary, so dear to you and your compatriots, and so interesting to all true and consistent friends of liberty, may speedily come into possession of her inalienable rights, never again to be wrested from her; and that the down trodden and oppressed of every nation, without regard to race or complexion, may be equally free and happy under the enlightened smile and powerful protection of that Great being, who as the common father of mankind, is no respecter of persons, and has made of one blood all nations of men, to dwell on all the face of the earth. In anticipation of the realization of these glorious events, we may say to our enslaved countrymen, and to the oppressed of every clime, the encouraging words uttered by yourself to the Hungarian people—"Yield not to despair! be patient—hope and wait thy time!" Though all men forget thee the God of Justice will not!"

May the sublime sentiments you have uttered, on various occasions, with so much eloquence and power, be engraven, on the hearts of men in every part of the globe, and find a sincere and hearty response from every one who is called to lead in the Councils of nation! May your great example enkindle enthusiastic devotion to liberty in this country, and throughout the world! May your happiness and that of your beloved family, ever be the care of that Providence whose guidance and interposition you have so frequently invoked and acknowledged! May the God of nations bless your beloved country, and your companions in exile, now and forever!

On behalf and by order of the Executive Committee of the American and Foreign Anti-slavery Society, the 11th day of Nov., Anno Domini eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

WM. JAY, Chairman.
LEWIS TAPPAN, Secretary.

After this address (which was written upon parchment, and neatly tied with red, white and green ribbon) had been presented to him, Mr. Tappan said that the address was not made to prompt him to join any particular party, and no reply was requested. He would also present him with the following letter:

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1851.

SIR: In the peculiar position in which you are placed, as the Nation's Guest, we owe it to those we represent, to say, the address we have had the honor of presenting you, has not been presented by a desire to commit you with any party in this country; and as a response might, in the opinion of some persons, seem to have that appearance, we beg leave to remark that no reply is desired—at the same time assuring you that by no portion of the American people are the great and glorious sentiments announced by you, and referred to in the address held in greater veneration than by such as acknowledge the Divine obligation of doing justice, and showing mercy to all men, irrespective of race and complexion.

We have the honor to be
Your Excellency's obedient servants.
LEWIS TAPPAN, N. E. WHITING,
GEO. WHIPPLE, J. W. C. PENNINGTON,
SAMUEL E. CORNISH,
For the Committee of the Am. and For. A. S. Society. His Excellency Louis Kossuth, &c.

Kossuth replied to the address in the following words:

GENTLEMEN: I thank you both for your address and your letter, and though in consequence of this letter I am fully entitled not to say more than this, yet I will offer you my humble thanks for the sympathy you have shown both for myself and the cause which I have the honor to represent. I feel highly gratified to see from your address that you have bestowed the kindest attention upon the principles which have actuated me and my people, and that the addresses which on every occasion are presented to me, are in favor of the down-trodden cause of my country. I have confidence in being able to win your sympathy and support, for it is my desire to acquaint you that the future of Hungary rests almost with you, and the strength you will add to her cause By the attention you have paid to her, which I gather from all your addresses—out of yours as well as the rest—I see that on your glorious shores our cause is well understood and therefore my work is much facilitated. I have not to use arguments to persuade you of the justice of the cause of my country, for you are all sure of its justice, and that we merit your kind sympathy and support. This is so, and for your attention to the proceedings of my dear native land in her struggle for her just rights, I thank you, from my heart I thank you. Still more, I thank you for the position in which you have placed me, in not wishing me to connect myself with any party question. I know that you are just and generous, and will not endeavor to entangle me with questions of a party character, while I remain among you. I must attend to one straight course, and not be forced to connect myself with any principles, but the one great principle of my country's liberation. I avow that I claim for my nation the sovereign right, and independent facility, to dispose of her own domestic affairs, and I feel it is my duty to respect the same principles in every place and in every country where I go, as I desire the principle may be respected for myself and my country, in its independence and its freedom. We are men of humble faculties, and so far as he was concerned, he had received a great reward in having his life granted him, but he trusted that Divine Providence would ensure the right to the people, of which he was a humble member, to dispose of their own domestic affairs, and that they would gain independence, which would aid the moral welfare of the nation.

He again thanked the committee for their kindness, and after shaking hands with all the members of the deputation, they retired.

A deputation from about forty clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church waited upon him and handed him the following letter:

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1851

To Gov. KOSSUTH—Sir, The undersigned are a deputation for some forty Clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who are Pastors of Churches in this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, and have been appointed to wait upon you for the purpose of inquiring whether it would be agreeable to you to receive a welcome and sympathising address from them in a body, and if so, at what time

JOHN KENNEDY,
JOHN J MATHEWS, Prest. of the Association
GILES M FITCH, Secretary

The Governor read this letter, and was about appointing a time, when our report left.

Among the visitors to Kossuth, yesterday, was Wm Beach Lawrence, the Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island He invited him to visit the State of Rhode Island, and partake of the hospitalities of the capital Kossuth cordially thanked him, and expressed himself pleased that a Governor of one of these United States thus came forward to identify himself with the cause of Hungary, which was now looking for support

At a quarter to eleven o'clock on Monday, Kossuth was waited on by a deputation of German citizens, from Albany, New York, who, through Dr Rembard delivered the following address The other members of the committee were Messrs. William Schmeter and M. Schindler

CITIZEN LOUIS KOSSUTH: Man of the People and of Freedom! The German citizens of Albany feel very happy to approach a man so distinguished in talents, engaged in the momentous occupation of setting a people free. May God paralyze, through thy agency, the hands of the tyrants, and strange events seem to secure the freedom of the whole world The greater part of the German citizens of Albany have come from the fatherland to obtain the advantage denizable from the Constitution of the United States and the blessings of freedom which could not be obtained in their own country God has appointed you to give to Hungary a similar Constitution. We are glad that Republicanism has so good a representative to confront tyrants, and to show people the difference between truth and falsehood, and earnest to place humanity on the part of the people, Freedom, Equality, Fraternity—these are the grand pillars of national prosperity We pray to God that He may help you in your undertaking

In the name of the German citizens of Albany

ALBANY Dec 4, 1851

Kossuth, who, throughout the delivery of this address, exhibited most particular attention, thus replied

I thank the German population of Albany I feel in my heart that the freedom of my country will speedily be achieved—that it will share in the blessings enjoyed by the people of this country May it not be long before the Fatherland is in the possession of the same Constitution

With this declaration, the members composing the deputation appeared well satisfied Kossuth, taking each one kindly by the hand, bid him adieu, and spoke a few words of cheer—Approaching one of the bystanders who had accompanied the deputation in, Kossuth took him by the hand, and inquired if he was an Albanian "No, I am a Jersey man," replied the interrogated, whose fair complexion and attendance on the German deputation had evidently occasioned the mistake. "There are several of us here from the State of New Jersey," exclaimed an old farmer, "we have come sixty miles to see you" Believe me, my friends," replied Kossuth, "I deeply appreciate your kindness. It is these little attentions that most touch my heart Adieu."

FROM WASHINGTON

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1851

The operations of the Census Office are proceeding with all possible expedition. The full and official returns for California and Utah have not been received, owing in one case, to the last San Francisco fire, and in the other, to interruptions in the communication between Mormonism and Christendom But estimates have been made on the most reliable data to supply the few returns yet in arrear, and the population of the United States, free and slave, has been officially given at 23,246,301

The results of the very elaborate and carefully made inquiries into the social condition of the people, and the public economy of the country, are nearly prepared for public inspection. It is thought that the returns of agricultural and manufacturing industry will be so far arranged in the course of this week as to permit of the publication of the aggregates. I expect by the next mail, or at farthest, within the week, to send you the products of industry for Pennsylvania, in detail. In the meantime, I am permitted to extract the following items from the tables of agricultural production for the State of Ohio in 1850:

	1850	1840.
Acres of land improved,	9,730,650	
Value of farming implements and machinery,	12,716,153	
Value of live stock,	43,556,349	
Bushels of wheat,	14,957,056	16,571,661
Indian corn,	68,417,975	33,668,144
Tobacco, lbs,	10,369,522	5,942,275
Bales ginned cotton,	10,822	none
Wool, lbs,	10,089,607	3,685,315
Butter, lbs.,	34,180,458	
Cheese, "	21,350,478	
Hay, tons,	1,360,686	
Dew-rotted hemp, tons,	628	
Water do do	464	
Flax seed, bushels,	185,598	
Maple sugar, lbs.,	4,521,643	6,363,386
Value home-made manufactures,	$1,696,601	1,853,957

The item of ginned cotton will doubtless receive some satisfactory explanation, as I do not suppose there is any produced even in the most southern part of the State. It will be seen that there is a serious diminution in the quantity of wheat produced since the year of the previous census, but this is accounted for by the fact that 1850 was a bad year for small grains, and particularly for wheat, throughout the northwest, and in Ohio the general estimate for the year was not over half a crop. It is probable, that bad returns been made for the present year, the aggregate would not have fallen much short of 30,000,000 of bushels.

Speaker Boyd has been relieved from the distressing duty of incubation over the committees. Mr. Boyd is a southern man, and during a long period of service in Congress, has perceived that the more his northern associates were kicked and cuffed, the more docile, tractable, and useful to southern political managers they became. He saw that after the humiliating experience of a Cobb before them, the northern Democracy rushed to support him for the Speakership, as if they loved the yoke that had galled them, and the rod by which their backs had been lacerated. He was elected by almost the entire northern vote, and returns the favor by excluding them from the control of all the committees, and virtually from any share in the legislation of the session. All stations of real power and dignity are given to his Southern countrymen—the committees of Finance, of Foreign Relations, of Military and Naval Affairs, of Public Lands, of Claims. Geo. S. Houston, a man of most disagreeable manners and of the meanest abilities, who was not in the last Congress, and made no figure while he was a member, is made Chairman of the Ways and Means, and the parliamentary leader on the floor Bayley, former occupant of this honorable and responsible post, is deposed from it, because he spurned the authority of the party caucus, and ostentatiously threw away his vote; but how is his recusancy punished By placing him at the head of the Foreign Relations, a most distinguished and courted position, and which affords to an able and ambitious man the best opportunity he could desire for earning a reputation and leaving a name in the public annals That is the way southern policy punishes the independence, or rather the insurrection of a southern man. Had a northern man taken that course, it would have done the heart of a disciplinarian good to have seen how flat he would have been lain But Boyd knows his men. James X McLanahan, of your State, a dull and inefficient man, is placed in the situation held by Judge Thompson, of the Erie district. He earned this distinction, last winter, by offering a resolution endorsing the fugitive law, for which he also voted.

In the Senate, the state of things is precisely the same Virginia takes the two first places, the Committees of Foreign Affairs and of Finance. The Committee on Commerce and Navigation is given to Maine, at least the Chairmanship, for I am not sure but a majority of even this committee are from the farther side of a certain line. The South takes all the rest.

The shape of the Committees determines the legislation of the Congress, and it may now be taken for granted that nothing will be done upon the tariff, nor indeed upon anything else, except as regards the appropriations, and the making of a President. JUNIUS

STEAMBOAT COLLISION—*Loss of Life.*—On Tuesday morning last, about two o'clock, a frightful collision took place between the steamers Die Vernon and Archer, resulting in the loss of the latter vessel, with serious loss of life This accident occurred at Kingston Island, about five miles above the mouth of the Illinois River—the Die Vernon descending, and the Archer ascending, the Mississipi river

Mr J. B. Goll, pilot of the Archer, makes this statement: The boat was ascending the river about 1½ A. M., when he discovered the Die Vernon coming down at the head of Enter prize Island. He attempted to ring his bell, to give the usual signal, when, finding the bell foul and not ringing, he called upon the mate to clear the bell, and while he was so doing he attempted to run his boat out of the regular channel to avoid a collision. At this moment the descending vessel struck the ascending

The collision was not very violent, but the Archer was an old boat, and it did not require any great force to cut her in two, and she sunk in less than twenty minutes to the cabin floor All the passengers were on deck, there being really no cabin, and consisted of persons emigrating to Iowa The whole number of lives lost by this catastrophe was thirty-four, of whom ten were deck hands or persons engaged on the boat One whole family, with two exceptions, were drowned Their names are given as James Smyers, sen, James Smyers, jr, Jane Smyers, Mary Smyers, Caroline Smyers, Margaret Ann Smyers, Sarah Smyers, Ellen Smyers, and Susan Jack

The survivors were a little boy named Smyers, picked up by the yawl of the Die Vernon, while floating down the river on a log, and Miss Susan Jack There was also on board an Irish family, consisting of seven or eight persons, an American family of three or four persons, and five or six other deck passengers, all drowned The destruction of life by this disaster was the greatest, considering the number of persons on board, which ever occurred on our waters The others of the lost were saved, if steam, and the boy and the young lady whose names we have given and these were all

The Die Vernon sustained very little injury, and after the accident, rendered all the assistance in her power to the unfortunate boat and passengers—*St Louis Republican, Nov 29*

THE PROMETHEUS.—The New York Commercial Advertiser says "Already we have a statement about the firing upon the Prometheus different in a very essential particular from that first published, time will probably bring up to the surface other facts hitherto buried in concealment The regular correspondent at San Juan of the Tribune, narrating the story, says

On the 21st inst., just previous to the sailing of the Prometheus from this port, the captain of the port went aboard to collect her port charges for about six months, which by order of Capt Vanderbilt had been left unpaid, he denying the right of "Mosquito" to collect port charges here From the refusal of the commodore to pay, H B M brig of war Express (having been previously advised to hold herself in readiness to get under weigh, and *fired a blank cartridge over the* Prometheus She then fired a shot across the bows of the Prometheus, then fired a shot astern, and proceeded to the mouth of the harbor and came to anchor

The Prometheus having weighed her anchor, and being drifting toward the mouth of the harbor, changed her course and ran back to her anchorage. Commodore Vanderbilt being unwilling to jeopard the lives of his passengers by further resistance, came ashore and paid the charges under protest. The brig of war ran alongside the Prometheus shortly afterwards, though there is a universal feeling of indignation among the Americans here that an American ship in these times of peace be brought to by "John Bull," yet every one acquiesces that the Prometheus should pay her port charges It is a question, whether a nation has the right to hold her men-of-war for the collection of civil debts, but situated as Great Britain is at this moment, claiming and holding for Mosquito, a port so important as this has become, and of increasing importance too, I cannot see how she could have done otherwise, without knocking under to Uncle Samuel's flag and Commodore Vanderbilt

MISSISSIPPI SENATOR.—A telegraphic despatch from Mississippi announces the appointment, by the acting Governor of that State, of W. L. Harris, a "Secession Whig," to supply temporarily the vacancy in the United States Senate caused by the resignation of Mr Davis. The Legislature of Mississippi will meet in January, and no doubt then elect a Senator. The "union" men have a very large majority in the House of Delegates, as well as on joint ballot, but owing to the number of former Senators who hold over, the State Rights party have a majority in the Senate, which, we presume, accounts for the recent election of Hon. James Whitfield as acting Governor, and the appointment of Mr Harris to the temporary vacancy in the Senate. —*National Intelligencer.*

☞ WORMS!—As this is the season of the year when worms are most formidable among children, the proprietors of McLane's celebrated Worm Lozenges call upon parents, soliciting their attention to its virtues for the expelling of these annoying and often fatal enemies of children. These invention is by a physician of great experience in Virginia, and after using it for several years in his own practice, and finding its success so universal, he has been induced at last to offer it to the public as a cheap but certain and excellent medicine

This medicine every mother can give with confidence as to its effectual cure.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
deb3 d&wtf&wlt8 No 60 Wood st.

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the certificate of Wm. Hall, of this city. The case may be seen by any person who may be skeptical in relation to the facts here set forth. S. M. RIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a *scrofulous* of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that 'my eyes would never get well.' At that time I could not distinguish any object. By the advice of some friends I commenced the use of the Petroleum, both internally and locally, under which my eyes have improved daily until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I resided at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Kaysor & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. E. Fellers, 57 Wood street; R. A. Fahnestock, & Co. corner Wood and Front streets; D. M. Curry, B. A. Elliott, Joseph Douglass, and H. P. Schwartz, Allegheny; also by the proprietor,

S. M. RIER.
sel9:d&wlyT Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

ENCOURAGE HOME INSTITUTIONS Office No. 41 Water street, in the warehouse of C. H. GRANT.

C. H. HUSSEY, President. A. W. MAGEE, Sec'y.

This Company is now prepared to insure all merchandise in store, and in transitu, vessels, &c.

As ample guaranty for the ability and integrity of the institution, is afforded in the character of the directors, who are all citizens of Pittsburgh, well and favorably known to the community for their prudence, intelligence, and integrity.

DIRECTORS—C. H. Hussey, Wm. Bagaley, Wm. Larimer, Jr., Walter Bryant, Hugh D. King, Edward Heaslett, John Harworth, D. Harbaugh, S. M. Rier.

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 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. S. AYES always on hand

Pittsburgh Life Insurance Company.
CAPITAL, $100,000.
OFFICE, NO. 75 FOURTH STREET.
OFFICERS

President—JAMES S. HAYS.
Vice President—SAMUEL MCCLEAVE.
Treasurer—JOHN S. KEIGH.
Secretary—C. A. COLTON.

☞ See advertisement in another part for paper

DIED.

At Falmouth, Ky., of scarlet fever, on the 24th and 26th of November last, ALICE S and THOMAS R., only children of Charles and Margaret Fristoe The funeral will take place this day, the 13th inst, from the residence of their father No 30 Penn street, at half-o'clock, A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend without further notice

REV. WM. REES, late of Rochester, N. Y., will preach in the Grant street Baptist Church, tomorrow (Sunday) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Sub