PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16, 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.

de4ds6 JOHN D. BAILEY, Pres't.

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

Our readers will rejoice with us, that the Senate of the United States has, at length, passed, almost unanimously, the joint resolution offered by Mr. Seward, inviting the illustrious Governor of Hungary, on behalf of the people of the Union, to visit the Capital of the country. The resolution will no doubt promptly pass the House, and we know Mr. Fillmore will take pleasure in despatching the invitation with all the customary official formality which the august occasion calls for. LOUIS KOSUTH, as the official guest of the nation, and as the recognized representative of the liberal party in Europe, will then make his great appeal to the Government and People of this country, and that appeal will be respectfully considered, and we trust acted upon in the spirit of true wisdom, and of the most enlarged sympathy with the rights of man. We have gone now so far as not only to awaken the cheering hopes of the liberal party, but to excite the malignant, trembling, impotent wrath of the despots of Europe, and we have only to go one step further to secure the independence of every European nation capable of maintaining its own separate existence, and to give permanency and power to the principle of constitutional liberty. Shall we take that one step? That is the great question of the day.

DESPOTISM.

That there is a vast conspiracy among the absolute rulers of Europe to keep down the spirit of freedom is perfectly apparent. That the Catholic Church is the life and spirit of that system of despotism is equally apparent. It rules on the throne, and runs down through all the ramifications of society, fettering the consciences and controlling the actions of vast numbers of all classes. It interdicts the right of private judgment, the freedom of worship, and of necessity the freedom of the press and of discussion. The divine right of Kings is one of its cardinal maxims; of course it is the enemy of republicanism. This principle of Catholicism is the same in all places, however it may for a time be disguised, from prudential considerations, as it was until recently in the United States. Here, because the Protestant element of our population has ever been vastly in the ascendant, it has professed to be ultra democratic—the special friend of popular rights and religious liberty. Every thing went on smoothly until since the revolutions of the Catholic countries of Europe in 1848. That was a test which it could not bear; and highly as the priesthood of that church had lauded democratic institutions in America, the attempt to establish similar political institutions in Catholic Europe, were bitterly denounced by these same American Catholics.

The despotic reaction which followed the popular movements of 1848-9, in Europe, was a subject of undisguised gratulation and triumph, particularly the suppression of the republic of Rome and the downfall of Hungary. And now, when there is a prospect of a renewal of the struggle between despotism and freedom, they are found, even here, battling zealously on the side of the former. Towards Kossuth the animosity of the clergy and presses of the Church of Rome in the United States is bitter and unrelenting. Archbishop Hughes so far forgot the dignity of his station as to enter the political arena and denounce him as a "*humbug*." The word has recoiled terribly upon him; but it has gone forth, and he cannot recall it. They have unequivocally defined their position, thrown down the political gauntlet, and they cannot complain if the secular press of the country takes it up.

Abuse of the republicans of Rome, and the denunciation of Kossuth as a humbug, are small matters, however, and can do despotism little good and freedom little harm; but here is a project disclosed and commended by the *Catholic Telegraph*, of Cincinnati, well calculated to attract attention. We quote.

"Some of the European Continental papers advise a combination of all the Powers against England, as the enemy of Society, and the cause of all the distress and insurrections which have so long prevailed in Europe. *This is the only way in which any political good can be done in the old country;* for so long as that Moloch continues to oppress the Nations, every calamity will befal them."

It is somewhat startling to find such a proposition gravely and authoritatively put forth in an American paper. England is the only free government of any considerable power in Europe. For the past three years it has been the refuge of the friends of freedom who have fled from the continent. Under the protection of its flag they have been laboring to mature their plans for another and mightier effort to free themselves and their fatherlands from the grasp of the unmitigated tyrants who are grinding their people to the dust. But more than that: Gladstone, a brave and true-hearted Englishman, has exhibited before the eyes of a horror-stricken world the secrets of the prisons of Naples. Still more: England struck the fetters off the limbs of Kossuth and his associates. For these things, and for allowing her press to speak freely and in tones of thunder of the abominations of despotism, she is to be crushed by "a combination of all the powers of Europe." There is not a doubt but that they would do it if they could. And suppose the work were done, how long would it be until the same combination would turn their forces against the United States, which is equally an object of their hatred and their dread. Judging form the signs of the times, we think it almost impossible that Great Britain can escape a desperate struggle with the despotic powers of the continent, headed by Russia. She has been weakened by the alienation of five millions of her subjects by the late Catholic hierarchy, and the, perhaps, unwise legislation which followed it. Should England be attacked by this gigantic combination, and be left to struggle single handed against it, if she falls we shall very soon be called upon to enter single handed, into a like struggle for our own existence.

Our remarks touching the Catholic Church are confined solely to its press, clergy and dignitaries, who have spoken out plainly on this subject. We have not dragged them into the controversy, nor attributed to them any sentiments or designs which they have not openly avowed. We rejoice to believe, however, that we have amongst us many men of that persuasion who are true friends of liberty both here and in Europe. With such we have no controversy. Their creed is a matter with which no man has any right to interfere; but when designs like the one spoken of by the paper from which we have quoted are announced and advocated, we feel free to speak plainly of the dangers with which we are menaced.

HON. DANIEL KILGORE, President of the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad Company, died in New York, on Saturday. He was a gentleman of energy and influence, and his death will be a serious loss to the company over which he so ably presided.

The selection of B. C. BAWYER, Esq., by the Whigs of this city, in their primary meetings on Saturday, as their candidate for Mayor, will secure union and harmony of action in the party. He will receive a cordial and united support, and will no doubt be elected.

PERCIVAL KEENE, a tale of the sea. By Capt. Marryatt. This is a powerful sea tale, probably the best of the Marryatt novels. It is complete in one volume. Published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, and for sale by Holmes, at his Literary Depot, Third street.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND KOSSUTH.—In the debate in the Senate, last Wednesday, Mr. Foote stated that he introduced his original resolution of invitation to Kossuth, at the request of Mr. WEBSTER, and with the sanction of the President and his cabinet. This shows that the administration is not truly represented by those papers which are trying to write Kossuth down. We give Mr. Foote's declarations as reported in the *Intelligencer*:

Mr. FOOTE, of Mississippi. I do not rise for the purpose of continuing this debate; and if any gentleman wishes to discuss the resolution I shall give way to him. I intend simply to put myself right before the country in regard to this matter. I introduced the original resolution, as I have already stated, at the instance of the Secretary of State, and, as declared to me by him, and doubtless truly, with the sanction of the Administration itself, it being the opinion of the President and his Cabinet, as clearly intimated in the last annual message, that it was the duty of Congress, under all the circumstances existing, to provide a suitable reception for the distinguished personage whose character and actings have been the subject of such extended remarks on this occasion. I acted, I say again, at the instance of gentlemen of high official standing in Washington, with whom, after full consultation, I had the good fortune to agree. I am willing to acknowledge that in none of the conversations which I held on this subject preliminary to introducing the original resolution, did any person undertake to intimate the propriety of so demeaning ourselves in the discussion of the question designed to be presented to the Senate as to avoid enkindling the resentment of the Emperor of Russia. Had any such consideration been suggested to me, I should have felt not a little dissatisfaction with the personage in whose brain an idea so ignoble had arisen. I understood the resolution before us to be simply a proposition to afford to Governor Kossuth, on account of the high respect which we entertain for his public character, and the ardent sympathy which the free men of this country must naturally feel for him and the noble cause with which he stands identified, a reception cordial and respectful on the part of the two houses of Congress in the first instance, to be followed, as has been generally anticipated, by an additional reception on the part of the Executive of the republic.

CONGRESS AND KOSSUTH.—THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE.

We cannot deny to our readers the pleasure of reading the eloquent speech of Mr. Sumner, of Mass, in full, on the Kossuth resolution. It was his maiden speech in the Senate, and gives conclusive evidence of the high rank he is to take as a parlimentary debater.

SENATE, Dec. 10.

MR. SUMNER'S SPEECH.

Mr. SUMNER of Mass. said: Mr. President, words are sometimes things, and I cannot disguise from myself that the resolution in honor of Louis Kossuth, now pending before the Senate, when finally passed, will be an act of no mean significance in the history of our country. The Senator from Georgia was right when he said that it was no unmeaning compliment, beyond its immediate welcome to an illustrious stranger. It will help to combine and direct the sentiments of our people everywhere. It will inspire all in other lands who are engaged in the contest for freedom. It will challenge the disturbed attention of despots. It will become a precedent in the thick coming events of the future, whose importance will grow with the growing might of the Republic. In this view, it becomes us to consider well what we do, and to understand the ground of our conduct. For myself, I am prepared to vote for this Resolution, without amendment or condition of any kind, and on reasons which seem to me very obvious and conclusive. In assigning these, I will be brief; and let me say that, novice as I am in this scene, and in all legislative halls, nothing but my strong interest in the question could prompt me thus early to mingle in these debates.

The case seems to require a statement rather than an argument. As I understand the matter, the last Congress requested the President to authorize the employment of one of our public vessels to receive and convey Louis Kossuth to the United States. That honorable service was performed, under the express direction of the President, and in pursuance of the vote of Congress, by one of the best appointed ships in our navy—the steam frigate Mississippi. Far away from our country, in foreign waters, in the currents of the Bosphorus, the Hungarian Chief, passing from his Turkish exile, first pressed the deck of this gallant vessel, first came under the protection of our national flag, and for the first time in his life rested beneath the ensign of an unquestionable Republic. From that moment he became our guest. The Republic which thus far he had seen only in a delightful dream or vision, was now his hostess and though this relation was interrupted for a few weeks by his wise and brilliant visit to England, yet its duties and pleasures are, as I confidently submit, not yet ended. The liberated exile is now at our gates. Sir, we cannot do things by halves; and the hospitality thus under the auspices of Congress began, must, under the auspices of Congress, be continued. The hearts of the people are already open to receive him—Congress cannot turn its back upon him. But I join in this welcome, not merely because it is essential to complete and crown the work of the last Congress, but because our guest deserves it at our hands. The distinction is great, I know, but it is not so great as his deserts. He deserves it, as the early, constant and incorruptible champion of the liberal cause in Hungary, who while yet a young man, with conscious power, girded himself for the contest, and, by a series of masterly labors with voice and pen, in parliamentary debates and in the discussions of the Press, breathed into his country the breath of life. He deserves it, for the great principles of true democracy which he caused to be recognized, as a representative of the people, without distinction of rank, or birth, and equality before the law. He deserves it, for the trials he has undergone in prisons and in exile. He deserves it, by the previous truth which he now so eloquently proclaims of the fraternity of nations. As I regard his courage, I am filled with reverence and awe. I see in him, more than in any other living man, the power that may be exerted by a single, earnest, honest soul in a noble cause. In himself, he is more than a Cabinet, more than a whole army. I watch him in Hungary, while, like Carnot in France, he organizes victory. I follow him in exile, to distant Asiatic Turkey, and there find him, though with only a scanty band of attendents, in weakness and confinement, still the dread of despots. I sympathize with him in his happy release; and now, as he comes more within the sphere of our own immediate operation, amazement fills up all in the contemplation of his career. While he proceeds from land to land, from city to city, and, with words of matchless eloquence, seems attimes the fiery word of freedom, and the heart-stirring of resurrection to the nations.—*Tuba mirum spargens sonum!*

I know not how others have been impressed, but I call to mind no incident or story, no event of peace or war—certainly none of war—more strongly calculated or better adapted to touch and exalt the imagination and the heart than his recent visit to England. He landed on the southern coast, not far from where William of Normady, nearly eight centuries ago, had landed; not far from where nineteen centuries ago, Julius Cesar had landed also. But William, on the field of Hastings, and Cesar, in his adventurous expedition, made no conquest comparable in grandeur to that achieved by the unarmed and unattended Hungarian. A multitudinous people, outnumbering the armies of those earlier times, were subjued by his wisdom and eloquence. And this exile, proceeding from place to place, travelling the country as last in the very heart of the kingdom, threw down the gauntlet of the Republic, without equivocation, amidst the supporters of monarchy.

In the shadow of the lofty throne he proclaimed himself a Republican, and proclaimed the Republic as his cherished aspiration for Hungary. And yet, amidst the excitement of this unparalleled scene, with that discretion which I pray may ever attend him as a good angel—the ancient poet happily tells us that no divinity is absent when prudence is present—he forbore all suggestions of interference with the existing institutions of the land whose guest he was, recognizing that vital principle of self-government, by virtue of which every State chooses for itself the institutions and rulers which it prefers.—Such a character was grandly historic, a living Wallace, a living Tell, I have almost said a living Washington, deserves our homage. Nor am I tempted to ask if there be any precedent for the resolution now under consideration. There is a time for all things, and the time has come for us to make a precedent in harmony with this unprecedented career. The occasion is felt, the hero is near—let us speak our welcome. It is true that, unlike La Fayette, he has never directly served our country; but I cannot admit that on this account he is less worthy. Like La Fayette, he periled life and all; like La Fayette, he has done penance in an Austrian dungeon; like La Fayette, he has served the cause of Freedom; and whoever serves this cause, wheresoever he may be, in whatever land, is entitled, according to his works, to the gratitude of every true American-born, of every true lover of mankind.

The resolution before us commends itself by its simplicity and completeness. In this respect it seems to me preferable to that of the Senator from Illinois. Nor is it obnoxious to objections urged against that of the Senator from Mississippi. Nor do I see that it can give any just umbrage in our diplomatic relations, even to the sensative representative of Austria. Though we have the high authority of the President in his message for styling our guest "Governor,"—a title which seems to imply the *de facto* independence of Hungary, at the very time when our government declined to acknowledge it—this resolution avoids this difficulty, and speaks of him without title of any kind—simply as a private citizen. As such, it offers him a welcome to the Capital, and the country. The comity of nations I respect; to the behests of the law of Nations I profoundly bow. As, in our domestic affairs all acts are brought to the Constitution, as to a touchstone, so in our foreign affairs all acts are brought to the touchstone of the law of Nations,—that supreme law, the world's collected will, which over-reaches the grand commonwealth of Christian States. What that forbids, I forbid to do. But no text of this voluminous code, no commentary, no gloss can be found, which forbids us to welcome any exile of freedom. Looking at this resolution in its various lights, as a carrying out of the act of the last Congress, as justly due to the exalted character of our guest, as proper in form and consistent with the law of nations, it seems impossible to avoid the conclusion in its favor. On its merits it would naturally be adopted.

And here I might stop. But an appeal has been made against the resolution, on grounds which seem to me extraneous and irrelevant. It has been attempted to involve it with the critical question of intervention by our country in European affairs, and recent speeches in England and New York have been adduced to show that such intervention is sought from our Government. It is sufficient to say, in reply to this suggestion introduced by the Senator from Georgia with a skill which all might envy, and also by the Senator from New Jersey, that no such intervention is promised or implied by the resolution; but I feel strongly on this point, and desire to go further while thus warmly joining in this tribute. Let me be understood as encouraging in no respect any idea of armed intervention in European affairs. Such a system would open phials of perplexities and ills which I trust our country will never be called to affront. In the wisdom of Washington, in his eloquent words to the Minister of the French Directory, I would offer sympathy and good speed to all in every land who struggle for human rights: but sternly as Washington on that occasion, against every pressure—against all popular appeals—against all solicitations—against all blandishments—I would uphold with firm and steady hand, the peaceful neutrality of the country. Could I now approach our mighty guest, I would say to him with the respectful frankness of a friend, "Be content with the out-gushing sympaty, which you now see marvellously inspired everywhere throughout this wide-spread land, and may it strengthen your soul—I trust in God for the inspiration of your cause, and in the great future, pregnant with freedom for all mankind: but respectr ou ideas as we respect yours—do not seek to reverse our traditional established policy of peace. Do not implicate the American Government in European wars. Do not, under the too plausible sophistry of upholding non-intervention, provoke American intervention on distant European soil. Leave us to tread where Washington points the way. And yet, with these convictions, Mr. President, which I now most sincerely express, I trust the Senator from Georgia will pardon me when I say that I cannot join in his proposed amendment; and for this specific reason—it attaches to an act of courtesy and welcome a condition which, however just as an independent proposition, is most ungenerous. It is out of place; and everything out of place, is, to a certain extent, offensive. If adopted, it would impair, if not destroy, the value of the act. Generous hospitality will not make terms or conditions with a guest; and such hospitality, I trust, Congress will tender to Kossuth.

We give below the debate in the *Senate*, on the 11th, in full, as reported in the *Republic*. This is important to enable our readers to see the position adopted by the great men of the country, some of whom are candidates for the Presidency:

WELCOME TO KOSSUTH.

SENATE, Dec., 11th

On motion by Mr. Seward, the Senate resumed the consideration of the joint resolution tendering a welcome to Louis Kossuth.

Mr. Foote, of Mississippi, resumed his remarks. He read several extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Webster in the House of Representatives in January, 1832, on a resolution declaring that provision ought to be made for the appointment of a commissioner to Greece; he contended that the sentiments then expressed by Mr. Webster were in accordance with those now advanced by him (Mr. Foote) on this resolution.

He urged the adoption of the resolution.—The question, in his opinion, was whether the Senate would treat Kossuth as he deserved, or whether they would treat him with scorn and contempt, which the rejection of the resolution would imply.

The question pending was on the amendment proposed by Mr. Berrien, and, at that gentleman's request, the question was divided, so as to be taken first on that branch of it extending the welcome to the associates of Kossuth in exile; and on this the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Badger thought that it was both proper and just that the associates should be included in the welcome.

Mr Cass considered that Kossuth came here the representative of a great principle, and this cordial welcome should be given him. All amendments tended to destroy the effect of the whole proposition.

It was idle to say that Congress had invited him here as an ordinary emigrant to come amongst us to take his hundred and a quarter acres of land. The invitation of Congress was a grand, imposing ceremonial of honor and respect, and as such it was understood, from California to Siberia, and everywhere where the press was not trodden down by the iron heel of despotism.

Kossuth needed no eulogy from him; his eulogy was written in his deeds and recorded in the history of his country. It had been objected that in the commencement of the struggle Hungary had professed loyalty to Austria; what was this but a chapter from our own history? The fathers of this country professed loyalty to Great Britain: they pleaded their devotion to the crown in behalf of their demands. Small concessions were then asked. It was so in all revolutions; the demands rose as the revolution rose.

He was in favor of the resolution which the Senator from Mississippi had introduced, and which had been withdrawn; he was in favor of the full expression of sympathy and the declaration contained in that resolution. He saw nothing forbidding this nation to treat Kossuth as the guest of the nation. He referred to the fact of several Europeans being exiled, and who had found a home in England and in other nations of Europe. It was well known that the exiled princes of Europe were supported by contributions of the various governments of Europe. France had contributed largely to the exiled Italians. What nation had gone to war on such account!

No man could contravene the fact that it was a well-established doctrine of the law of nations that no nation has the right to interfere in the affairs of other nations. It was the violation of this principle by Russia that Kossuth complained of: Russia had intervened and put down Hungary. The question arises what can other nations do? The law of nations was a bond of protection, recognized and established among the powers of the earth, and by which all were pledged. If it is broken by any one, does not that act give to the others the moral right to go to war? Whether they should go to war or not is another question, but the cause for war is given. This is one thing that can be done. There another, and which would frequently adopted. Protests against the unlawful act may be made; other nations may, by their diplomatic representatives or otherwise, protest against the violation of the law; as they may protest that it is against their consent that such an act shall be considered as forming part of the law of nations. If, then, the United States raised their voice, and declared that Austria and Russia had violated this law, did such a declaration give just cause of war? Certainly not.—This nation could protest against the conduct of Russia as an infringement of the law of nations and give no cause of war. Mr. C. mentioned several instances of protests by France and England.

No one ever dreamed of sending a fleet to the Adriatic. All that was desired was an expression of our sympathy; this he was willing to give. He was, indeed, willing to go further, and make it a rebuke to Austria and Russia for having violated a great principle of the laws of nations.

He would have preferred the resolution first introduced by the Senator from Mississippi; failing that, he would take the one introduced by the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Shields,) and if he could not get that, he would vote for the one proposed by the Senator from New York.

He was opposed to the amendment. It was an abstract declaration of the policy of our Government. It was out of place here. It was to declare that this resolution declared nothing. He was for meeting Kossuth openly, and tender him our sympathy and welcome. The amendment, in his opinion, was not only uncalled for, but was undignified and unworthy the Senate.

It was said that this resolution would be considered as a threat of intervention; it was not such; it was one of welcome to a distinguished and meritorious man; out if any power in Europe, from the Russian Autocrat down, took it as a threat, let him do so, and make the most of it. The Senate of the United States presented a singular spectacle compared with the conduct of the Sultan of Turkey. The Senate is hesitating, doubting about welcoming him, through fear of offending other nations; while the Sultan, when called upon to deliver Kossuth to Austria, replied, "He has eaten my salt, and is entitled to my protection;" and this, too, at a time when these powers could drive him from Constantinople.

This subject was introduced into the Senate by the Senator from Mississippi at the instance of the Administration. He was surprised to see the members of that party, the particular friends of the administration here, oppose it. The Democrats of the Senate were in this instance the better friends of the Administration.

Mr. BERRIEN said that he had no doubt but that, if the circumstances of the case justified the precedent, Congress had a perfect right to establish one. But he did not consider the circumstances of the case sufficient to justify the precedent sought to be established. Timidity was not the cause of his opposition to the resolution. He opposed it from feelings of devotion to what he considered the true interests of his own country

The immediate question now before the Senate was whether this would be made an isolated compliment to Kossuth, and not include all those patriots who were his associates in exile. On our shores there was now a great body of Hungarian patriots with their leader. Shall Congress say to them—the mass—you are not the objects of our cordial sympathy; to you we will not accord the open hand of welcome, but to Louis Kossuth we will confer the honor? Will the heart be opened to the leader, and the back of the hand turned to his associates? Mr. B read the joint resolution placing the national vessel at the service of Kossuth and his associates, to show that throughout that resolution Kossuth and his associates were never separated in the sympathy expressed or the invitation given. Was the Senator from Michigan now disposed to make a distinction?

Mr. CASS would vote for resolutions of welcome to those exiles, to the Irish patriots, and to any and all others who were driven forth by tyranny. But he objected to the place in which it was offered; he objected to its being attached to this resolution; Kossuth was, it might be said, the incarnation of a principle which it was the object to honor in his person.

Mr. BERRIEN considered that the mover of the resolution had detached the associates from Kossuth, and thereby had departed from the course of action adopted by the original resolution.

Mr. HALE thought he could divest the minds of some of that fear of giving offence. The history of this country afforded precedents for every thing. Let this resolution be passed; if it give offence to Austria, let a joint resolution be passed reannexing Hungary to the United States. If Austria, not satisfied with that, pass an act declaring, "whereas war exists by the act of Austria," &c., and then we can take what territory we want. For these acts the history of this country affords bright and glorious precedents. He opposed the amendment and urged the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. DOUGLAS regretted the resolution had been introduced, because its effect and value was diminished by the want of unanimity. He desired to do nothing to give just cause of offence to other nations, but whether they were offended or not was a question with him. What he considered was whether they have cause under the law of nations to be offended. Under the law of nations the United States had the right to interfere when the laws of nations were violated. He agreed with the Senate from Michigan in what he said upon the right of nations to protest or make an act when the law of nations was violated.

The effect of the declaration in the amendment—that it is not the intention of the United States to depart from a policy of non-intervention in national disputes in Europe—would be to strengthen and encourage these violations of the rights of nations by the combined despots of Europe. He was for not saying in advance whether the United States would or would not interfere, leaving that question to be determined when the case would arise and the occasion demand a declaration from the United States.

He desired to give, by the great moral effect of a welcome to Kossuth, encouragement to the friends of liberty throughout the world. If he be repulsed or treated with indifference, then this Government does much to disparage the cause of freedom.

Mr. D. emphatically disclaimed any desire on his part to form an alliance with Great Britain to arrest the march of absolutism in Europe.—Her government was a half-way house between despotism and republicanism. As long as she occupied that position he was disposed to let her fight her own battles to keep back Russia and absolutism. He was also opposed to any declaration at this time, by the United States, whether they would or would not intervene in case the despots of Europe combined to put down republicanism on that continent.

Mr. DAWSON replied to the deductions drawn by Mr Foote from the speeches of Mr. Webster in 1823. He read from the other speeches of Mr Webster about that time as distinctly discouraging any interference with affairs of European governments.

He advocated the amendment. It was just and proper that Kossuth, understanding that he was invited here, had come prepared and anxious to receive that which it was not the intention of our Government to afford him. Kossuth had advised us of what he expected and of what he came for. Was it just and proper to induce him to come to Washington without advising him that he was mistaken, and that the United States Government intended to do nothing of the kind he anticipated and desired?

Mr. Badger obtained the floor, and on his motion the subject was postponed till to-morrow.

THE RAILROAD CONVENTION AT STEUBENVILLE.

This convention was held on the 11th of December, at the Court House in Steubenville.—Delegates were present from Steubenville, Wellsville, Wellsburg, Warren, Martinsville, Wheeling, Lagrange, Bridgeport, Marietta, Cleveland and Wellsville Railroad, and Ohio Central Railroad. W. G. MCARDOCK, Esq., of Wellsburg, was called to the chair, and *James E. Wharton*, of Wheeling, appointed Secretary.

The roll of members having been called, F. W. Tappan, Esq., offered the following resolutions.

Resolved, That this Convention having been called of Delegates from various sections of the country interested in the construction of a railroad along the west bank of the Ohio river from Bridgeport to Wellsville, its deliberation should, in the opinion of the Convention now assembled, be confined to the practicability, expediency and means of carrying forward said improvement, and a bill for a charter for such a railroad be considered until this is disposed of.

Resolved, That a committee of one from each delegation be appointed to report resolutions for the action of this convention.

Upon this resolution a discussion occurred of some length, between Messrs. Andrews, Tappan, Langfitt, Jewett, Prentis, Bayless, Woods, Jacob and Wharton, with several propositions for substitutes and amendments. At length, Mr. Woodbridge moved to lay the resolution on the table to enable the delegates from Steubenville to offer their proposition. These delegates stating they had no propositions to offer, the motion was lost, and resolutions adopted 80 to 10.

Immediately after the adoption of the resolution the delegations from Steubenville and Wellsburg, through Messrs. Jewett and Langfitt, gave formal notice that they should withdraw, which they did.

The chair then appointed the following committee, viz: Messrs. Tappan, of Ravenna, Wharton of Wheeling, Rhodes of Bridgewater, Bayless of Warrenton, Woods of Martinsville, Martin of Wellsville, and Wilson of Marietta.

Which committee retired and reported the following preamble and resolutions which were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad is now nearly completed to Wellsville, a distance of 100 miles, striking the Ohio River 2¾ miles below that town, and whereas, it has been ascertained by instrumental surveys made by the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Company that a road can be constructed to meet the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at Wheeling, thus opening the vast trade of the lake country to Baltimore, Washington, Eastern Virginia, and the Carolinas, at very little cost and in a very short time.

And whereas, said road to Cleveland will also be a continuation to the lakes of the great Southern line of railway from Mayesville through Portsmouth and Marietta, thereby affording the shortest railroad connection between Northern Kentucky, Southern Ohio, and Western Virginia with Cleveland.

And whereas, the charter for said road, belonging to the company above named has been tendered for the construction of the road, be it therefore

Resolved, That it is expedient to construct said Railroad from Wellsville to Bridgeport on the west bank of the Ohio river at the earliest possible day.

Resolved, That a committee of three be recommended to the board to secure releases of ground for said Company along the proposed route.

Resolved, That said Board of Directors be invited to appoint a committee of two from each town along the line of the road, and three for the city of Wheeling, to secure subscriptions of stock for the above road.

Mr. Wilson of Marietta offered the following resolution which was adopted:

Resolved. That the completion of the Ohio River chain of Railway, by which the great bends of the Ohio River in the State of Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky will be cut off by the continuation of the "Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad" to Wheeling, with a view there to connect with the City of Philadelphia, is a project of the first magnitude and importance to the city of Philadelphia as well as to the Great central Pennsylvania Rail Road, and merits the cordial co-operation and aid of each, inasmuch as it is said to be an extension of the shortest and most direct railroad communication between the interior of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee, and the City of Philadelphia by means of which the trade and travel of these States destined to that city will be brought to the Pennsylvania Railroads adding immensely to their revenues, otherwise taking a more Southern and longer route from the Ohio River to the Atlantic coast.

On motion of Mr. Woods of Martinsville,

Resolved that the proceeings of this convention be published in the papers of the section of country interested.

E. Prentiss Esq. then addressed the convention in an able and lucid manner much to their gratification

On motion of J. E. Wharton

Resolved. That the thanks of this convention be tendered to the court of common pleas of Jeffer son County, for their kindness and courtesy in adjourning, and permitting this body to occupy the court house of said county

On motion, the convention adjourned

THE STEUBENVILLE HERALD, of the 12th inst., notices the meeting as follows:

The convention which assembled in this city on yesterday, (the 11th of December,) to represent various Railroad interests, to wit: that of Steubenville, Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Bridgeport, Wellsburg, Lagrange, Warren, Marietta, and the Pittsburgh and Cleveland and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Companies, contrary to the first purpose and intention, proved to be a perfect farce!

The original object of the convention was to compromise the selfish ends of contending interests as much as possible, and to unite the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, the Steubenville, Pittsburgh, and Indiana Railroad, the Cleveland Wellsville and Pittsburgh Roads, (and if you please the Hempfield Railroad,) in a common band. But, as we predicted, (not wishing to appear wiser than others,) it was "*no go*."

The first objects of the delegates from Wheeling and those interested in the Wellsville road, was to secure a Railroad connection on the western side of the Ohio River,—denying Steubenville or Wellsburgh any voice in convention, unless they conceded to what Wheeling & Co. could carry by ballot, although as opposite to the object for which the convention was called, as the North is to the South pole.

That Wheeling and Wellsville should have control of this Convention, a Committee of "one" or more was dispatched along the river, between the two points, some weeks ago for the purpose of "drumming up" a sufficient number of delegates to give the proceedings of the Convention, held here a character, in direct opposition to the interests of Pittsburgh, Steubenville and Wellsburgh, as well as the great mass of the people between Pittsburgh and the town of Newark in Central Ohio.

To do this, all that was deemed necessary, was to call meetings at the various "school houses," "mills," &c. along that part of the proposed connection, which was interested in whatever would subserve the interests of Wellsville, Wheeling, Baltimore, Marietta, &c., and appoint a sufficient number of delegates to vote the Steubenville, Pittsburgh, and Wellsburgh interests down. Thus far they had gained their object, for we were out-numbered two to one.

But the majority thus gained, by a premeditated arrangement, having by the most arbitrary proceedings, *changed the entire object of the Meeting* by attempting to identify Steubenville, Wellsburgh and Pittsburgh with those of Wellsville, Cleveland, Wheeling, Marietta, and Baltimore, to the sacrifice of the former—*conceding nothing* and never intending to concede to any thing magnanimous—the Pittsburgh, Wellsburgh, and Steubenville delegations resolved to do what they should have done in the outset, to take no further part in the proceedings of the Convention, so they very informally, but respectfully, left the house, which resulted in what we devoutly wished for, the explosion of the whole affair

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1851.

Mr Clay's health is said to be so much improved that he expects to attend the sitting of the Senate to-morrow. It is understood that he intends to oppose the resolution for re opening the agitation on slavery by making the compromise a test. If this is his purpose, it will probably put an extinguisher upon Foote's scheme, and send him back to Mississippi a gainer by his journey to Washington in nothing more than his mileage. That amounts, I believe, to a couple of thousand dollars or so, and will be convenient in the way of change, after defraying the heavy expenses of travelling in these times of low waters and high political excitement.

The debate upon the Kossuth resolution was continued in the Senate to-day, and its progress was marked by excellent speeches from Gen. Cass and Judge Douglass in favor of extending to that great man a cordial welcome in the name of the nation. It is not yet certain when the question will be taken.

Mr. Forney will make a nearly clean sweep of the clerks in the House. He has already appointed a gentleman from Philadelphia, whose name has escaped me, his chief assistant, in place of the Rev. Mr Rohle, a respectable democratic gentleman, with a good, full, deliberate voice, and "fair round belly, with good capon lined." There is said to be some place held in reserve for Major B. B. French, should he fail to oust Mr. Dickens as Secretary of the Senate, on Monday next, as he certainly will do.

The result of the election in Virginia is that Johnson, democrat, is chosen Governor over Summers, whig, by from five to twenty thousand majority. This result has been produced in good part by the host of new voters created by the new constitution. When they become better acquainted with the claims and position of the two parties on the score of democracy, as they will after a few months discussion and experience in the exercise of those political rights which sham democracy has so long withheld from them, they will go more generally with the whigs, and convert old Virginia into a radical protective and internal improvement State

That sprightly, varied, and able independent sheet, the Washington Daily Telegraph is to be enlarged. A former Washington Editor of high political celebrity has been associated with Mr. Forsyth; who established the paper, and it will take a position second to none of the cheap and extensively circulated journals of the country. We have long needed at the seat of government such a popular organ, and I am glad to learn that it is well supported.

It may now be assumed as a fixed fact that President Fillmore is not a competitor for the nomination of the whig convention. He will do nothing to urge or even support the claims which his friends believe he has upon his party, beyond what all will recognize in a faithful discharge of the duties of his high office. Mr. Clay has positively withdrawn his name from the list of candidates.

JUNIUS.

DIED,

On Saturday evening, the 13th inst., Mr. WM. H. McCONNELL, in the 49th year of his age.

SWISS WATCHES, direct from Geneva—8 doz. Ladies Gold Hunting Case Watches, of unquestionable quality and a very superior article for a gift, just opened this day. As these Watches are made to order, I can therefore recommend them with a greater degree of security. [de16tf] H. RICHARDSON.

CANDLESTICKS!—Another lot of new style Candlesticks, just come to hand—and we would advise purchasers to call early, as this article is at present in great demand. [de16] H. RICHARDSON.

Olive and Green Satinetts.

MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have received and now pieces of fine colored Satinetts, well suited for boys' wear. Also, fancy mixed do.; and a full assortment of black, dark brown, &c. Also, Tweeds and Jeans in great variety; printed and plain Velvets, for boys' wear. Also, Gala Cashmeres, French Merino, and all wool Plaids, of various kinds. Buyers are invited to call with us when making purchases, our assortment being kept very full by the almost constant receipt of New Goods. de16

UNION LINE

1851-'2.

TO CLEVELAND VIA WELLSVILLE

And the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.

THIS well known and old established Line having formed a connection with the "Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad Company," are now carrying freight daily (Sundays excepted) to and from Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and all intermediate points, at the lowest rates.

The steamboat BEAVER receives and carries freight for the above Line daily, leaving Pittsburgh every morning at 9½ o'clock, and Wellsville at 3 o'clock, P. M.

Passengers carried through to Cleveland and all other points on the route, by steamboat Beaver to Wellsville, Ohio Stage Company to Hanover, and Railroad thence to Cleveland.

R. H. PARKS & CO., Agents, Wellsville, O.

JOHN A. CAUGHEY, Agent, de16 Cor. Water & Smithfield sts., Pittsburgh.

THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE.—Keep the blood pure, and the health will be good. Mohlman's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root is the best purifier of the blood now known, consequently the best restorer and preserver of health. All say so who have used it. A few bottles have often performed wonderful cures, as in the present case:

"The undersigned has been afflicted with that lingering disease—fever and ague, for many years, and her case given up as hopeless by six physicians. She was induced to try the Syrup of Yellow Dock Root, and after taking five bottles was restored to perfect health.

R. C. WALKER, Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh.

The above medicine is for sale, wholesale and retail by S. N. WICKERSHAM,

de16 164 and 166 Wood st., cor. of Sixth.

To Bridge Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS for re-building the Wooden Structure of a Bridge over Pekoto's Creek, near Logan's Ferry, will be received at the Commissioners of Allegheny and Westmoreland Counties, where plans and specifications can be seen till 12 o'clock noon, of the 23d inst.

JAMES MITCHELL,
EBENEZER BOYLES,
ROBERT KING,
Commissioners of Allegheny County.

de16 Commissioner's Office, Pittsburgh, Dec. 12, 1851.

CRANBERRIES—11 bbls. just rec'd per steamer Diadem, and for sale by

WM. A. McCLURG & CO.,
de16 Grocers and Tea Dealers.

LOOK OUT!

A Great Speculation!

TO CAPITALISTS.—I now offer for sale THREE HUNDRED AND THIRTY ACRES of first RATE LAND, principally under the cultivation, within one mile of the City of Wheeling, running down to the Ohio river, and bordering thereon, with inexhaustible supplies of first rate coal, also where boats can be loaded direct from the banks, and which coal will soon become the nearest supply for city consumption—the boats now near or the city becoming more or less exhausted. Also, for manufacturing sites or purposes there is none superior to this, the land running down to the river, and within one mile of the City of Wheeling, which city