France. He has given her sound families, purity of religion, and institutions which prepare the people for self-government. They are all ready; there never was a nation so well prepared. If we begin in France, many—many as are her excellencies, there is a primary work to be done in the education of the lower class of people. But in Hungary, of all other lands over which God looks, he says to us. "Take possession of that land in the name of Liberty."

Gentlemen, I have said in the early part of my remarks, that there is this tendency in liberty—that it will seek means to sustain itself. It becomes a matter of interest to those who shall guide the revolution. Shall we have another Danton, another Robespierre, another revolutionary massacre in Europe? We can scarcely measure the depths to which oppression has plunged the nations by the influences which they have brought to bear upon them.—What then may we not expect when Italy shall rise and shake her head—so long gory with its own blood and appearing like Samson with his eyes put out. Oh! that there was some man who might arise, and whom we could trust as the friend of law and order—of Social order and Republicanism, as we believe in it. Blessed be God! that man has appeared. I pronounce Governor Kossuth the man who under the banner of Republicanism will best sustain the principles of Conservatism. (Cheers.) He will preserve more than any other the purity of the family—the just foundations of society, and a government with just laws.

After some further remarks in a similar strain, Mr. Beecher resumed his seat amidst much applause.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH,

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1851.

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

FRUITS OF DESPOTISM.

One of the main arguments relied upon by the enemies of Kossuth is, that the people of some portions of Europe are imbued with the spirit of socialism and infidelity, and that therefore it would be unsafe to give them liberty.

Admit, for an argument's sake, that this is true, what then? In what way are they to be rendered fit for the enjoyment of those rights with which the Creator has endowed all men? Can they ever arrive at that fitness under the degrading shackles of despotism, the censorship and espionage of political tyranny, and the *Index Prohibitory* of Popery, which chains even the souls of men? Whence came these monstrosities of theory and doctrine which are now plead by the apologists of despotism as a reason for the perpetuation of their oppression? We answer, they are the legitimate fruits of civil and ecclesiastical tyranny. They go together, as the shadow follows the substance, as effect follows cause. As extremes beget extremes, so does despotism beget licentiousness, and Popish mummeries and superstitions cause the opposite extreme of blank infidelity. Had we no other data than the well known laws of mind, we should naturally look for just the state of things we find in Catholic and despotic Europe. France is full of infidelity and of wild, utopian theories which ever accompany it; and what arr these but the legitimate fruit of the policy which banished the Bible, and substituted the mass and the confessional. The mind of France has become too enlightened, too active, too strong, to be held any longer in such leading-strings; hence we see it breaking loose, and for want of better religious light and moral guidance, is following the vain yet brilliant imaginings of liberty, fraternity and social reform. Now what is this but the earnest yearnings of their souls for something better than their civil and ecclesiastical rulers have accorded to them—the groping of men whose lights have been extinguished? Their political disaffection is the natural result of outrages upon their rights; their infidelity the evidence that they have become too enlightened to be duped any longer with that which is allied with and sustains their oppressors. But having no experience of any government or any religious faith adapted to man in a state of freedom, they naturally enough discard Christianity as a cheat, and set about to establish new theories of government and of social ethics. These things, therefore, are the legitimate fruits of civil and ecclesiastical despotism.

The infidelity of Catholic Europe is rather a negative than a positive state of mind. It is a transition state, marking the progress from bondage to freedom, from darkness to light.—It is a state which cannot last. Man must have something in which to trust, something to lean upon, something to love; and until he obtains it he will be continually going about seeking rest but finding none. His wild and impracticable theories will soon prove their own worthlessness, and then he will gladly lay hold of the hope set before him in the Gospel. Thus it will be given him to "prove all things and to hold fast to that which is good." As they are now, the people of Europe can prove nothing, for they are not allowed to examine and judge for themselves.

It is related that a short time before the American missionaries landed upon the Sandwich Islands, the natives had become convinced of the falsity of their idols, and had formally discarded them. The missionaries therefore found them in a state of infidelity. Half their work was done before they arrived. Hence their remarkable success. Something like the same process is going on in Europe; and therefore we ought not to be alarmed at the prevalence of infidelity, even though it may and no doubt will lead to excesses and great confusion. Those excesses will teach them that there is "a more excellent way," and lead them to seek it and embrace it. Being free, as they will be, true light and true knowledge will flow in upon them from all quarters. The press and the pulpit will exert their full influence, and will soon dissipate the fallacies of Socialism, Pantheism, Rationalism, and Infidelity.

What we have said above applies principally to France. The Italians are not inclined to follow the more dangerous and destructive forms of infidelity. They receive the Bible readily and gladly. Less fickle than the French, and less philosophic than the Germans, yet more abused and debased than either, we may rationally expect them to receive with more readiness the teachings of the inspired volume.

Germany, after all, is the most interesting portion of Europe. Notwithstanding it is denationalized and crushed under the iron heel of despotism, there is a large amount of the true elements of freedom in its population. There are three great classes in Germany. First Roman Catholics, who comprise nearly one half the population. 2d. Rationalists, whose views range from orthodox Protestantism to blank Atheism, through all the phases of Deism, Pantheism, and Infidelity. This is a numerous class. 3d. Evangelical Protestants, chiefly Lutherans. Of these there are from six to eight thousand congregations. These last, although subject to numberless annoyances, from almost every quarter, are a powerful and growing class. So far they stand equally aloof from the crown and from the revolutionists. Distrusted by both, annoyed and opposed by both, they stand between two fires; but nothing daunted, they are growing in numbers and zeal, and are effecting great good by means of their "Inner Missions," which correspond to what are here known as home or domestic missions. The Catholics adhere firmly to the existing powers; the Rationalists aim at revolution; while the Evangelical Protestants keep aloof from both, believing their great business is to prepare their people as far as possible for the terrible scenes which they see approaching. Germany will be—perhaps we ought to say is—the great intellectual battle field; and from it will doubtless go forth most of the great truths which will ultimately regenerate the continent, and restore it to true and permanent peace.

We are fully persuaded, judging from the present aspect of things, that, let the American people do what they may, a terrible convulsion is inevitable in Europe; that the popular party will triumph; that the Pope will again be driven from Rome, probably never to return; that the terrible fruits of despotism, of which we have been speaking, overleaping all restraint, will triumph for a short time over all conservative influences, and, it may be, desolate whole kingdoms; but these excesses, even if they take place, cannot continue long. The principles, or rather the negation of principle, which cause them, have in themselves the elements of their own speedy extinction. They will soon die out, leaving the mind of the nations in a good condition for the reception of truth, which alone can render the people truly free. If this be so, it will be better for them, and safer for us, that our sympathies and our efforts shall be thrown on the side of struggling freedom, in order that through those sympathies and efforts the great religious and political principles of America may have free course to their hearts, and guide them in the great work of reconstructing Society.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE.—We have startling news from France this morning, by telegragh from Halifax. The long pending contest between the Assembly and the President has been decided in the complete triumph of the latter, by one of the boldest strokes on record. France is in a very strange posture; for the party now dominent is made up of despotic, military and democratic elements. It is not probable that it can stand long. We think it is a bold and desperate attempt to disconcert the republican party, and absorb them in a military despotism—Further advices will be anxiously awaited.

TO CLEVELAND IN TWELVE HOURS.—We are gratified to learn by a telegraphic despatch from Gen. ROBINSON, who is now in Ohio, that arrangements have been made which will secure harmony between the Cleveland and Wellsville, and the Ohio & Pennsylvania Railroads, and that passengers will hereafter be put through in 12 hours, commencing on Wednesday next. This is cheering news, and will no doubt bring a heavy travel on both roads. Particulars as to hours of departure, etc., will be duly announced.

ALLEGHENY RAILROAD.—There has been pretty good progress made in getting stock to this road within the the past few days; but there is not enough yet to secure the charter. We hope not all who are interested in this great enterprise will call promptly at the store of Messrs Lorenz, Wilson & Co. and fill up the amount needed. Every day developes some fail showing the importance of this road to Pittsburg.

Gov. JOHNSTON has arrived in town with his family, and taken up his residence in Penn street Our citizens will greet him with a hearty welcome. He returns to Harrisburgh to day or to morrow, where the duties of his office require his presence.

ALLEGHENY INSTITUTE.—Our colored citizens owe to the munificence of the Rev. CHARLES AVERY, of Allegheny City the establisment of an institution of learning of a high order. The edifice is large and handsome, and finished in the best manner, embracing everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of a large number of students. The philosophical and chemical apparatus are very complete and highly finished. We were informed that the whole did not cost Mr. Avery less than thirty-thousand dollars. There are departments for both sexes.

We attended the examination of the pupils on Friday, and witnessed a portion of the exercises, and were very much gratified at the proficiency of the young people in their respective studies, and at the evidence they gave of intellectual culture, as evinced by correct thought and expression. Some of them gave evidence of genius of no mean order. Rev. PHILATUS DEAN (white) is Senior Professor; MARTIN H. FREEMAN, B. A., (colored) Junior Professor.

This Institute is not under the control of any religious denomination, but its charter requires that all its officers shall be professors of Christianity. It is in no way connected with any sectarian organization, yet the design of its founder was to incorporate the teaching of Christian precepts with its appropriate course of study. We would warmly recommend to our colored friends to sustain it with all the means in their power, and give to their children the great advantages which it holds out for moral and mental culture. Thus will this noble institution be an honor to them, as well as to its benevolent founder.

KOSSUTH is expected to arrive in Philadelphia on Wednesday next, and has accepted the banquet for the following Friday.

"THE RIFLE RANGERS, or adventures in Southern Mexico, by Capt. Mayne Reid." This is a spirited novel, just published by Dewitt and Davenport, Tribune Buildings, New York.

We understand that Mr. E. P. WHIPPLE, the distinguished Lecturer, has been invited to attend the New England Supper, this evening, and he is expected to present. This will add much to the pleasure of the evening. We trust that every New Englander will be present at this time-honored festival.

The *Butler Whig*, in an article on Kossuth, remarks:

"The adoption of the views of Kossuth by the government and people of this country, would at least involve us in a diplomatic war with Austria and Russia, and might involve us in contact with those powers of a more sanguinary nature. The American people do not usually count the cost when a great principle of human liberty is concerned, and should they feel disposed to aid the cause of Hungary, either by the contribution of money or otherwise, they will not be deterred from granting it by the threats of any crowned idiot of the old world.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1851.

Mr. Thrasher has been convicted on some pretence or other, without anything like a fair and public trial, of treason against Spain, and sent to wear his life out among the refuse of earth's depravity, as a galley slave at Centa.—Mr. Thrasher appears to be an American citizen, and as such was entitled to the active and efficient protection of his government. In the days of Roman greatness, it was sufficient to secure a man justice and favor anywhere, that he should cry out, I am a Roman citizen. At this day in any civilized country, it is enough for a subject of England to exclaim 'I am an Englishman,' to gain all the privileges, and generally, more than all the privileges, of a native of the country. No such rigid and comprehensive system of protection to its citizens abroad has ever been practiced upon by the American government. An American rarely looks to his own flag for security from insult or for redress, when under a foreign jurisdiction. He often prefers to appeal to an English, French, or German consul. If is time this negligence were substituted by some things more becoming the dignity of a great nation. "I am an American citizen," should be words as potent at least for the protection of one of our countrymen as the correlative expression is to a subject of Queen Victoria. The country looks with anxious expectancy to see what the President and Mr. Webster will do in Mr. Thrasher's case. Commodore Stockton's resolution calls for a statement of the facts. It is probable they are not officially known to the Administration. But it is said on good authority that decided and energetic measures were taken by the Secretary of State to oblige the Spanish government to do all that justice requires. The correspondence will probably be forthcoming in a few days.

There is little doubt that a triple treaty of alliance and guarentees have been formed by Spain France and England to secure Cuba in possession of the former. It is reported that one of the conditions is the gradual abolition of slavery in the island. If the main fact be "fixed," the condition will not give us of the North any particular concern. But the whole subject excites a very deep sensation among the Southern politicians. They are justly alarmed at the prospect of a free negro community so close to their shores. The wind never blows from the direction of Jamaica upon the coasts of Florida, Georgia and South Carolina, that it does not fill the bones of the white inhabitants with an ague. As I said, however, Northern men are less sensitive on this point, than those of the South, because they know that as long as the Union continues, the power of the Union will always be ample to protect the slave ridden States from any peril which their institutions may subject them to. But the secret treaty, if one exists, with the reputed object, is a matter of interest to the entire community, because there is a general feeling that any such arrangement must in fact be a mere prelude to the transfer of the island to England. English subjects are already creditors of Spain to the extent of over $100,000,000, not one shilling of which will they ever realize except in the shape of some such transaction as this between the two governments. Some equivalent to France for its small interest in the matter could be easily provided. Now in this country the sentiment is universal that when the feeble hands of Spain can no longer retain its grasp upon the Queen of the Antilles, she must, as a matter of course, become united to this republic. They look upon Cuba as a ripening pear almost ready to fall into their basket, and they will not contentedly see it plucked by a strange hand. We shall have some developements on this business that will attract public curiosity.

The House to-day illustrated the superiority of action over the most brilliant and able discussion. They took up and passed the Senate resolution of welcome to Kossuth, in about twenty-five minutes. The vote was 181 to 16. The noes were all from the South, there was not one exception. The majority of those in the negative were democrats. Mr. Smith of Ala., who the other day proposed to direct the President to inform Kossuth in respect to the the laws and the penalties of treason in the United States, made a speech of an hour or so, on a motion to reconsider. He changed nobody's mind. He denied that Kossuth was a republican, and appeared to denounce republicanism in Europe generally.

Rhett commenced a tirade against the Union in the Senate, this afternoon. He said the South was robbed and plundered by the financial operations and policy of the government, and next insulted by abolitionism, and by being excluded from the territories, &c., &c. His pretended statistics are the most astounding specimens of South Carolina home manufacture, that have ever been brought to my notice. This sort of declamation is easy enough, this mode of getting up a story to make out a case is easy, in fact to be quite plain spoken, it is exactly as easyas—lying. I am sorry to say it, but the fact seems to be as I have said. JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1851.

Mr. Stanton opened the Wheeling Bridge case to-day on the re-argument before the Supreme Court in an able address. I was not present to hear it, but shall speak farther of of the case to-morrow. Hon. A. H. H. Stuart Secretary of the Interior will follow on the other side to-morrow. It is probable that a decision will be arrived at during the present sitting of the Court.

On Monday last, some very important documents were laid before the Senate, which were to day opened and read. The were copies of the correspondence in the case of Mr. Thrasher, and in relation to the firing into the Prometheus. In the latter case the Secretary of State says that the negotiations are not in that state of forwardness which will admit of their being communicated. The documents relative to the trial and imprisonment of Mr. Thrasher are very voluminous. The most important of them, Mr. Webster's letter of Dec. 13th to Mr. Barringer in Spain, directing him to pursue the matter with firmness and rigour to the end, that full justice may be ensured in the matter, will be published at length in the Washington papers of to-morrow. The Captain General sends a long account of the case to the Spanish minister resident here, vindicating the course of proceedings against Mr. T. He says Mr. Thrasher was tried by a military commission, which is the common tribunal having jurisdiction over such charges, namely, that of being a conspirator to overturn the government of the Queen in the island. He says lawyers are not permitted to appear before this tribunal in any case, but a military officer was assigned as counsel for Mr. Thrasher. The pith of this part of the statement seems to be that Mr. Thrasher was treated precisely as a Cuban would have been, if charged with a similar offence; that is to say, he was summarily convicted by a drum head courtmartial, without any adequate opportunity to defend himself. There is no doubt in the world that they would have shot him had they dared to do so; and had the penalty of a conviction been death, his chance for repelling the charge would have been just the same. It seems Consul Owen showed Mr. Thrasher every possible attention, and did all in his power to alleviate his distresses, and to ward off the persecutions of his enemies. After the sentence of eight years labor in the mines, or the galles, the Consul at Mr. T.s' instance, made an application to have his sentence commuted to banishment from the country. The Captain General alleged a want of power. At the close of his long narration, this officer declares that all the Americans at Havana admitted the justice of the sentence He says public opinion regarded Mr. Thrasher as one of the originators of the Lopez invading expeditions, and he was believed to be a corre spondent of "Fillibuster" Journals.

There is much contrariety of opinion in regard to the prospects of Foote's resolution.—Some believe it sure to pass, and others regard it as nearly in an expiring condition already The debate upon it to day was very animated—The matter coming in incidentally, Mr. Hale made an assault upon the Supreme Court, alleging that it had been organized expressly to guard and enforce the pretensions of slavery, and declaring that when every other barrier of the institution should have fallen before public opinion, the light of civilization and the precepts of humanity, it would find in the power of this tribunal a citadel of strength, and a place of refuge. Mr. Underwood replied to Mr. Hale, defending the Supreme Court from the imputation of sectional bias, and asserting that there were other good reasons besides the intention of protecting slavery, for always having a majority of Southern men upon that bench Mr. Underwood deprecated such assaults upon the highest and most venerable tribunal in the land, without the allegation of specific acts of malfeasance.

Mr. Underwood is an exceedingly able, moderate and conservative man. As a judicious statesman and a real pacificator, amidst the elements of discord with which his position has been surrounded, I know no member of the United States Senate entitled to a higher degree of respect. Were all the publick men of the country like him, the furious controversy which has almost rent the bonds of our Union, would have been divested of its terrors. I regret that the nation is to lose the benefit of his councils, after the close of this congress. And yet not even his assurrace that no injustice has been done, or intended, the Free States in the arrangements of the districts of the Supreme Court, will satisfy the North that it has not been most flagrantly defrauded of its just power and influence in that tribunal.

It would appear that Boyd Hamilton will be ousted from the place of printer to Congress by contract, and that Donaldson and Armstrong, proprietors of the Union, will be chosen printers on the old footing of party favoritism with enormous prices. JUNIUS.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

LECTURES AND WHIPPLE

MESSRS. EDITORS,—We see it announced in the various papers, that a course of lectures is to be delivered before the members of the *Young Men's Library*, and our citizens generally, by Mr. Whipple of Boston. We are sincerely glad to hear that the Institution has succeeded in securing such a profound scholar and distinguished lecturer, as Mr. Whipple is widely known to be, and it is in hopes, that, in our humble way, we may do some benefit to the Institution now becoming so useful, in our midst, and that we may accomplish somewhat in having such intellectual treats, *permanent* pleasures, that we venture to trouble your readers with any suggestions of ours. It is well known that until lately but few attempts have been made to diffuse amongst us any taste for intellectual or literary pleasures, or to entertain and instruct the public by means of Lectures, Scientific Experiments, Reports, &c., &c. Until Mr. Emerson's lectures but few efforts of that kind had met with success, but the course delivered by him so prospered that it determined the Directors to pursue like methods of instructing the public, and of increasing their own resources. To advance the desire for knowledge, and literature, to afford our community periodical opportunities of hearing the distinguished in the various departments of science, and to commend the Institution itself to the public as being worthy of their most ample support and patronage, and incidentally to increase its members, library, and list of periodicals will surely be considered as laudable objects. It was an experiment which if successful was to be repeated, but, we find upon conversation with some of the prominent members of the society, that they have not met with that corresponding degree of aid and sympathy which they were led to expect, and that it is a matter of some difficulty and urgent solicitation to collect together an audience *even simply remunerative*. This *may* have been partially caused by unpopular lecturers, but we suspect it must chiefly be attributed to a general apathy and indifference pervading the community in all enterprises of a like nature, and of that feeling so unfortunately common in our city of each one trusting to his neighbor to do what he should most vigorously be accomplishing himself. The late lecture of Mr. McClure, for example, which was greatly admired by those who heard it as a perfect specimen of graceful, genial, and vigorous writing, (and which, by-the-by, we are glad to hear will be published,) was rendered to what might be called "a beggarly account of empty benches," and the unfortunate discovery was made that few of his fellow citizens could give an hour to him who had spared no many from his arduous duties for them. The Committee on Lectures we understand have been in correspondence with such men as Mitchell, Giles, Agassi, and but owing to fears of failure could not meet their offers, and were thus debarred from engaging them

After much persuasion, on account of the great distance, and of the utter impossibility of a long absence from his duties, Mr. Whipple has consented to deliver the four lectures which we see announced in the papers. Mr. Whipple has raised for himself a reputation for classical knowledge, profound erudition, vigorous and nervous thought, and polished style, and delivery such as has been the fortune of few, on this hemisphere at least, to enjoy. As a lecture room orator, it is conceded on all hands, he has no equal in this country. While Giles is fettered, and his soaring fancy crippled by disease, while Emerson is quiet and unimpassioned by nature and habit, Whipple brings to bear upon the subjects of his reflections such a power of thought, directness of appeal, brilliancy of fancy, beauty of elocution, and warmth of manner, which at the same time, persuades, convinces, fascinates, and completely enthralls the audience, and makes captive their feelings and sympathies. For classical attainments, and ripe scholarship, as well as for critical reasoning and acumen, Mr. Whipple has long been eminent. His contributions to the North American Review, especially those masterly critiques and biographers of Wordsworth, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Daniel Webster, and many more which are favorites with the public, have won the admiration of all classes of readers, even while the man that penned them was unknown.

One feature, commendatory of Mr. Whipple to all lovers of their country, is his love and admiration of America. The most unbounded affection, and the most unqualified reverence he thinks due her, and with the zeal, and self-denial of a devotee, he earnestly labors to discharge the debt. Through all his writings and orations this *"amor patriæ"* can be discovered When literary merit lay obscured, he was always the first to draw it forth. When men in whom America delights, and of whom she is proud, were calumniated or despised abroad, his keen and glittering steel was always waving in their defence. When national measures were defamed, and national honor tarnished by the voice of detraction and slander, his pen was always ready, and his heart always warmest in their defence. Mr. Whipple, we are rejoiced to say, is yet a young man, and has not by any means, judging from recent indications, and from the intelligent and delighted audiences which so frequently crowd his lecture room, reached either the acme of performance or of popularity. He comes now for the first time to Boston, in the full vigor of intellect, and in the pride and flush of well merited honors. Let us, therefore, unite to do him honor. It is due from our intelligent and appreciative community, that they give him a warm and hearty welcome, and a continued attendance, for the sake of our city, for the sake of the Association, and subscription library, for the sake of the dependant upon us, and for the sake of the man of high honor, warm feelings, and great parts, who is our guest. The lectures now proposed to be delivered, we are informed, will have all the merit of novelty, as none of them with the exception of the one styled 'Martin Luther' has ever been delivered, and that was given, we believe, last week before the elite of a city renowned for literary attainments, and called from the united press, and from individuals, the warmest eulogiums, and hearty congratulations We hope, therefore, that our citizens will need no further notice or solicitation, but will step forward with the trifle required, and subscribe and encourage the young men who compose the association to still further efforts. This may be called with them "the day of small things;" but active support and patronage will do much to increase their efficiency and influence, and widen their usefulness. We write this without solicitation and without the knowledge of a single member, and hope it may induce some few of your readers to lend their countenance and co-operation. SPECTATOR.

From the Commercial Journal

R. M. RIDDLE, Esq., Sir—In reply to the communication in your journal of this morning, signed *Spectator*, I will merely refer to the last published report of the board of visitors, (a body composed of respectable citizens, Protestant as well as Catholic) to show what the Mercy Hospital has done, and to an abstract of the books of the Institution, to show what it is doing.—On page No. 11 of that report will be found the following table, viz

"Number of Patients received into the Hospital since Nov. 14, 1848, (date of last report) 1072
Number of deaths since Nov. 14, 1848 86
Total number of patients received since first opening of Hospital, Jan 1st 1847 1576
Total number of deaths since first opening 135
Number of patients now in Hospital 28
Average number of patients per week since last report 23¼
Average number of weeks each patient was in the hospital 2¼
Average number of paying patients per week 5¼
Average number of free patients " 18
Average expenses of each patient per week $2,04

The above statistics embraced a period from Jan 1st, 1847 to Feb. 19, 1851.

By an examination of the above, you will see, Sir, that there has been admitted into the Hospital since its opening *nineteen hundred and fourteen persons*, in a period of less than five years.

The above shows clearly, and at a glance what the Mercy Hospital is doing for the sickpoor, and will enable a charitable and discerning public to know what it is doing, and what it is not or not. It may not be amiss to add that no discrimination on religious grounds has ever been made with regard to those who have been admitted. This is so true that some of your cotemporaries are pleased to charge the Institution, (or those having charge of it) with showing no under partiality to Protestants applicants. These assign unworthy motives for this alleged discrimination, whereas the true explanation is that applicants are received without any enquiry being made about their religion, and therefore amongst those refused as well as those admitted, persons are to be found of all, and some of no religion.

I do not deem it necessary to enquire into the truth of your correspondent's statement regarding the number of Catholics relieved by the Committees of Protestant Ladies. If the statement be correct, it only proves that those ladies have much more charity than he has. The charity that induces them to afford aid wherever they find aid is needed, cannot exist in the breast of one who endeavors to strike a blow at an Institution, which he cannot but know is doing much good. Had he desired information merely, he would have come forward sooner, so that the whole subject might be brought before the public in time; by waiting until the fair was going on, and then aiming a blow at the charity when he thought there would not be time to ward it off, he has shown himself a treacherous assailant, little alive to the spirit of charity, whether understood by Catholics or Protestants as illustrated in the conduct of the one and the other.

Asking your pardon for trespassing so much on the columns of your valuable journal, and hoping that if all, or any of our assailants, should need the assistance of the charitable and humane they may find it in abundance.

I remain, &c.,
JAMES BLAKELY.
Chairman of Receiving Committee

*The number of pay patients is at present small this number refers to the time the Marine patients were sent to the Hospital.

THE RAZOR STROP MAN.—Smith, the Razor Strop Man, occasionally breaks off from the subject of the very superior quality of his strops, and gives his audience a short lecture on temperance in his own peculiar and droll way. Here is an extract:

"SMITH'S CAT"—When I drank grog, I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern-jawed thing, that was always getting into a scrape. As I had nothing for her to eat, she was compelled to take to the highway, and the neighbors were continually crying out "cuss that Smith's cat, she's drunk all my milk." Poor thing, she had to steal or die, for she could find no pickings at home, for even the few mice that were left were so poor and scraggy, that it took several of them to make a shadow, and a decent cat would starve to death in three weeks on an allowance of eighteen a day. But when I reformed, things took a different turn. The kitchen being well provided, the crumbs were plenty, and the old cat grew fat and honest together.—Even the mice grew fat and oily, and the old tabby would make a hearty supper on two of them, and then lie down and snooze with the pleasing consolation of knowing that when she awoke there would be a few more left of the same sort.

And again—When I was a beer-guzzler mother cried, father cried, Bill cried, Moll cried, Bet cried, and the cat cried. But when I signed the pledge, father sung, mother sung, John sung, wife sung, Bill sung, Moll sung, Bet sung, and the cat sung, the kettle sung, and I bought a new frying pan, and put a nice piece of beefsteak in it, and placed it on the fire, and *that* sung, and that's the kind of singing for the workingman

And a third—The difference between Smith sober and Smith drunk, is this; Smith drunk was rummy, ragged, and riotous—Smith sober, is jovial, joyful, and jolly Smith drunk was stuttering, stupid, and staggering Smith sober is cool, clear-headed, and cautious. Smith drunk was sick, sore and sorry. Smith sober is hearty, healthy, and happy. Smith drunk was illread, ill-bred, and ill-led. Smith sober is well served, well-behaved, and well-shaved.

☞ DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.—This great remedy for disease of the liver, is of such older date than its introduction to the public. Its discoverer, one of the first physicians in this country, used it for years in his practice, before he ever announced it to the world. The existence of so many quack remedies, heralded as possessing the most marvelous qualities for healing all diseases, disgusted an accomplished and well-educated physician, who not long before his death, commenced, founded with the crowd of pretenders to the medical art, whose nostrums were paraded in every newspaper as sovereign remedies for all the ills that flesh is heir to. The representations of those to whom his pills had given relief, however, and the urgent solicitations by physicians with whom he had associated in his practice, and who had witnessed the wonderful cures effected by his remedy, at last induced him to make it public

Testimonials as to their efficacy can be seen in our store from all parts of the States.

To be had of all the principal druggists.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
de20d&w3w118 No. 80 Wood st.

☞ Farmers! ponder well over the than sand accidents that daily befall horses and cattle, which often render them useless for life; when, if you would make it a point to keep always on hand 1 of Farrell's Arabian Liniment, you could have the animal cured in a few days; and thus not only save time, but you would avoid the risk of losing the creature altogether. (See advertisement.) no21

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BURNING OUTS.—PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the cure 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. KIER.

"I had been afflicted several years with a sore upon both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole living membrane of both eyes, and spied in the deposit of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I then underwent 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 one of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that my eyes would never get well. At this 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 on the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the operation, and I cheerfully recommend the use of this article to any, is yet a young man, and has not by any means, judging from recent indications, and from the intelligent and delighted audiences which so frequently crowd his lecture room, reached either the acme of performance or of popularity. He comes now for the first time to Boston, in the full vigor of intellect, and in the pride and flush of well merited honors. Let us, therefore, unite to do him honor. It is due from our intelligent and appreciative community, that they give him a warm and hearty welcome, and a continued attendance, for the sake of our city, for the sake of the Association, and subscription library, for the sake of the dependant upon us, and for the sake of the man of high honor, warm feelings, and great parts, who is our guest. The lectures now proposed to be delivered, we are informed, will have all the merit of novelty, as none of them with the exception of the one styled 'Martin Luther' has ever been delivered, and that was given, we believe, last week before the elite of a city renowned for literary attainments, and called from the united press, and from individuals, the warmest eulogiums, and hearty congratulations We hope, therefore, that our citizens will need no further notice or solicitation, but will step forward with the trifle required, and subscribe and encourage the young men who compose the association to still further efforts. This may be called with them "the day of small things;" but active support and patronage will do much to increase their efficiency and influence, and widen their usefulness. We write this without solicitation and without the knowledge of a single member, and hope it may induce some few of your readers to lend their countenance and co-operation. SPECTATOR.

From the Commercial Journal

R. M. RIDDLE, Esq., Sir—In reply to the communication in your journal of this morning, signed *Spectator*, I will merely refer to the last published report of the board of visitors, (a body composed of respectable citizens, Protestant as well as Catholic) to show what the Mercy Hospital has done, and to an abstract of the books of the Institution, to show what it is doing.—On page No. 11 of that report will be found the following table, viz

"Number of Patients received into the Hospital since Nov. 14, 1848, (date of last report) 1072
Number of deaths since Nov. 14, 1848 86
Total number of patients received since first opening of Hospital, Jan 1st 1847 1576
Total number of deaths since first opening 135
Number of patients now in Hospital 28
Average number of patients per week since last report 23¼
Average number of weeks each patient was in the hospital 2¼
Average number of paying patients per week 5¼
Average number of free patients " 18
Average expenses of each patient per week $2,04

The above statistics embraced a period from Jan 1st, 1847 to Feb. 19, 1851.

By an examination of the above, you will see, Sir, that there has been admitted into the Hospital since its opening *nineteen hundred and fourteen persons*, in a period of less than five years.

The above shows clearly, and at a glance what the Mercy Hospital is doing for the sickpoor, and will enable a charitable and discerning public to know what it is doing, and what it is not or not. It may not be amiss to add that no discrimination on religious grounds has ever been made with regard to those who have been admitted. This is so true that some of your cotemporaries are pleased to charge the Institution, (or those having charge of it) with showing no under partiality to Protestants applicants. These assign unworthy motives for this alleged discrimination, whereas the true explanation is that applicants are received without any enquiry being made about their religion, and therefore amongst those refused as well as those admitted, persons are to be found of all, and some of no religion.

I do not deem it necessary to enquire into the truth of your correspondent's statement regarding the number of Catholics relieved by the Committees of Protestant Ladies. If the statement be correct, it only proves that those ladies have much more charity than he has. The charity that induces them to afford aid wherever they find aid is needed, cannot exist in the breast of one who endeavors to strike a blow at an Institution, which he cannot but know is doing much good. Had he desired information merely, he would have come forward sooner, so that the whole subject might be brought before the public in time; by waiting until the fair was going on, and then aiming a blow at the charity when he thought there would not be time to ward it off, he has shown himself a treacherous assailant, little alive to the spirit of charity, whether understood by Catholics or Protestants as illustrated in the conduct of the one and the other.

Asking your pardon for trespassing so much on the columns of your valuable journal, and hoping that if all, or any of our assailants, should need the assistance of the charitable and humane they may find it in abundance.

I remain, &c.,
JAMES BLAKELY.
Chairman of Receiving Committee

*The number of pay patients is at present small this number refers to the time the Marine patients were sent to the Hospital.

THE RAZOR STROP MAN.—Smith, the Razor Strop Man, occasionally breaks off from the subject of the very superior quality of his strops, and gives his audience a short lecture on temperance in his own peculiar and droll way. Here is an extract:

"SMITH'S CAT"—When I drank grog, I owned a cat, a poor, lean, lantern-jawed thing, that was always getting into a scrape. As I had nothing for her to eat, she was compelled to take to the highway, and the neighbors were continually crying out "cuss that Smith's cat, she's drunk all my milk." Poor thing, she had to steal or die, for she could find no pickings at home, for even the few mice that were left were

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—20 sacks Hulled, 60 lbs. each, for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO. de22

BUTTER—5 bbls. Fresh Roll; 6 kegs superior do do, for sale by ROBISON, LITTLE & CO. de22

In the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, No —, June Term, A. D. 1851

In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of James Morton, late of Elizabeth township, dec'd.

And now, to wit, December 20th, A. D. 1851, on motion of Finnegin & Hasbrack, attorneys for the petitioner, the Court grant a rule on all persons interested to appear in this Court on Saturday, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1852, at 10 o'clock A. M. said day, to accept or refuse the several portions or purparts of the said real estate allotted to them by the Jurors. JARED M. BRUSH, Clerk.
de22 4t*T

New England Society.

A SERMON will be delivered before the New England Society, by Rev W. H. HOWARD, at the Second Presbyterian Church, on Sabbath evening, December 21st. Exercises to commence at 7 o'clock, P. M.

The Annual Festival Supper of the Society will be given at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, on Monday evening, the 22d inst.

Tickets to the Supper can be obtained at LAMMS' Book Store, No. 57 Wood street.

The Members are requested to purchase their Tickets before Friday noon, the 19th inst., if practicable

T. WILMARTH,
J. E. LIVINGSTON,
A. A. HARDY,
Committee of Arrangements.
de15 7t

WILKINS HALL.

CHRISTMAS WEEK, commencing Monday evening, Dec 22d, and continuing every evening during the week.

HORN, WELLS AND BRIGGS,
ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS,

Under the immediate supervision of E. HORN, formerly of the Virginia Serenaders, and his first appearance in this city for some years.

S. A. WELLS, formerly of Christy's Minstrels, Dumbleton's Serenaders, and the Original Sable Harmonists.

J. F. BRIGGS, late of Fellow's and Christy's Minstrels, and Dumbleton's Ethiopian Serenaders.

Admission, Tickets, 25 cents—no extra charge for Reserved Seats. Doors open at 7, Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

de22d7t J. A. WELLS, Business Director.

MOLASSES—22 bbls. S. H., (St. James); 10 " " (Orleans); 10 " " (Cuba); 10 " BLACKBURN & CO. de20

TO PAINTERS and others requiring good BRUSHES—A fine and well selected stock, suitable for the trade, constantly on hand—Paint, Varnish, Sash, Sheath, extra nailed Wall and Counter Brushes, Brick Liners, Sash Tools, Grainers, Badger and Camel's Hair, Painters Dusters, Patches, &c. An examination of our stock will convince. For sale by J. KIDD & CO., de20 60 Wood st.

LUMBER LEVIGATED, a transparent and rich color—200 lbs in store and for sale by J. KIDD & CO. de20

SENNA, burnt and levigated, a transparent and rich color, for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

LIQUORICE CALABRIA—1000 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO.

CARB. AMMONIA—800 lbs. for sale by J. KIDD & CO. de20

TRAVELING BAGS—2 doz. India Rubber, three sizes, a first rate article, for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS, 116 Market st. de20

FISHING BOOTS—6 pairs for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS. de20

INDIA RUBBER WEBBING—Silk and Cotton, for Gaiters, for sale at No. 116 Market st. J. & H. PHILLIPS. de20

EAR TRUMPETS—1-2 doz. for sale by J. & H. PHILLIPS. de20

COOKING WINES & BRANDIES—25c. per quart, or 75c per gallon, for sale at MORRIS' TEA MART, Diamond. de20

Non-Intervention

AS A NATIONAL POLICY, Non-Intervention may do; but in purchasing CLOTHING it is our duty to know where to invest our money judiciously. We would respectfully call at CHRISTY'S Popular Clothing of Men's and Boy's Clothing, and examine our stocks, which for variety of material, durability of workmanship and moderation of prices, cannot be equalled.

Bo