PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 27, 1851.

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

KOSSUTH MEETING.

☞ The Citizens of Allegheny County, friendly to the cause of *Civil and Religious Liberty in Europe*, are invited to attend a meeting at the COURT HOUSE, ON NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to make arrangements for the reception of the patriot LOUIS KOSSUTH, Governor of Hungary. d-24

THE KOSSUTH MEETING TO-DAY.—At two o'clock, this afternoon, the friends of the cause of civil and religious liberty in Europe, are to meet at the Court House, to make arrangements for the reception of the illustrious Governor of Hungary, LOUIS KOSSUTH, and to give expression to their views for the information of their fellow citizens throughout the country, and for the instruction of their representatives in Congress.

We expect a large and enthusiastic meeting. If a tithe of the warm friends of the cause attend, and all will feel it a duty and a privilege to be there, the place will be too strait for the assemblage. We advise all, therefore, to go early, if they wish to participate in the interesting exercises. The cause is a noble one. It appeals to all our better sentiments—to our humanity, to our religion, our benevolence, and our love of liberty.

The *Buffalo Commercial Advertiser*, issues the following dictatorial manifesto:

"The Whig party has learned a lesson of wisdom, and they will profit by it hereafter. It will recognize no man as a Whig who refuses to maintain a national Whig administration, and continually assails such men as Clay, Webster, and Crittenden. The time is approaching when the Whig party will be called upon to appoint delegates to a National Whig Convention, and no one will be known as a Whig *who declines to acquiesce in the measures of the administration.* We might better send a Barnburner to a Whig convention than to send one who, professing to be a Whig, does so only to betray the trust reposed in him. The administration *and its measures* must be sustained, and its friends in all sections of the Union will have no fellowship with its enemies, whatever they may profess to be. The purging thus purged of its discordant elements, will again arise in its strength, and reanimate the hearts of devoted leaders."

There is a fine prospect of harmony a head, if such counsels are to prevail, and the Whig party will be of but little consequence after the Buffalo editor's purging process. We beg leave to tell him, that he is not quite the Whig party, and may himself be shown the door if he attempts to carry his aims beyond the bounds of his own bailiwick. The Whig party will support the measures of the Whig administration just so far as they harmonize with Whig principles, and no further. The Whig administration owes its power and position to the Whig party—it is the breath in the nostrils of that party—and is not the dictator, but the servant, of the party. It was not placed in office to lay down new principles, and to erect a new platform for the support and government of the party, but to carry out the principles on which it rode into office. As far as the administration has carried out Whig measures it deserves, and it receives, the cordial support of the Whig party. But to set up fealty to the administration as the test of faith, and the measures of the administration as the creed of the Whig church, and to excommunicate all who do not bow the knee and confess the creed, is a species of impudence and tyranny wholly foreign to Whig principles, and will be scorned and defied by the Whig masses. The Whig National Convention must be held on the old issues, and no others; and if that convention, when assembled, shall adopt a new platform, or modify the present one, it will be for each individual Whig to decide for himself whether he will adhere to it or not.

The Whig administration, we are glad to say, has ably and honestly carried out Whig principles, and has the cheerful and harmonious support of the Whig party, except in one particular; and it is to that one particular that the Buffalo paper refers, when it talks of reading out of the party all who will not acquiesce in that measure of the administration. The attempt to compel the Whig party to endorse the measure referred to has already caused dangerous heart-burnings and alienations in its ranks, and if persisted in will most certainly ruin all its future prospects of success and usefulness.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.—Our friends up the Allegheny are doing finely in the way of taking stock. The Kittanning Free Press of Thursday informs us that four hundred shares have been taken in Armstrong county, and five hundred in Clarion and Jefferson. This fills up the amount necessary to secure the charter; but it is only the beginning. We hope our friends here will go on, so that the work may be commenced and vigorously prosecuted in the spring. With proper exertion the road may be completed to Kittanning in 1852, when it will pay a good dividend. That done, the means to build the remainder can be easily obtained. It will plead its own cause after that.

The New York and Erie Company intend to lay down a second track on 100 miles of their road next spring, and no doubt will push it on westward with vigor, so that we may calculate that the double track will be extended as far westward as Olean by the time our road can be finished. This is an important consideration, not only as showing the great prosperity of the road with which ours will form a union, but as removing any fears of that great thoroughfare being overburdened with business.

Time, and reflection, and further investigation only confirm us in the belief that this is among the most important enterprises that have yet been projected for the interests and prosperity of Pittsburgh; and that the stock will be among the best in the country. New interests will spring up, new resources be developed, and what is more than all, new and important commercial connections will be formed. Now we have no business relations with western New York or Canada, and but little with New England; but when this road shall be completed we shall be brought into close proximity to them, and the interchange of our respective commodities which will ensue will be greatly to the advantage of both.

We sincerely hope that this great enterprise will not be allowed to drag for want of a little liberality on the part of the people of this community, who are certainly more interested in it than any others, and to whose prosperity it will add far more (to say nothing of dividends) than any one expects them to contribute to it.

The *Journal* makes a formal complaint against the *Gazette* for witholding from that paper "the regular toasts and proceedings of the New England Supper." The only portion of the proceedings which come under the name of "regular," were the toasts read by Mr. Alden, the copy of which he handed to us, and the poem read by Mrs. Wade, with a copy of which she obligingly furnished us. All the rest of the proceedings were taken down by our reporter, except three toasts handed in by the authors, and were our property. If Mr. Riddle had requested a copy of the regular toasts, and of the poem, we would have furnished it with pleasure. A few days since the *Journal* complained that the *Gazette* had monopolized the proceedings of an inquest, which were reported exclusively for our paper, and were of course our property. We are not conscious of having engaged in any "scramble," or pursued any improper course in order to supply our readers with the latest news; and we never have occasion to excuse our deficiencies to our readers by complaints of the superior energy and tact of our neighbors. Whenever we are requested to furnish proofs of public proceedings or documents to the Journal, we do so, but our own reports are our own property.

The *Journal* gives notice that it will not hereafter copy proceedings from the Gazette at all. This is a matter of no consequence to us. We shall take care that our rights are not infringed by the splenetic opposition of the Journal.

The river at Detroit was frozen across on the 18th. A farmer by the name of gaunt was frozen to death on the 17th.

THE VOICE OF NEW YORK.

TREMENDOUS KOSSUTH MEETING IN ALBANY.

An immense meeting to invite Kossuth to Albany, was held in the Capitol of the State, on Friday evening last. The Hon. WM. L. MARCY was called to the chair by acclamation. He made, on taking the chair, a strong and eloquent speech upon the duty of government to maintain and uphold the doctrine of non-intervention among the nations of the earth. He hoped the whole country would rise as one man and contribute to that doctrine. When tyrants interfere to crush the people in their efforts to be free, the friends of liberty should arouse and establish the doctrine of non-intervention.

A large number of Vice Presidents were appointed, when Judge PARKER was called out.—He was in favor of saying to Russia, "that while we have no wish or right to interfere with your domestic concerns, we have a right to say that *you* shall not interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations; and if you step one foot beyond your own boundaries to crush the spirit of liberty, you will hear a voice from this new world which will make you tremble, and, if disregarded, you will feel the power of a free people.—This we can say—this the people of this free Republic owe it to the cause of freedom throughout the world to say."

JUDGE PARKER then read the resolutions, which were adopted by acclamation:

Resolved, That among the privileges most sacred to American citizens, is that of peaceably assembling and declaring their sentiments upon the foreign and domestic policy of the country; that having met for that purpose, and deliberated upon the appeal recently made by Louis Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, in behalf of the friends of civil and religious liberty in Europe, we are of opinion, that the time has arrived when it is the duty of every sincere Republican to oppose the extension of Absolutism in Europe, and to aid the cause of Freedom by all lawful means in his power.

Resolved, That the People of the United States are deeply interested in the impending European struggle for the rights of the People, against the pretensions of Despotism; that it is the duty of our Government to use its utmost influence to promote the existing interests of our country, and to open new channels of trade and intercourse. But it is also the duty of our Government to use its utmost influence to secure all other nations to recognize and maintain the sacred principles of non-intervention; and to leave the right of each to regulate its own concerns without foreign interference. That this great principle is essential to the well being of Nations and the happiness of mankind, and should be regarded and observed as a part of the code of international law.

Resolved, That we refer as an illustration of the importance of this principle, to the great wrongs inflicted upon the brave and humane people of Hungary in consequence of the violation of it by Russia. We might, in consequence of our deepest sympathy for that people, have a troublesome duty to perform, if we should be pressed upon the question of Russian intervention, whereby the glorious struggle for Hungarian independence was brought to a disastrous issue.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize in the cause of Hungary; that Josiah H. Bunton, Franklin Townsend, Alexander J. Colvin, Robert K. Tenney, Bradford R. Wood, John Van Buren, Robert H. Pruyn, C. P. Williams, Henry H. Leighton, Robert H. Pruyn, C. P. Williams, Henry H. Martin, George Dexter, John Tracy, Thomas Allen, Douglas Wardell, Michael Clark, John Cochran, and Jacob Hendricksen, be an executive committee to make the requisite preliminary arrangements, in conjunction with the authorities of the city and with the Legislature to invite the illustrious Kossuth to visit the Capital, and give him a hearty welcome.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the officers of the meeting, and that copies thereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, the two houses of Congress, and to the Governor of Hungary.

Various speeches followed BRADFORD R. WOOD said we could not remain neutral in the great struggle between freedom and despotism in Europe. He wanted it to be understood that a nation of twenty-five millions of freemen stood ready, with England, to *enforce non-intervention.*

Mr. VAN DYCK, was not one who regarded war as an unmitigated evil. There were conditions in which, great as were its usual concomitant evils, it was made the instrument under Providence, of working out permanent blessings to the human race. Our first duty was to do right; and to leave consequences to that superintending care which rules alike the destinies of individuals and nations. He believed we were on the eve of that time when a more glorious morn was to dawn upon mankind, and that as a prelude thereto the nations of the earth were to be shaken as "when a fig tree casteth her untimely fruit." In these great events we cannot be uninterested spectators or unwilling participants. He believed that American freemen would cheerfully meet the responsibility of such action as might become necessary, regardless of its cost. The cry of mere pecuniary interest would be drowned by the gushings of a living, energetic, active patriotism. What care we for the commercial relations of Russia? She might keep her sheet iron and leather—the time was coming he hoped, [and a "good time" he supposed it would be] when we could make our own stove pipes out of California gold; and as for leather to bind our books with, we would take it out of the skins of the tyrants of Europe so soon as we shall have their "hides upon the fence."

Mr. BECKHAM heartily sustained the doctrine of non-intervention. It would prove effective. If the United States shall speak, other nations will regard her utterances. If we say to Russia, you must stand back while Hungary is fighting for her rights, she will regard that voice. He wished the steps taken to secure the enforcement of this doctrine. Whether this action will or will not result in war, or whether the doctrine should be enforced at all hazards, was a question for future consideration. It was the duty of the country to take her position, let the consequences be what they might.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Every evening, since the new arrangement commenced, the passengers who left Cleveland in the morning, have reached Pittsburgh before eight in the evening. On Monday next the express train will run to Silliman's, on bull creek, four miles beyond Palestine, which will reduce the staging to fifteen miles between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. In a few days the railroad line will be continuous.

FREE SOIL PRESIDENTIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelpnia Ledger states that an informal meeting of the Free Soil General Committee has been held in that city, which was attended by a portion of the Free Soil delegation in Congress, at which the arrangements of the party for the approaching campaign were considered. It was agreed to hold a National Convention at Pittsburgh, but not until the other political parties had held theirs. The writer says he has information from a member of the Free Soil General Committee, and adds:

"Among those named as candidates for the Presidency, the most prominent are the Hon. John A. Dix, of New York; Joshua R. Giddings and John P. Hale. For the Vice Presidency, Cassius M. Clay, Hon. Charles Durkee, of Wisconsin; and Hon. Charles Allen, of Massachusetts, are talked of.

KOSSUTH IN NEW ENGLAND.—The City of Boston, by a joint resolution of both branches of the Councils, have extended an invitation to LOUIS KOSSUTH to visit that city as its guest, and have appointed committees to carry out their resolves. The Councils say, that they have been led to this official act to gratify the public mind, and that it is also in accordance with their own sense of right.

The following, from the *Richmond Whig*, is a specimen of the argument and fairness of the "lower law," anti-Kossuth, anti-Liberal and pro slavery press of the country.

THE NEW FOREIGN POLICY.—The people with addled brains generally: Seward and his "Higher law" folks; Tappan and his crew of Abolitionists; the New York and Philadelphia Socialists and Red Republicans; the Filibusters, of course and, we presume, the Anti-Petticoat party, headed by Mrs. Bloomer, appear to take leading positions in the great Kossuth movement for burning our fingers with everybody else's quarrels. They glow with the most ardent desire to have the United States let Master Kossuth make this country and its government a cat's-paw for roasting his chestnuts and making him (as we have no doubt he meant to be) King of Hungary. Horace Greely seems to have constituted himself and his *Tribune* the Organ of this Grand and Universal Liberty party, that are going to war for every body who will "kick up a robery" and call it Freedom, pull down things and say 'tis to build them up again, break things and swore that's the way to mend them.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—By way of Panama we have later news from the South Pacific, which is thus reported:

The Revolution in the North of Chili has been quelled by Government, while in the South, Gen. Bulnes, it is thought, will soon restore order.—He is opposed by Gen. Cruz, who has an army of 2,500 militia.

At Peru and Bolivia all is quiet.

From Equador we learn that Gen. Florez had been driven from the place.

The port of Coquimbo was under blockade, except for ships of war, in consequence of the seizure of the British steamer Firefly by the revolutionists. The blockade was, however, afterwards raised.

The frigate Raritan, Falmouth, and Supply were at Valparaiso on the 10th. The St. Mary's had sailed for Talcahuana.

A Homestead Exemption bill has passed one branch of the S. Carolina Legislature, but true to the instinct of the nullifiers, it only protects the planters and other country people, and specially leaves out the inhabitants of the towns and cities.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1851.

There was another scene in the Senate to-day in which Foote made himself noisily conspicuous. Old Sam, the hero of San Jacinto, had the floor for to-day, by appointment, and Foote could not bring himself to leave with such a fire in the rear, and to the astonishment and alarm of the Senate and the spectators, appeared in his seat at the opening of the proceedings. Gen. Houston proceeded in a quiet and good natured way to oppose the resolution for re-opening the slavery agitation:—calling it a torch introduced to burn down the democratic edifice. He made some pretty severe and personal though dry attacks upon Foote, and hoped that his resolution would be voted down. Foote replied with the fury of the Sirocco, belching forth a tirade of abuse upon Old Sam, of the most offensive kind. He called him a political humbug, charged him with sly and covered opposition to every part of the compromise except what was of special advantage to Texas, and with intriguing with the Free Soilers for the Presidency. These were his three points, though there was an infinite deal of nothing besides. No language can describe the insane phrenzy of his manner while he was vomiting forth these personalities, and he concluded by assuring the Senate that he intended them as personal, not political, imputations, and as a Roland for a General's Oliver. With the extremest self possession, Houston rose and said that he should dispose of Foote with an anecdote. He then told a story of one parson Mens, renowned through life for his incorrigibility in the commission of little piccadilloes. But the parson died, and a friend who left this life soon after him, took occasion to inquire for him in heaven. He was not there. He descended to purgatory, and while enquiring for him of the keeper, that sable personage interrupted his interrogations with the frightened exclamation that a terrible fellow by the name of Means had broken his chain, and if not immediately secured, would raise such a h—ll in pandemonium as to turn the rightful owners out of their domain. Foote, he said, was the Parson Means of this country, and had broken his chain, and was likely to raise a commotion in the Senate if allowed to have full range. The latter rejoined that if he had broken his chain, Houston and all his friends would be unable to hold him, and thereupon the little creature performed a *pirouette* which would have made the fortune of a circus poney, or have immortalized a showman's monkey.

Judge Butler then took up the old General on account of a remark of his upon the aristocratic features of the Constitution of South Carolina. He was bitter and supercilious, but the pith of his invective was that it was a piece of of presumption in any outsider to criticize South Carolina, and as to the Texan Senator, it was particularly ungrateful in him, because South Carolina had been a nursing mother to Texas, and entitled to her lasting gratitude. Gen. Houston said in a reply to this, that when Texas was in the midst of her struggle for independence, a Governor of South Carolina, McDuffie, had denounced her citizens as vagrants and vagabonds, and he had been previously assailed, and repeatedly since, by South Carolinians, for all which services he could not profess to feel any gratitude.

Hale made a most amusing application of all these disputes, by pointing out that they had been produced by that very proposition which had been introduced as a bond of fraternity. He quoted the famous Latin line signifying that it was not for the humble to compose such a mighty strife, but he hoped that somebody would move to lay the whole subject on the table. If he should make the motion, he was too unpopular to carry it, and too good natured to persist in it, because half a dozen still wanted to speak.

The fact is, Foote may go home and strut and swell for a year as Governor, and then return to the Senate if he can get elected, and still finding his firebrand burning, if his friends shall be so long able to keep it alive.

In the House the principal subject of discussion was a supplemental bill regarding the assignability of land warrants, in which are provisions to legalize contracts for the purchase of them since the act of September, 1850, and for giving some further compensation to registers of the land offices for locating them. The bill will doubtless pass.

I have omitted to take notice of the very remarkably severe weather prevailing here for a week past. I do not think we have had anything like it in this month for ten years past.—Our severest weather is generally in February, and does not amount to much then. It is seldom that we can gather ice of more than three inches in thickness. During two nights of last week, the Potomac, a mile and a quarter wide, froze completely over, so that a team was said to have gone from Washington to Alexandria on the ice, a distance of six miles, and ice was made six inches in thickness, so that people in this latitude will be entirely independent of Boston, to which the news will be heavy indeed. We have now six or eight inches of snow upon the ground, and the article still falling.

JUNIUS.

WASHINGTON, Dec 23, 1851

It may be safely pronounced that the alarming story of the meeting of foreign ministers, and their agreement to leave Washington in a body when Kossuth should come here and be officially received, was a piece of very special mung news, got up to add to the notoriety of an already sufficiently notorious sheet. Some persons doubt whether Kossuth will repair to the capital to respond to those courtesies and civilities which have been extended to him in the name of the country. There appears to be no other reason for such a supposition than that the recommencement of revolution and civil commotion in Europe will require him to return thither to take the part in the mighty struggle which has been assigned him by God, and the hopes of freedom everywhere.

The audacious and perfidious usurpation of Louis Napoleon already finds defenders even in republics. The gallant Frenchmen who assembled at the barricades in defence of the constitution, and many of whom were slain there, or basely murdered afterwards under martial law, are already stigmatized as *insurgents*, and by the next mail we shall no doubt find them branded by the "law and order" press as revolutionists, conspirators, incendiaries, &c., &c. Well, contention, war and carnage seem necessities of our poor human nature, and whether we survey the page of history, or look out upon the present state of the world, we shall find reason to despair that peace and good will to man will ever be the rule of conduct among men.

Upon looking over the supplementary House bill concerning land warrants, I find that it is contemplated to bring in a large additional number of claimants to warrants in the shape of vast numbers of Southern and South-western volunteers, who were merely accepted into the service of the United States, and never mustered out the next week, without smelling powder or passing an hour in camp. And this project probably will carry, though frequent attempts have been made to bring within the benefit of these bounty laws men who actually fought and were under fire in defence of Plattsburgh on Lake Champlain, in 1814, and have been always defeated. If Plattsburgh had been south of a certain line, its defenders would have had no reason to complain of the gratitude of their government.

Gen. Cass defined himself upon Foote's resolution. The old gentleman avowed himself in trouble. He did not see the necessity of bringing this subject into Congress again at this particularly insipid and unexciting juncture in our politics, but inasmuch as it was here, he supposed he should have to vote for it to show his unabated and undying attachment to the compromise measures. He denounced Rhett; he denounced Hale; he spoke kindly of Foote; he eulogized a good many other people; he fussed, he fretted, and plainly showed that he wished his busy and troublesome little fugleman had been anywhere else than in the Senate, when the spirit moved him to throw this grenade into the camp of his friends. The fiery, impetuous, and not over scrupulous Clemens—Jerry Clemens of Alabama—followed the portly old General, and I have no doubt made avery telling and spirited speech in favor of something or other, but I did not stay to hear it. As a boon companion, Jerry is incomparable, but as a statesman his merits are not so conspicuous.

From the abstracts of statistical returns already prepared at the Census Office, it appears that Pennsylvania in 1850 was the largest wheat producing state of the Union. I have had the curiosity to compare the six most prominent states in respect to this crop, and give them below with the crop of each, as shown by the return:

Pennsylvania	16,482,191 bu.
Ohio	14,967,656 "
Virginia	14,516,900 "
New York	13,073,000 "
Michigan	4,918,000 "
Maryland	4,494,680 "

In the yield of Indian corn Ohio bears off the palm, or rather she stands *primus inter pares magnos*, for five states stand almost in a line in regard to this important staple.

These States and their respective crops are as follows:

Ohio	bushels of Indian corn	59,788,750
Kentucky	" "	58,000,000
Illinois	" "	57,000,000
Indiana	" "	53,000,000
Tennessee	" "	52,000,000

The corn crop of 1850 for the whole United States, is returned as over 500,000,000 of bushels, a gain of about forty per cent. on that of 1840. JUNIUS.

KOSSUTH'S ADDRESS TO THE LADIES.

On Saturday afternoon, Gov. Kossuth received the ladies of New York at Tripler Hall. The building was filled in every part, and as Kossuth and his suite entered the room, the audience arose and received him with loud cheers. On being introduced to the meeting, he made a spirited address, of which the following is the concluding portion

But I have a stronger motive than all these to claim your protecting sympathy for my country's cause. It is her nameless woe, her nameless sufferings. In the name of that ocean of bloody tears which the sacrilegious hand of the tyrant wrung from the eyes of the childless mothers, of the brides who beheld the hangman's sword between them and their wedding day—in the name of all those mothers, wives, brides, daughters and sisters, who, by thousands of thousands, weep over the graves of Magyars so dear to their hearts, and weep the bloody tears of a patriot (as they all are) over the face of their beloved native land—in the name of all those tortuting stripes with which the flogging hand of tyrants dared to mutilate the image of God in the martyred native land; in the name of that daily curse against Austria with which even the prayers of our men are mixed—in the name of the nameless sufferings of my own dear wife (here the whole audience rose and cheered vehemently)—the faithful companion of my life—of her, who for months and for months was hunted by my country's tyrants, like a noble deer, but having for months, a moment's rest to repose her wearied head in safety, and no hope, no support, no protection but at the humble threshold of the hard working people, as noble and generous as they are poor—(applause)—in the name of my poor children, who so young are already conscious of their life, has already to learn what and Austrian prison is—in the name of all this, and what is still worse, in the name of down trodden liberty, I claim, I plead, I implore, your protecting sympathy for my country's cause. No body can do more for it than you. The heart of man is as soft as wax in your tender hands.

Should, it ladies, mould it into the form of generous compassion for my country's wrongs; inspire it with the noble feelings of your own heart, inspire it with the consciousness of your country's power, dignity and might. You are the fashioners of man's character. Whatever be the fate of man, one stamp he always bears on his brow—that which the mother's hand impressed upon the soul of the child. The smile of your lips can make a hero out of the coward, (applause) and a generous man out of the egotist; one word from you inspires the youth to noble resolutions; the lustre of your eyes is the fairest reward for the toils of your life. You can even blow up the feeble spark of energy in the breast of broken age, that once more it may blaze up in a noble, a generous deed, before it dies. All this power you have. Use it, ladies, use it in behalf of your country's glory, and for the benefit of oppressed humanity, and when you meet a cold calculator, who thinks by arithmetic when he is called to feel the wrongs of oppressed nations, convert him ladies. Your words are commands, and the truth which poets feeth instinctively from pure hearts, is mightier than the logic articulated by any scholar. The Peri, excluded from Paradise, brought many generous gifts to Heaven in order to regain her home. She brought the dying sigh of a patriot; the kiss of faithful girl, imprinted upon the lips of her bridegroom, distorted by the venom of the plague. She brought many other fair gifts; but the doors of Paradise opened before her only when she brought with her the first prayer of a man converted to charity and brotherly love for his oppressed brethern and humanity.

I am told that one of the newspapers, with kind and generous intention, has declared that the cause which I have the honor to plead has pointed out that there is a committee who are about to raise money for the purpose of revolutionizing Europe. I perfectly understand the kind intention of the generous friend who wrote these words; but I beg leave to remark, that it is not my intention to get any people whatever to aid in the revolution of Europe. My axiom is that of the Irish poet: "Who would be free themselves must strike the blow." (Applause.) All that I ask is fair play; and that is the aim for which I claim the United States to become the executive power of the laws of nature and of Nature's God. The revolutions in Europe will be made by the nations of Europe; but that they shall have fair play, is what the nations of Europe expect from the protection of the United States of America. Remember the power which you have and which I have endeavored to point out in a few brief words. Remember this and form associations, establish ladies' committees to raise substantial aid for Hungary. Who could, who would refuse, when the melody of your voice is pleading the cause of my beloved, of my oppressed native land? Now I have done. One word only remains to be said—a word of deep sorrow, of sorrow. "Farewell, New York!" New York! that word will forever make thrill every string of my heart. I am like a wandering bird. I am worse than a wandering bird He may return to his summer home. I have no home on earth. Here I felt almost at home. But 'Forward' is my call, and I must part, I part with the hope that the sympathy which I met here is the trumpet sound of resurrection to my native land;—I part with the hope that, having found here a short transitory home, will bring me yet back to my own beloved home, that my ashes may yet mix with the dust of my native soil. Ladies, remember Hungary and—farewell!

After the applause had subsided, Rev. Dr. Bellows arose and offered some resolutions to the effect that the ladies should form a committee for the purpose, and a collection be raised for the cause of Hungary.

In support of these the Doctor spoke at considerable length, and at his conclusion the President moved the adoption of the resolutions, and requested all in favor to stand. The audience arose with one accord, when he said—Here is a cloud of witnesses in behalf of Hungary—the resolutions are carried unanimously, and begged all the ladies to consider themselves added to the committee for carrying them out.

Mr. Geo. Douglas, from the body of the meeting, then addressed Dr. Tying and requested him to place, on his account, a thousand dollars, at Governor Kossuth's command, in aid of the cause of Hungary. This handsome donation was acknowledged by the Governor, with a bow, and by the audience, with three cheers for the donor.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECREE ESTABLISHING A NEW GOVERNMENT.

A telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin, dated New-York, Dec. 23, gives further particulars of the news brought by the Europa and the Hermann, in relation to the French Revolution:

FRANCE.

The Usurpation of Lewis Napoleon.

The important heads of the Europa's news have already been received from Halifax by Telegraph, and published. The European journals received by her are filled with the details of the French Usurpation.

The Liverpool Chronicle, of Dec. 6, says:

"The news, when carefully sifted, seems to exhibit the completeness rather than the qualified character of Louis Napoleon's success. Barricades have been erected, but the want of heart manifested in defending them may be taken as the measure of the inclination to resist among the population of the Faubourgs. Had there been no armed opposition at all, one might have imagined that inaction was the resource of men who had waited their opportunity; whereas, there can now be little doubt that it is the result of indifference. The republican leaders, though appealing to the people both in the name of the laws and Socialism, have been unable to create a tumult of the smallest moment."

The Paris Journals of Thursday evening, Dec. 4th, are filled with official documents and proclamations, but the accounts they give are meagre. Private advices, however, state that the recent fighting was of a character more fearful than that of June 1848, and that no quarter was given. It is also stated that some of the troops have joined the people, and that General Magnan, commander-in-chief of the garrison of Paris, was induced to declare against the President.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECREE.

The following is the Decree issued by the President on the memorable Tuesday morning, Dec. 24:

"IN THE NAME OF THE FRENCH PEOPLE, THE PRESIDENT DECREES:

1st—The National Assembly dissolved.

2d—Universal Suffrage re-established; the law of 31st May repealed.

3d—The French people convoked in the elective colleges from the 14th to the 21st of December.

4th—The State of Siege decreed in the whole of the First Military Division.

5th—The Council of State dissolved.

The Minister of the Interior is charged with the execution of this decree.

(Signed) LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

SUBSEQUENT EVENTS.

The Prefect of Police addressed a Proclamation to the citizens of Paris, exhorting them to calmness and order.

On the President's appearance in the streets on Tuesday, he was received with respect but without enthusiasm. "*Vive la Republique*" was the only cry uttered by the people. No attempt was made to repress its expression, and the attitude of the troops was calm and firm.

In one of the proclamations issued by the President, it is stated that the Assembly, instead of employing itself in taking care of the interests of the people, had only become the theatre of conspiracy and plots against him.

PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE PEOPLE.

The following is Louis Napoleon's appeal to the people:

"Frenchmen: The present situation cannot last much longer Each day the situation the country becomes worse. The Assembly which ought to be the firmest supporter of order, has become a theatre of plots. The patriotism of three hundred of its members could not arrest its fatal tendencies. In place of making laws for the general interest of the people, it was forging arms for Civil war. It attacked the power I hold directly from the people. It encouraged every evil passion. It disturbed the repose of France. I have dissolved it, and I make the whole people judge between me and it.

"The Constitution, you know, had been made with the objectof weakening beforehand the power you entrusted to me. Six millions of votes were a striking protest against it, and yet, have faithfully observed it. Provocations, calumnies, outrages, found me passive. But now that the fundamental part is no longer respected by those who incessantly invoke it, and the majority who have already destroyed two Monarchies, raises up my hands in order to overthrow the Republic, my duty is to baffle their perfidious project, and to save the country by appealing to the solemn judgment of the only sovereign I recognize in France—the people.

"I, then, make a loyal appeal to the entire nation, and I say to you, if you wish to continue this state of disquietude and *malaise*, that degrades you and endangers the future, choose another person in my place, for I no longer wish for a place which is powerless for good but which makes me responsible for acts that I cannot hinder, and chains me to the helm when I see the vessel sinking in the abyss.

"If, on the contrary, you have still confidence in me, give me the means of accomplishing the grand mission I hold from you. That mission consists in closing the era of Revolution; in satisfying the legitimate wants of the people and in protecting them against subversive passions. It consists especially, to create institutions which survive men and which are the foundation on which something durable is based

"Persuaded that the instability of power, that the preponderance of a single assembly are the permanent cause of trouble and disorder, I submit to your suffrage the fundamental basis of a Constitution which the Assemblies will develope hereafter:

"1 A Responsible Chief, named for ten years.

"2 The Ministers dependent on the Executive alone

"3 A Council of State formed of the most distinguished men, preparing the laws and maintaining the discussion before the legislative corps

"4 A Legislative Corps discussing and voting the laws named by universal suffrage, without the *scrutin de liste*, which falsifies the election.

"5 A second Assembly formed of all the illustrious persons of the nation—a preponderating power, guardian of the fundamental pact and of public liberty.

"This system, created by the First Consul, in the beginning of the present century, has already given to France repose and prosperity—the guarantees them still. Such is my profound conviction. If you partake in it, declare so by your suffrages. If, on the contrary, you prefer a government without force, monarchical or republican, borrowed from some chimerical future, reply in the negative.

"Thus, then, for the first time since 1840, you will vote with complete knowledge of the fact, and knowing for whom and for what you vote. If I do not obtain a majority of the votes, I will summon a new Assembly and lay down before it the mission I have received from you. But if you believe that the cause of which I incarnate is the symbol—that it is France regenerated by the Revolution of '89 and organized by the Empire—is still yours, proclaim it to be so by ratifying the powers I demand of you.

"Then France and Europe will be preserved from anarchy; obstacles will be removed, rivalries will have disappeared; for all will respect, in the will of the people, the decree of Providence

"Palace of the Elysee, the 2d day of December.

(Signed) "LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE."

ADDRESS TO THE ARMY.

In an address to the Army, Bonaparte entreats them to be proud of their mission, as to them he looks to save the country. He says, "vote freely as citizens, but, as soldiers, do not forget that passive obedience to the orders of the chief of the government is the vigorous duty of the army, from the general down to the soldiers. Be ready to repress all attempts against the free exercise of the sovereignty of the people."

He concluded: "Soldiers, I do not speak to you of the recollections attached to my name. They are engraved in your hearts. We are united by indissoluble ties. Your history is mine. There is between us in the past a community of glory and misfortunes. There shall be, in the future, a community of sentiments and resolutions for the repose and grandeur of France."

THE ARRESTED, &c.

Among those arrested are Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Bedeau, Lamoriciere, and Lefo; Col. Charras, L. Boze, M. Thiers, Brun, and others. It is said that Lamoriciere afterwards escaped.

Eight journals had been suspended; among them the *Evenement*.

The Minister of War had addressed a circular to the generals of the army. The soldiers are to vote for the election of a President within forty-eight hours after its receipt. "Yes" or "No" is simply to be replied to the following proposition:

"The French people wishes the maintenance of the authority of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and intrusts him with the powers necessary to frame a constitution on the basis mentioned in his Proclamation of the 2d inst."

The latest accounts are to Friday, when all was quiet at Paris and in the Departments.

Petroleum!

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

"I had been afflicted several years with a soreness of both eyes, which continued to increase until September, 1850, the inflammation at that time having involved the whole lining membrane of both eyes, and ended in the deposite of a thick film, which wholly destroyed my sight. I had an operation performed, and the thickening removed, which soon returned and left me in as bad a condition as before. At this stage of the complaint I made application to several of the most eminent medical men, who informed me that 'my eyes would never get well.' At 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 until the present time, and I have recovered my sight entirely. My general health was very much improved by the Petroleum, and I attribute the restoration of my sight to its use. I reside at No. 102 Second street, in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case.

"WILLIAM HALL."

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

S. M. KIER,

sel9:24dw:T Canal Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburgh

MARRIED,

On the 23d inst, at Critzler's Landing, Beaver county, by Rev. Joseph F. Taylor, of Christ Church, New Brighton, Rev. JAMES B. GOODWIN, of Georgetown, and Miss CHARITY CRITZLER, of Critzler's Landing.

DIED,

On Friday evening, 26th instant, Mr. ROBERT P. TANNER, in the 29th year of his age.

His funeral will move from his residence on Liberty street, opposite Ferry, on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, to proceed to the Cemetery

☞ FIFTH WARD PRIMARY MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Whigs of the Fifth Ward will be held this day at 3 o'clock, M., in the Pike Street School House, to nominate (by ballot) officers to be voted for at the coming election.

WM. MAGILL,
THOS. MARSHALL, Secretaries. de27:1t

A First Rate Chance for Business.

THE subscriber offers for sale his property located in the village of Remington, at the head of the Chartiers Coal Railroad. It consists of a lot of ground 150 by 50 feet, a new Frame House, Store House, Stable, &c., together with a judiciously selected assortment of Goods. The above is one of the best mercantile locations in the county, the subscriber having retailed within the last year $12,000 worth of Goods. For further particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.

de27:3awtrS. B. MARKS.

BLANKETS! BLANKETS!—MURPHY & BURCHFIELD have rec'd by express a further supply of a superior make of Blankets, including a few pieces very large and superior.

SACKING FLANNELS, of desirable colors.—A full supply on hand, including a fine article of black mixed, for persons in mourning. Also, Black Saxony Flannels, for Sacking.

Barred Flannels, of a fine quality, at the unusual low price of 31 cents

BLANKETS & COMFORTS.—I have received another lot of those warm Blankets and hers yr Comforts. R.M. NOBLE.

de27 Third street.

Steam Communication between New York and Liverpool.

THE Liverpool and New York Pioneer Company's powerful new steamship PITTSBURGH, 2,300 tons burthen, ASA L. ELDRIDGE, commander, will sail from New York direct for Liverpool, on the 31st day of December, and will leave Liverpool on the 4th day of February.

PASSAGE MONEY FOR LIVERPOOL.

In Cabin, Adults	$75 to	$100
" " Children	40 to	50
In Steerage, Adults	30 to	35
" " Children	20 to	25
Steerage, Adults		30
" Children		15

FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW YORK.

1st Cabin, Adults	$100
" " Children	50
2d " Adults	60
" " Children	30
Steerage, Adults	30
" Children	20

The accommodations in the above steamers are not surpassed by any of the steamers now afloat. In the first and second cabins, the best