this, as well as in the quickness with which he seizes oratorical opportunities as they rise.

6. With so much brilliancy and readiness, so much imagination and wit, people, are surprised at the solidity, depth and Websterian breadth of *comprehension* displayed in the speeches. We point to the speech at Philadelphia, upon the late fantastic tricks of Louis Napoleon, as a fine example of these qualities.

7. Kossuth's unlikeness to any historical person has been much remarked upon. With Washington he has nothing in common, but the *cause*. Nor in any other point does he resemble Lafayette, who was declamatory and not profound.—Kosciusceko is more a mythological than an historical character. Kossuth reminds us of but two great men now passed away, Napoleon Bonaparte and Peter the Hermit. The former he resembles, in his magnificent genius for 'handling the tools,' by which mighty movements are started, controlled and directed; the latter, in his eloquence, in his power of kindling enthusiasm for an abstract principle, in his present poverty, and peculiar mission among the free nations, and in the kind of effort which his eloquence is likely to call forth. Three months ago, when Kossuth began to speak, as no man has spoken since the Crusades, we were as unprepared to receive his doctrine, as Europe was to march to the Holy Land, when Peter delivered his first harangue. But he has kindled such a flame for liberty and international fair play that the people are already with him. Another year may witness a new and nobler crusade, of which poor Hungary shall be the Holy Land.

Such are some of the 'ideas' which have been afloat, for a month past, respecting Kossuth, his speeches and his cause.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

PUBLISHED BY WHITE & CO.

PITTSBURGH.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 21, 1852.

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

AN APOLOGY.—Owing to the intense cold, our Carriers were unable to serve all our subscribers yesterday morning. Those who did not receive their papers will please call at the office. We cannot blame the carriers, nor do we think our subscribers do so.

We are unable still, to say when KOSSUTH will arrive. He and his party left Hollidaysburgh yesterday morning, in sleighs, for Blairsville, where they probably arrived last evening, after a hard day's ride, in which they must have suffered severely from the cold. They probably remained at Blairsville all night, and may leave for Pittsburgh this morning, and arrive this evening, or this afternoon—or they may stay at Wilkinsburg or East Liberty all night, and come in on Thursday morning, when the procession as contemplated, can take place. We think it probable, that the last named plan will be adopted. Certain news will arrive sometime during to day, of which due notice will be given. A number of sleighs were dispatched to Blairsville, yesterday morning, to convey him to this city.

We learn from telegraphic despatches from Beatty's Station, that no train was expected to come through from Johnstown to Latrobe before Thursday. No passengers have yet come through from Harrisburgh to Hollidaysburgh since Saturday.

P. S.—Since the above was written, the following telegraphic despatch was received:

MOVEMENTS OF KOSSUTH.

JOHNSTOWN, Jan. 20.

Gov. Kossuth arrived at Ebensburg at three o'clock this afternoon, where he will remain over night, and in the morning start for Blairsville immediately. The cause of Kossuth's detention at Ebensburg, was the intense cold.

From this it will be seen that Kossuth will not likely arrive on Thursday morning.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—During the short time this road has been in operation, it has obtained an enviable reputation for punctuality. Passengers have expressed themselves delighted with the certainty and comfort of all its arrangements, and it has in consequence obtained the confidence of the public. No pains or labor is spared to enable the trains to make their trips punctually and regularly, and all the officers are held to a strict accountability.

On Monday morning last, the prospect of the express train making its trip was gloomy indeed. It had been snowing for twenty-four hours—the snow was dry and light, and had drifted into all the deep cuts. It was also intensely cold, rendering the track, as the snow was swept off, as slippery as glass. Nothing daunted, however, the indefatigable superintendent, S. W. ROBERTS, Esq., ordered a train of three locomotives to be made up. One of Norris' engines, with snow scrapers, was sent ahead, and the train was drawn by a Baldwin engine, and one of the powerful Boston engines. The train left at eight o'clock, A. M., and reached Rochester in two hours and a half, and Alliance in eight hours, arriving there at four o'clock, P. M., thus making ten miles an hour.

They found the up train to Cleveland gone, and the passengers were consequently obliged to stay at Alliance all night. The down train from Cleveland, due at 2 o'clock, did not arrive until between eight and nine o'clock, having made only about five miles an hour, owing to the drifted snow. Taking aboard the passengers, some sixty persons, the train left at nine o'clock on its return, and reached here at 4 o'clock, on Tuesday morning. It was necessary, at some places, to get out and shovel away the snow, and scrape the track, before the train could advance. The cold was so intense, that the men on the engines had long icicles attached to their hair, and were covered with frost, and the engines were encased with ice. Mr. ROBERTS accompanied the train during the trip, and it was greatly owing to his unflinching perseverance that the connection with Cleveland was kept up. The train left yesterday morning at its regular hour, with two engines, and will doubtless make its trip.

After this specimen of perseverance, the travelling public may implicitly depend on the certainty of the trips on the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, as it is not probable that we shall soon again have such severe weather as for the past few days, which is unexampled in the history of this region for the last twenty years.

THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The citizens of Berks county held a meeting at Reading, on the 12th inst., for the purpose of considering the mission of Louis KOSSUTH. The meeting was large, and enthusiastic, and was organized by the appointment of the following officers:

President—Hiester H. Muhlenberg.

Vice Presidents—William H. Kiem, Peter Filbert, Adam Leize, John S. Richards.

Secretaries—J. K. McKenty, William H. Strickland.

The meeting was addressed by John S. Richards, Charles Davis, Jacob Hoffman, and Sam'l L. Young, Esq., and others.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to endorse and adopt as our own, and we do hereby adopt as our own, the resolutions of the Harrisburg town meeting in favor of L. Kossuth, Governor of Hungary, word for word and letter for letter, and that they be copied, printed, and published to the world as the proceedings of the meeting, viz:

[Then follow the Harrisburgh resolutions, endorsing the three propositions of Kossuth.]

Resolved, That it is hereby declared to be the decided feeling of this meeting that our Government, as a government, is bound by our free existence and our republican principles, to declare before the world, that we are, and always will be, on the side of any people that may go into a struggle for liberty and self-existence, with their oppressors, and that we will always hold ourselves justified to uphold the principle as authorized and enjoined on us by the law of nations, that it is as right and as just for us to aid a people in achieving their liberty and independence, as it is for another nation to oppress and keep them in bondage; and that if therefrom a war should ensue between us and the oppressing nation, the law and the right will be with us; and the wrong, the infraction of the law and the aggression will be with them.

Resolved, That in all the slanderers of Louis Kossuth in this country, we recognize the friends of the cause of despotism abroad, and the enemies of our own institutions at home.

Resolved, That our representative in Congress be instructed to advocate these resolutions, should the subject of them at any time be introduced in Congress.

Resolved, That a Committee of Finance be appointed, with power to appoint sub-committees, for the purpose of collecting funds in aid of the cause of liberty and Hungary.

Resolutions were also passed inviting Kossuth to visit that place.

OHIO.

In Canton, Ohio, a large Kossuth meeting was held on the 3d inst. JOHN HARRIS, Esq., presided, *Peter Kaufman, Esq.*, acted as Vice President, and John Danner as Secretary. A Committee, consisting of S. Lahm, S. C. Frey, John Laxton, H. P. Dunbar, and Jas. D. Brown, was appointed to draft resolutions. The meeting was addressed by Peter Kauffman, Esq., S. C. Frey, S. Lahm, H. P. Dunbar, and P. F. Leiter, Esqrs.

The resolutions endorsed in full the Harrisburg resolutions, and declared the determination of the people of Stark county, as a part of the 15,000,000 of inhabitants of the West, to co-operate with their eastern brethren in carrying out the principles comprehended in Kossuth's three propositions.

Copies of the resolutions were directed to be sent to Kossuth, and to Congress, and a committee to raise funds for Hungary was appointed.

The committee propose to meet Kossuth at Alliance, when on his way to Cleveland, to present the resolutions, and some "material aid."

On the 15th inst., the citizens of Massillon, assembled at the Melodeon, to consider what course they would pursue in reference to the distinguished exile. Judge Kelley was called to the chair, and J. B. Cecil, Esq., appointed Secretary. A committee on resolutions was appointed, consisting of L. L. Bowen, J. F. Kerthaus, Samuel Pease, C. M. Russell, and J. J. Hoffman, Esqs.

The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. Among the resolutions adopted, were the following:

Resolved, That we endorse to the fullest extent the interpretation placed upon that *principle* in the *Law of Nations*, by Governor Louis Kossuth, in his address to the corporation of the city of New York, and that we, as citizens, confidently look to an enforcement of this principle upon our Government through the ballot box.

Resolved That the late detestable subversion of the liberties of Hungary, by the despot of Russia and his tool of Hapsburgh, merits and receives our exertion as freemen, and that to the illustrious *Magyar* chieftain and his still more noble cause we extend our warmest sympathies and most hearty co-operation.

Resolved, That in taking the position that Hungary has the right to establish its own form of Government free from the interference of Russia, we do it with a full understanding of the consequences, and with a firm determination to sustain it at all hazards, that with *God, Right* and *Justice* on our side, the boasted power of the tyrant with his hordes of armed minions, have no terrors for the American Freeman.

Resolved, That we tender the admiration of freemen to *Louis Kossuth*, the distinguished orator, the eminent statesman, and the sterling patriot, and in so doing, we disavow the idea of *man worship*, as in him we but tender our homage to the idea liberty of which he is the living type, and for which he has been offered up an illustrious sacrifice.

The resolutions were directed to be sent to Kossuth, and to Congress, and finance committees were appointed.

INFAMOUS—Some of the New York papers have for some days past given copious reports of the evidence educed in the trial, or trials between Forrest and his wife, for crim. con.—Many of the witnesses appear to be persons of degraded character, some from what is called "high," and some from "low" life, and their testimony is in character. Much of it is unworthy of credit.

With the wretched parties and their equally wretched witnesses we wish to have nothing to do; but one thing has come to light in the course of the trial, which ought not to be passed over lightly. It is the following letter from Jony W. FORNEY, editor of the Pennsylvanian, and now occupying the high and responsible post of Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, to George Roberts, editor of the Boston Times. Forrest was at the time using every effort to convict his wife of infidelity, and it would appear from the letter, had employed *his friend* Forney to play the part of Iago, in the matter. One Jamieson, an actor, was suspected by Forrest of being his wife's paramour, but there was no proof. Forney laid a plot to entrap him, attempting to prevail on Roberts to get him intoxicated, and then in the maudlin confidence of drunken convivality, to get him to admit or boast, as the case might be, of his criminality in the premises. But let the letter tell its own story.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1850.

PRIVATE. Our friend Forrest is now here, and is about to apply for a divorce from his wife. He has had, for sixteen months, the proofs of her infidelity; but has chosen to keep them quiet, and would have done so still, but for her folly in censuring him for leaving her. It is really astonishing how he has kept these proofs to himself, from all his friends, for all that time, but it is so, very profound.

The facts are these—Eighteen months ago, while playing in Cincinnati, he caught Mrs. F. in a very improper position with a young man in his own parlor, not in actual connection, but near it. She prevailed upon him, and he let it pass by, loving her so he did profoundly. They came on to New Orleans, and on board the boat, the night before they reached, and had been there for some time, he found one evening, on his wife's table, a *billet doux* in the hand writing of, thought and signed by, the young man, in which she was alluded to in terms the most amorous and unmentionable. The language alluded to her white arms that wound about his neck;" to the "blissful hours they had spent together," and the letter had been kept as a memento, until it was quite well worn. Upon evidence, with other confirmatory proofs, he intends to apply to our Legislature for a divorce. He has offered me a position to serve him on a *warrant he will never forget*. The person who wrote to Mrs. F., and in whose company he was detected, is George Jamieson, now playing in New Orleans. If you don't know him, you can get the editor of a leading paper, soon make his acquaintance. What Forrest now desires, is to clench the nail, in obtaining the proofs of adulteration from Jamieson. I named you to him as a safe, steady and intelligent friend, and he, never will forget whatever you may do for him in this, his present critical matter. He suggests that you might institute intimate relations with J. and then divulge the fact either in your presence or in company, to *admit* as a thing to be proud of, his connection with Mrs. F. He is fond of intrigue, and possibly, in a convivial mood, might become communicative.

No harm will come to him; he is game too small for Forrest; and any admission he may make may be important only as aiding an injured man in getting relieved from a now hateful bond. Can you manage this, my friend? It will require skill and caution, and if successful, will warmly endear you to Forrest. He is nearly crazy, at the idea of being placed in his present position, but he will spend half he is worth to be relieved from it. This matter must be kept secret. Above all, do not make the slightest connection with it. Excuse me for troubling you in regard to it. My ardent attachment to glorious Forrest must be my excuse. Now, won't you help to relieve him?

It would help in the matter, probably, to know that John Greene, the actor, now in New Orleans, is the warm friend of Forrest, and may know Jamieson well.

You can use your own discretion in letting him know the taste, and invoking his aid.

This letter is addressed to you with the knowledge of Mr. Forrest.

Please write as soon after receipt as you can find opportunity to look about you.

With kind regards,

I am dear Roberts,

Geo. ROBERTS, Esq. JOHN W. FORNEY.

It would be difficult to conceive of any thing more infamous than the plot this letter discloses, whether we regard the object aimed at, or the means proposed for its attainment. Forrest's conduct, bad, as it has been, has not so merited the execration of all honorable men as has the ineffable villainy of Forney, as disclosed in this letter. Can members of Congress tolerate him in his present position, after having seen this letter? Have they any right to disgrace themselves and the country by allowing him to retain it? If they think so, then we think the country ought to *demand* his instant dismissal. We may excuse a very considerable degree of dissoluteness of morals and irregularity of habits. We may look over many things, and indeed must do so; but let us not for a moment think of tolerating such perfidy and meanness as this.

"Arvine's Cyclopedia of Anecdotes, of Literature, and the Fine Arts." The 4th number of this excellent work, has arrived. The excellencies of this work have only to be known to be appreciated. Boston, published by Gould and Lincoln.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 16.

Senator James' project for a partial revision of the tariff is gaining ground, and there is some hope of bringing in to its support a part of the Southern democracy, without whose concurrence nothing can be done, as the Northern half of the party is, as usual, about equally divided on the question. I adhere to the view I have hitherto taken, that if we cannot get the full measure of protection which the condition of the country demands, we must not disdain to grasp even the most scanty relief to those interests which suffer most severely from the present system. It will be a great point to get the question re-opened. The subject cannot be originally introduced into the Senate, but there are men enough ready to move in the matter in House.

The session is six weeks old, and only two or three insignificant appropriation bills have yet been reported by the committee of ways and means. The excuse given by the chairman is that the public printer has not sent to the House the printed copies of the documents accompanying the message. Very likely; but about what time did Ritchie send them in when he was public printer? Not for three or four months after the session began, and yet the House managed to extract bills from the committee and to pass them too, maugre the want of the documents. Duff Green has revived and is stalking across the political stage again, like some ghastly spectre of Mrs. Radcliffe's romances. He has reappeared in editorial life, having gained the control of the little American Telegraph, a late neutral penny paper, which seems looked upon as a sort of offspring, by a premature birth, of the Southern Press. The Press is generally thought to be in a dying condition, and the Telegraph under Duff's guidance, will also, no doubt, soon find its way to 'dusty death.' But, to come back from my digression, Duff Green and his son Ben, a precocious youth who has seen some diplomatic service, have made a desperate assault on the Secretary of State for not having paid the last year's instalment of the Mexican indemnity, through agents, and upon a plan recommended by them, Duff & Son. A few days ago, the Republic directed the attention of certain parties, said to be in correspondence with the Mexican Government, with the design of thwarting the measures of their own, to an old law making such conduct an offence, punishable with fine and imprisonment. This admonition was said to be directed at Duff Green, who it was alleged, by himself or his agents, was carrying on such a correspondence with the Mexican government relative to the mode of paying the instalment due this year. An incident of this feud has been a report that the Greens intended to memorialize Congress for an impeachment of Mr. Webster, in respect to the last year's payment. Probably that impeachment will not come off, but they have impeached the law upon which the threatened prosecution was to be founded, and have memorialized the House, through the Telegraph, for the repeal of that law. Neither impeachment will make a profound impression.

There certainly will be a very animated if not a desperate and furious struggle in the democratic convention, between the Cass men and the partisans of all other aspirants for the nomination. Cass has made capital very rapidly within a few weeks. The nomination of Gen. Butler by the Kentucky State Convention, contrary to previous reports, was received here for the first time in an authentic shape to day, and has made a profound sensation. The advocates of the Kentucky chief will now openly commence the canvass, which they have been conducting in a private way, but with much energy, for three months past. Hurrah for Butler! hurrah for glory! hurrah for old Kentucky! will now be the cry. Gen. Cass broke his sword over a stump, on some occasion, and Butler burnt a barn in 1812, and was shot in the leg, at Monterey, and, moreover was a pet of Old Hickory's. Butler will gain upon the old nag, and is bound to come out ahead of him in passing the score. There can't be a doubt at all upon that point. But then there is old Buck, stumping along with that Iowa cane, at a good old honest and Dutch gait, all for the tariff of 1842, for hard money and tinpiece a day. He goes it rather slow, but he is, sure and steady, and has a long start of the General. Then, too, there is the Little Giant, whose name is Stephen, he is small of stature, but has a mighty heart. He will shoulder and shuffle with the oldest and tallest. Marcy, too, is leading out. The rent in his trousers is completely patched over, and he is in the melee. But upon the whole, Butler and Frank Pierce, of New Hampshire, both Generals, both patriots dyed in the wool, and both ready to die for their party, are a little ahead.

Hulseman has absolutely been foolish enough to write a letter to the President about Mr. Webster's speech at the Kossuth Banquet. Well Hulseman ought not to have done that. It was really stupid in him. But he must do something, for after the brilliant and glorious career of the great Hungarian among our republican magnates, I think Hulseman would have stood a good chance of recall, if he had not done something: so after all, it was not so stupid. He has saved his bacon with the beardless young Nero, Frans Joseph, and the camarilla of hoary miscreants dripping with Hungarian and Italian blood, who rule his councils. Two courses remain open to the President and Cabinet. Either Hulseman must be sent away, *exilented*, beyond seas, or Mr. Webster must write *him* a letter, and *finish* him. Hulseman is a sprat, a shrimp, who must be fried, not in butter though. It is not best to spend much powder upon him, but he must be put out, as you would an unsavory candle, by putting something over him. The thing will probably be done. JUNIUS.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURGH, Jan. 16, 1852.

IN THE HOUSE.

Mr. Fiffe asked and obtained leave to withdraw the documents and papers in reference to the Monongahela and Youghiogheny Company.

Mr McClusky read a bill in place, to provide for the collection of school tax in Findlay Township, Allegheny County.

Mr. Appleton Presented a petition of Isaac Gregg, of Allegheny County, praying for a divorce. Referred to Committee on Divorces. Mr. Appleton also presented a petition of the citizens of Allegheny County for a law providing for the protection of fruit and fruit trees. Referred to Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. Appleton also presented two petitions from citizens of Allegheny and Butler Counties, for an act authorizing the location of a State Road commencing at the Allegheny and Butler, plank road near Tunnel Ridge, on Pine creek, in Allegheny County, and terminating at Saxonburgh, Butler County.

Mr. Hamilton presented a petition, signed by citizens of Freedom, Beaver Co., praying the passage of an act to prohibit the sale of liquors in that borough.

Also, a petition asking the passage of an act to enable the citizens of South Beaver Township, Beaver County, to elect an additional Supervisor.

Mr. Hart offered the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with a similar committee of the Senate to inquire into the propriety of removing the seat of government to some other place than Harrisburg, which, after considerable discussion was passed—yeas 41, nays 34. A motion to reconsider the yeas and nays were called for, and the motion to reconsider was lost, yeas 40; nays 44. This resolution was offered by Mr. Hart, from the city of Philadelphia, who said that he thought that if the citizens of Harrisburg did not know how to conduct themselves on such an occasion as the reception of Louis Kossuth, he thought that there were citizens of other places that did, and he hoped that the resolution would pass. Some member remarked that he did injustice to the citizens of Harrisburg in saying that they created the confusion at the reception of Louis Kossuth—that it was caused by persons from a distance. Mr. Hart also said that it was strange that all the police force of Harrisburg and the County of Dauphin could not restore order. The Speaker announced the following committee to apportion the State into Congressional Districts. Messrs. Schell, Lomeres, Flanigan, Stoever, Hart, Acker, Shafer, Evans, Lilly, Benedict, Reckhow, Follmer, Freeland, Mellinger, Bonham, Blair, Hill, Fife, Merriman, Wise and McConnell.

FROM NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

NEW YORK, January 16, 1852.

There is a general dullness in the way of local news, except the usual amount of trifling affairs that lose their interest before they could reach you. The Coroner's inquest upon the wretches smothered in the Emigrant Building, developes a state of things in relation to the sufferings of poor emigrants, that surprises all here, and shows us that, bad as are the cheap lodgings of London, and horrid as are the scenes enacted there, New York can show their parallel. The lodgings for poor emigrants are, in brief, a five story Factory, without partition walls. Into these pens are nightly huddled some five hundred souls, whose only bed is a truss of straw, and the only covering the rags and tatters of their every day attire. They are driven hither and thither by keepers gilt clubs, and morning is merely the signal for the poor wretches to resort to the employment room or labor exchange, where they have a dab of cheap food. All these horrors are benefits compared to what the poor creatures could get for themselves, and the Commissioners of Emigration are not culpable, as the first impulse would seem to imply.

Warm weather has returned, and the harbor has escaped being closed by ice, a danger that has seemed imminent, for some time. The mercury has marked a lower temperature during the past week, than for many years, touching as small a figure as six above zero.

The steamer yesterday took out six hundred thousand dollars in gold, and quite an amount will go by the ship of Saturday, yet not enough in all to equal half the receipts of the week from California. The rate of interest in the street has not receded much, but money is a perfect drug in the market at legal rates, and it is out of the question to place advantageously the sums offering. The new Erie loan is being paid up rapidly, and considerable sums have been taken out of the market. A project is on foot in the Legislature to make some of the securities of this road available for banking purposes. Worse securities might be found; in most States of the Union, than these; but it looks rather novel to bank upon railroad bonds. The first three millions of bonds sell at 100@110, a rate of premium that is not reached by many securities.

Forrest disclosures rule the day in the city papers, and the Loco-foco editors who undertook to rule the good name of Mrs. Forrest, get the censure they deserve. It is curious to notice how Parke Godwin of the Evening Post, Mr. Forney of the Pennsylvanian, and Roberts of the Bay State Democrat, have aided Forrest, and how generally the Democratic press has chiming in with their unfounded aspersions.

A good deal of caucusing is now going on among the Locofocos, in relation to the Baltimore National Convention. Thus far Marcy carries the strongest force, and he will no doubt come out ahead. The New York delegation, though the party here are, pretty much inclined to think a Western or a Southern man will be chosen. As to the Whig nominee, all is felt to be doubt here; but the strongest man is thought to be the old soldier of "Lundy's Lane" and Mexico, inasmuch as he can command not only the votes of the north, but, what is of as much importance, excite Whig enthusiasm to the point needed to insure success. It is pretty well settled here that Mr. Clay has not endorsed Gen. Cass, and contents himself with calling the General the least of two evils.

Lola Montez, late privy counsellor to his Majesty of Bavaria, is just now quite a public character, and fills a place in the press with her "cards" and "notes" diplomatic. She has grown to be a favorite dansuse, (having a very modest and graceful style of her own,) and has given a benefit to the Fire Department. She asserts that she acted as the political adviser of Leopold, and that she has been always one of the most consistent of republicans, and is now the victim of the persecution of the Jesuits. We are to have a "black swan" to sing for us in a few days, when we shall have to abandon the Bavarian politician, and take to the new love—for New York would not be herself if she followed a single subject a whole week.

Governor Hunt's message in relation to Colonization has caused a great ferment in the camp of the colored citizens, who look with alarm at a scheme which promises to return them to their native land, educated and capable of redeeming Africa from the mental and physical bondage that envelopes her. It is true that the colored citizens here, who oppose colonization, occupy positions that naturally cause them to look twice before they hazard their lives and fortunes upon an expedition that will only redound to the advantage of the poor African. But do the colored citizens take the right view? Their countrymen have been grossly wronged and degraded. They cannot live here with us upon terms of social equality: and are they not bound, as patriots of their race, to make an attempt—though life and fortune are risked—to save the millions of their race? This is not a question of personal comfort; it is whether the African race can, by colonization, be elevated where they would like to be. C.

OHIO USURY BILL.—Mr. Gest, of Green, has introduced in the House a bill to regulate the rate of interest, and to provide penalties against usury. The rate of interest, unless otherwise specified, shall be six per cent, but interest may be stipulated at eight per centum yearly. Banks to receive the rate specified in their charters, or if no rate be specified, not more than six per centum yearly. It forfeits the principal if over eight per centum is paid, or contracted for. Various provisions are added to prevent usury, and the bill is drawn up with care. The correspondent of the Cleveland Democrat says there is no probability of the passage of the bill.

THE RUSSIAN ARMY.—The Triester Zietung has a correspondent at St Petersburg who furnishes some interesting statements as to the strength of the Russian military forces, which the New York Tribune translates, as follows:

"The actual strength of the entire Russian army is known to no one, not even to the government, because the numbers in the lists are always greater than the corresponding number of troops. If, then, we make a statement on the subject, it is with the understanding that it is what ought to be, and that what is must be a great deal less. The number of the foot guard corps, grenadier corps, six infantry corps, special Caucasian corps, recruits, Cossack infantry on the black sea, Greek battalion) is 640,381 men. The regular active cavalry (guards, grenadiers, six infantry corps, reserve cavalry, Caucasian corps) is 101,692 men. The artillery in activity counts 41,902 men. Adding the engineers, (pontoniers, pioneers, work men, &c.,) and the staff, &c., the entire active army will amount to 810,000. A calculation made before the campaign in Hungary is said to have shown that there were on paper 230,000 men of all arms who could be employed to cross the European frontiers. This number was diminished by ten per cent when the march actually began. On the other hand, by calling out the reserves and the men at all the depots, there are 240,000 men additional on paper. After all, it may be assumed as certain that, for a European war beyond the western frontiers between the Baltic and the Danubian principalities, Russia has not more than 300,000 men, and of these a quarter must be kept in Poland.

Special Correspondence of N. American and U. S. Gazette.

THE HULSEMAN AFFAIR.

WASHINGTON, Jan 15, 1852.

The letter of the Chevalier Hulsemann, to the President was mainly directed to the inquiry, whether his (the President's) views in regard to Austria and its revolted provinces corresponded with the sentiments expressed by Mr Webster at the Kossuth Congressional Banquet. His object in making the inquiry, was stated to be that he might communicate to the authorities at Vienna an assurance that the Government of the United States was not committed by those declarations, and that the relations of the two countries were not changed.

As the President never answers communications of this description except through the appropriate departments, the letter was referred to Mr. Webster, and the question now is whether the Chevalier's disregard of propriety in regard to the Secretary of State shall be met by tendering him his passports; or by taking no notice of his letter, or by making a reply to it. On a former occasion the Chevalier, notwithstanding the rebuff he had received, showed that he had no particular inclination to relinquish his present post. Recent instructions, however, may have led him to change his views in this respect. What course Mr Webster may choose to adopt in regard to the matter is yet undecided.

Up to this time Mr Webster, yielding to his sense of obligation to the public interests, has remained in the Cabinet, although it was his wish and intention to have resigned months ago. It is not improbable that the complications of our foreign affairs may compel him to remain for some time longer.

☞ WORM SPECIFIC!—McLANE'S VERMIFUGE.—This invaluable remedy for Worms, is rapidly supplanting all others, in public estimation. Where it is used it has produced the best effects, and driven out all other remedies. "It is the best thing I have ever seen," is the remark of all who have ever used it in their families.

"TEXAS SPRINGS, Sumner co., Tenn., Feb. 19, 1848.

"J. Kidd & Co.—I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your agent about two weeks ago, sold it out in one week, and I think I could have sold one thousand better by this time, if I could have got it; but not knowing where to get it, I had to wait until your agent came around. Every person that has tried McLane's Vermifuge, tell me it is the best they have ever seen. In fact, it is impossible for any one to say too much in favor of McLane's Vermifuge. W. D. ROSS"

As Worms are so prevalent among children, no family should be without it. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

For sale by J. KIDD & CO.,
Jal7:d&weod1t. No. 50 Wood st.

Petroleum!

☞ A MOST REMARKABLE CASE OF TOTAL BLINDNESS CURED BY PETROLEUM.—We invite the attention of the afflicted and the public generally, to the celebrate 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.

"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 living membranes 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 resided at No. 103 Second street; in this city, and will be happy to give any information in relation to my case. WILLIAM HALL."

For sale by Keyser & McDowell, 140 Wood street; R. S. Sellers, 87 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.

jel9:3kw7 Cana Basin, Seventh st., Pittsburh

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT,
SAMUEL L. MARSHALL, SEC'Y.

OFFICE, 94 WATER, BETWEEN MARKET AND WOOD STREETS.

☞ INSURES HULL AND CARGO RISKS ON THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RIVERS, AND TRIBUTARIES.

☞ *Insures against loss or damage by FIRE. Also, against the perils of the SEA and INLAND NAVIGATION and TRANSPORTATION.*

DIRECTORS:

C. G. Hussey,	Wm. Larimer, Jr.,
Wm. Bagaley,	S. M. Kier,
Hugh D. Kier,	Wm. Bingham,
Robert Dunlap, Jr.,	D. Dabaven,
S. Hazlehurst,	Francis Sellers,
Edward Hazelton,	J. Schoonmaker,
Walter Bryant,	Samuel Rea.

Isaac M. Pennock. [ja3

Fall Importation of Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

LOGAN, WILSON & CO.,
No. 129 Wood Street,

Desire to call the attention of Merchants and others to their LARGE STOCK of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.,

IMPORTED BY RECENT PACKETS,

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

☞ A full assortment of MANN'S celebrated C. S. AXES always on hand. angl6y

☞ I had been afflicted for 16 years with a severe pain in my breast and shoulders, which would compel me to keep my bed sometimes for two weeks at a time, and I was hardly able to work at all. I used H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and it cured me sound and well. I had, at the same time I used the Liniment, the worst cough I ever had in my life, and was astonished to find it cured that too. ISAAC CLAYTON.

Kickapoo, Peoria county, Ill.

DIED,

At Beaver, MARY ANN WILLSON, wife of William Davidson, in the 24th year of her age.

Associated Firemen's Insurance Company.

25 SHARES of this Stock for sale by
Ja21 H. D. RING, Fourth st.

Sterling Exchange.

BILLS of Exchange on London constantly for sale by
ja21:d&w5w:T WM. A. HILL & CO., 54 Wood st.

Old Allegheny Bridge.

10 SHARES of the Stock of this Bridge for sale by
Ja21:2t WM. A. HILL & CO.

Bank of Pittsburgh.

121 SHARES of the Stock of the Old Bank, for sale by WM. A. HILL & CO.
Ja21:d&w1w:T 2d door from N. E. cor. Wood and 4th sts.

Cincinnati Exchange.

SIGHT CHECKS for sale in sums to suit purchasers.
Ja21 A. WILKINS & CO., corner of Market and Third sts.

NO. SUGAR—16 hhds. in store and for sale at low figures to close consignment.
ja21 ALEX'R GORDON, 134 Front st.

SEMI-ANNUAL SALE.—The semi-annual sale of A. A. MASON & CO., still continues at No. 67 and 64 Market street, where every description of Dry Goods, domestic and foreign, are selling at about one half the usual prices.
ja21

Notice.

THE subscriber has sold out his store of Groceries and entire stock in trade to THOMAS COLLINS, who will carry on the Grocery and Produce business in the same old stand. No. 24, West Side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh, and on whom I would invite my customers, friends, and the public generally, to bestow the continuance of the patronage that they so kindly bestowed on me. CYRUS BLACK.

Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1852.—[ja21:2t

HAVING BOUGHT OF CYRUS BLACK his entire Stock in trade, I will carry on the same business, in the same old stand, No. 24, West Side of the Diamond, Pittsburgh. All kinds of produce will be taken in exchange for Groceries. I solicit a share of public patronage. THOMAS COLLINS.

Pittsburgh, January 19th, 1852.—[ja21:2t

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP.—"Without a Rival!"

PITTSBURGH, (Fifth Ward,) Feb. 24th, 1850.

Mr. R. E. Sellers:—On the 18th ult. I caught a very severe cold. The night following I went to bed earlier than usual, yet, notwithstanding I had slept none the night before, the person sleeping with me was so much annoyed, by my coughing, that he got up and went to a drug store, and bought a bottle of your Cough Syrup, one note of which, to my great astonishment, stopped my cough as if by magic. I went to work in the morning, and am now quite well. Yours, &c. JOHN TRAY.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above circumstances, and that the statement is true. A. JOHNSON.

Prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, 87 Wood st
ja21

FESTIVAL AND SUPPER

For the Benefit of the 1st Baptist Church.

THE LADIES of the First Baptist Church would respectfully announce, that they will offer a FESTIVAL AND SUPPER, on THURSDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at *LAFAYETTE HALL*. The proceeds to be applied to the payment of the debt contracted by the rebuilding of their house of worship, which was destroyed by the great Fire of 1845.

At the delicacies of the season, in connection with the Supper, will be served up in superb style.

The celebrated WHITNEY'S BRASS BAND is engaged for the evening. No pains will be spared to make the evening pleasant and agreeable to the Company.

Tickets to Supper, 50 cents; to be obtained at the Door, A. H. English & Co.'s Bookstore, and from the following Committee of Arrangements:

G. W. McEwen, H. B. Brooks,
J. Boobyer, Jr., E. D. Jones,
S. Addison, J. Arthurs.

Refreshment Hall to those who have no tickets, 10 cents. Doors open at 5 P. M. Supper at 7
ja20

THE GRAND DIVIS'ON, OF PA., will open a session, in Pittsburgh, on Monday evening, Feb. 23, 1852.
jan20:1tawdwl SAMUEL J. PICKANDS, G. S.

Notice.

JOHN ATWELL has this day been admitted a partner in the house of
BAGALEY, WOODWARD & CO.
221 Market street, Philadelphia.
And WM. BAGALEY & CO.,
19 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Pittsburgh, 1st January, 1852 ja19

WM. BAGALEY JOHN S. WOODWARD
WM. B. WOODWARD, JOHN ATWELL, RALPH BAGALEY.

BAGALEY, WOODWARD & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 221 Market st., Philadelphia.
WM. BAGALEY, JOHN S. WOODWARD,
W. B. WOODWARD, RALPH BAGALEY.
JOHN ATWELL.

WM. BAGALEY & CO., Wholesale Grocers, Nos. 19 and 20 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

A T HOLMES LITERARY DEPOT, No. 74 Third street, opposite Post Office.

Godey's Lady's Book, for February
Graham's National Magazine, for February
Pictorial Field Book, No. 19
Amy Lawrence, a Romance; by the author of "Stanfield Hall"
London Art Journal for January
London Labor and London Poor, Nos. 16 and 17
Model Architect, No. 7
Home and its Influence, a domestic story
Matthew in Prison, by Alexander Dumas
Knickerbocker Magazine, for January, $3 a year
Horticulturist and Cultivator for January
Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for January, $5 a year
Graham's Magazine, for January, $3 a year
Harper's Magazine, for January, $3 a year.
Holden's Dollar Magazine, $1 a year
Eclectic Magazine, $5 a year
Morris & Willis' Home Journal
Godey's Lady's Book, for January, $3.50 a year
Graham's Magazine, " $2.50
Parlor Magazine, " $2.00
Ladies' National Magazine, " $2.00
Hill Maxwell, by Capt. Marryat
A large assortment of Eastern Literary Papers, always on hand, and subscriptions received at the publisher's prices.
ja20:2w SCAIFE, ATKINSON & OKELY

To Let,

A COMFORTABLE three story Brick DWELLING HOUSE, situated on Penn street, fourth door from the corner of Pitt street. Possession given on the first of April next.