PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 23, 1852.

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

TICKETS to the Kossuth Festival can be had at Larimer's Broker's Office any time during the day.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—The Kossuth Executive Committee, will meet at the St. Charles at half past ten o'clock to day.

ARRIVAL OF GOVERNOR KOSSUTH.

The distinguished exile arrived in this city last evening, about half past seven o'clock. He and suite came from Blairsville yesterday, in sleighs sent from Pittsburgh. A committee of escort received him at Wilkinsburg, and he came on immediately to his lodgings at the St. Charles Hotel, without stopping. The late hour of his arrival, and the uncertainty which hung over it, and the extreme cold, prevented the contemplated procession from taking place.—Some gallant fire companies were drawn up on the road, as far out as East Liberty, and beyond it, as the cortege passed, and the military were drawn up about two miles out. A large crowd were assembled in front of the St. Charles Hotel, who greeted his arrival with shouts of welcome.

The party suffered severely from cold on the long and fatiguing journey, and Gov. Kossuth, himself, we are sorry to say, is quite ill. At the repeated calls of the people, he stepped on the balcony of the hotel, and addressed the vast crowd a few moments. He told them he was ill, and worn out with fatigue, and unable to address them then—that after a day's rest, he would be happy to see and address them. He thanked them for the testimonial of their respect and attachment, which they exhibited, and bade them good night. These few remarks were received with long continued cheering. Afterwards Col. Black addressed the crowd, in a very happy manner, on which they dispersed.

The following are the arrangements for the future:

To-day, Friday, Gov. Kossuth receives no company. He imperatively requires repose to restore his health, if not to preserve his life. We hope the generous people of Pittsburgh will regard the sacred rites of hospitality in this respect. During the day some members of the Reception Committee will remain at the St. Charles to receive communications from any delegations who wish to pay their respects to him, and as far as in their power, arrange the time and place.

On Saturday, at 10 o'clock, he will receive the address of welcome from Col. BLACK, on the balcony of the hotel, and make a short reply. He will also on the same day receive delegations from abroad, and any others at home agreed upon.

On Monday, at three o'clock, the Festival will take place in Masonic Hall, when he will address the people.

Further announcements will be made from time to time. GOV. Kossuth desires to enlist the people at large in the cause of down trodden Hungary, and will be happy to receive delegations from associations formed to raise material aid to promote the great cause to which he has devoted his life.

THE Firemen turned out in large force, yesterday, to meet Kossuth. They made a very fine appearance, and we regret that circumstances prevented their escorting the Governor into town. They have the hearty thanks of every friend of Hungary, as well as, no doubt, of the great Hungarian himself.

The same remarks will hold good, also, of the other associations which assembled to take part in the procession.

Among the gentlemen accompanying Kossuth to Pittsburgh, were the Committee of the Legislature, and some reporters of the New York and Philadelphia press. They are at the St. Charles Hotel.

We regret to learn, that the private trunk of Gov. Kossuth was lost from the sleigh somewhere between Ebensburgh and Blairsville. Some of the company returned back, to try and find it, and we earnestly hope they may succeed, as the loss is a very serious one to him, leaving him without a change of raiment, besides the valuables it contained.

THE NEWS BY THE ARCTIC.—We gave yesterday pretty full despatches of the news from Europe by the Arctic, being only four days later than previous advices. The political aspect in England remains unchanged, but commercially the news is favorable to American interests—cotton being very firm, and an advance having taken place in breadstuffs.

Louis Napoleon has at last assumed the coveted title of Emperor. This is well. It was a mere mignomer to call him the President of a Republic; but at last his title has been made to correspond with his character.

The statement that the old sovereigns of Europe are alarmed at the success and popularity of Louis Napoleon is credible enough. Things in France are moving rather too rapidly to suit their taste, and their intrigues with Louis Napoleon are likely to bring about more than they bargained for. They have made an ally of a traitor, and are likely to get a traitor's play.—They have sat a begger on horseback, and now they are afraid he's going to ride as hard and as long as any beggars do. Prussia was alarmed from the first, lest the new Emperor should follow the footsteps of the old one on the eastern side of the Rhine. So far we can guess our way pretty clearly, but the future of Europe is now veiled in darkness which puts all speculation at defiance. Will Louis Napoleon and his fellow despots quarrel among themselves? Will there be another alliance against the second Napoleon, as there was against the first? Will these quarrels, if they exist, give an opportunity to the Republicans to rise and overthrow the whole of them? These are questions which the future only can solve.

There is no question but that Louis Napoleon must engage in some foreign war in order to keep France from becoming too hot for him.—Three hundred thousand idle soldiers, exposed to all the influences with which they would be surrounded in France, would be rather a dangerous element in such a government as he has set up; and perhaps the same is true of the other despotic governments. As liberty is crushed out, and republicanism an obsolete idea, glory must be introduced to fill its place; and in a Frenchman's eye there is no glory except in conquest. Having an *Emperor*, they must have an *Empire*; and France is too contracted for that purpose. It is a very respectable kingdom; but Napoleon the Great gave to his people larger ideas than could be enclosed within the boundaries of France, and Napoleon the Little, it is very likely, is vain enough to imagine that he is raised up to consummate the destiny of his family.

A Frenchman's nationality, when it is excited, is quite as strong a passion as his love of liberty, when that happens to be excited. This is now the ruling passion. This prompts the blind cry of "Vive l'Empereur!" from lips which a few months ago shouted quite as vociferously for the Republic. The same feeling of nationality is strong in other nations of the continent; and if the rulers, Napoleon included, can get this feeling highly excited, even by a ruse, it will hold the spirit of freedom and revolt in abayance. This may be the secret of the threat on the part of the old despots, that they are prepared to enforce that article of the treaty of Vienna, which forbids any legitimate descendant or relative of the Emperor Napoleon from succeeding to the imperial title.

But as we said before, it is folly to speculate upon the future. That intrigues, dark and deep, are going on is certain; and we think it equally certain that there will be no peace there for a long time. The tyranny necessary to keep the people down is too stringent to last; and we may expect, very soon to see Europe either in a general war, or in a state of universal insurrection. That its present rulers would prefer the former we have no doubt.

THE YOUNG LADIES' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY have had such heavy drafts upon them for provisions, coal, &c., during the very inclement weather of the past few weeks, that their means are exhausted. Much suffering has been relieved, but much remains. They therefore earnestly appeal to the benevolent for further means, so that they may be enabled to go on with their good work. Of course their call will meet with a generous response; for no man, we think, could enjoy the comfort of a warm parlor, or the luxury of a well furnished chamber, who had shut his heart—provided he has a heart—against their appeal in behalf of the suffering poor.

Donations addressed to box No. 14, post, office, or left this afternoon, from two to five o'clock, at the regular meeting of the Society, at the Session Room of the First Presbyterian Church, will be gratefully acknowledged.

One word more. It is enough that these ladies incur the labor of seeking out the objects of their beneficence—let them not be subjected to the additional labor of seeking donors. So, do not wait until you are called upon. We ought to be thankful to those ladies for having furnished so convenient a mode of dispensing alms.

The Wheeling Gazette of Wednesday says "The thermometers which we examined yesterday morning early, in this city, stood as follow: Dr. J. Crumbacker's, exposed on the river bank, 21 deg. below zero. Mr. Sear's in the heart of the city, and taking the heat particularly from the mouths of several furnaces and chimneys 16 below. Our own, low down and well surrounded by the fires of various houses, 12 below. This was the coldest day probably, ever experienced by the whites in this latitude."

Winter's exhibition of "Chemical Dioramas," and "Dissolving Views," at Lafayette Hall, will be open again this evening.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE PORTE ROYAL SOCIETY.

Last week I gave a short sketch of the Jesuit Society, and of their projects in conjunction with their old masters, the crowned evil-doers of contented Europe. A similar sketch is now offered of another society, the Port Royal, differing in almost every respect from that of the Jesuits. It flourished in the 17th century. It was, at first, located in, and afterward, near Paris. It embraced male and female votaries, living in separate convents, and had connected with it several schools. The object of these recluses was, to cultivate literature and to practice devotion and penance. They were persons of amiable dispositions and gentle manners. They had great respect for the Scriptures and professed the doctrines of St. Augustin, as set forth by Jansenius, the Bishop of Ypres. They were remarkable for their implicit devotion to the Roman Catholic church, and for the severe discipline which they inflicted on themselves. In all this, they were quite the opposite of the Jesuits, who despised retirement, mixed up with the active spirit of the times, concerned themselves little with liberal studies, prayed still less, and least of all afflicted themselves with fasting and flagellations.

Among the friends and admirers of the Port Royal society, were some of the most celebrated of the literati of France. And many of their writings are still read with pleasure and advantage. Racine, the dramatist, was a pupil of theirs, and afterwards became their historian. His attachment continued through life, and when about to die, he requested to be buried at the feet of his old instructor in the cemetery of the convent. Rollin, the celebrated historian, was a passionate admirer of these amiable monks, and a decided friend of the theological sentiments which they advocated. He was thus involved in the persecutions which they suffered from the Jesuits, who succeeded, more than once, in ejecting him from the high position in the university of Paris, to which his extraordinary qualifications had advanced him. And when he died, although he was a scrupulous catholic, and of irreproachable probity, and had been an ornament to high literary and social positions, the Jesuits denied him some of the usual honors connected with sepulture, for no other reason than that he was a Jansenist in his religious views.

The Port Royal society included among its members some of the brightest geniuses and best men of the age. Pascal, whose Provincial letters are esteemed a model of didactic epistolary style, entered the lists of controversy with the Jesuits, and carried the war of argument and satire into the department of their morals. His wonderful genius and industry, as exhibited in those letters, have been honored with a measure of admiration, from Romish, Protestant, and Infidel critics, that few authors have had the good fortune to enjoy. I cannot forbear, in passing, to commend the reading of Pascal's Provincial Letters to any one who desires to know the true character of the Jesuit society. De Saci, another learned member of the Port Royal, was the author of the version of the Scriptures into French, which is still in use. To this useful work, he devoted almost with pious enthusiasm, during the five years in which he was imprisoned in the Bastile, at the instigation of the Jesuits, on account of his religious opinions. The celebrated Fontaine, the fabulist, poet, the friend of Moliere and Racine, who was a "penitent" of De Saci, was the companion of his prison hours and his coadjutor in the work of translation.

The most versatile and luminous writers of the Port Royal, was Arnaud, distinguished even among the celebrious names of his society, as "the great Arnaud." He was furnished, for his mission, with all that it demanded, brilliant talents, unbounded ambition, unsullied character, an ardent love of truth, and an amiable gentleness of disposition and manners. He showed that he knew the capacities and the temper of his antagonists, the Jesuits, when he said to them, "I do not fear your pen but its *knife*." But they feared, and not without reason, his pen; they were agitated both by rage and terror, when he directed it to the exposure and condemnation of their immoralities. The Marshall, De Vike, remarked sarcastically on their perturbations, "there must be some secret in all this, the Jesuits are never so excited when nothing but the glory of God is at stake."

The Jesuits, however, always more addicted to the knife than the pen, brought the secular arm to bear against the Port-royalists, no difficult thing in those days. They were accused of despising the eucharist, of having no holy-water, nor images in their churches, and of not praying to the virgin and the saints. This was untrue in every particular. Yet a decree was procured for the suppression of their order and the distruction of their establishment in the beautiful valley of the Port-royal. One clause of the fatal decree was, "annihilate it, annihilate it, even to the very foundations." And it was literally executed. The buildings were demolished, the site of them was ploughed over, and even the graves in the cemetery were sacrilegiously violated. This took place in 1709, in the reign of Louis the fourteenth.

Thus ended the Society of Port-royal, after many vicissitudes of alternating prosperity and persecution. A devout Roman Catholic might weep over the desolations of a scene that was once replete with attractive beauties to those of his faith and feeling, and his resentment might justly rise against those who perpetrated the outrage; and in this sentiment he would but participate in the common sympathies of humanity. But this is not the place for prosecuting these reflections.

There is one curious circumstance, in this protracted controversy, illustrative of the inconsistencies produced by the countercurrents of prejudice and conviction. Arnaud and his brethren were, by the Jesuits, accused of holding opinions nearly approximating to those of the Geneva reformer. But his writings against Calvin were deemed by the Pope to be so able as to entitle him to the honor of a Cardinal's hat, which was accordingly destined for him. This honor from Rome failed to reach the head of Arnaud, partly because he did not desire it, and chiefly because he did not bend his knee in the cause of intrigues against it in Paris. The Pope and the Jesuits, the Church and the Society, uttered discordant sentences here. More peculiar was this case than that of Henry the Eighth of England, where we find the Defender of the Faith at swords' points with the Arbiter of it, the quarrel exceeding their pristine friendships. But Arnaud never changed his religion, nor his opinions, nor his fealty to the Pope; yet canonization and anathema, like a dove and a vulture, hovered over him; it remained in long doubt whether he should gain a hat or lose a head. The priests prevailed, the vulture made "One fell swoop."

the cardinal hat was lost, and, to save the head that he prized much more, Arnaud fled to Holland, where he died in poverty, writing to the last, against Calvin and against the Jesuits.

J. F. M.

SLAVES FOR CALIFORNIA.—On the last trip of the steamer Isabel from Charleston for Havana, twenty young men from Burke and Catawba counties, N. C., were passengers en route for California. They took with them twenty slaves, in the capacity of servants, with the intention of working them in the gold mines. Several other parties from North Carolina have engaged passage for themselves and their slaves, on the next trip of the Isabel.—*Balt. Sun.*

DIRECT RAILROAD TO CENTRAL OHIO.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SIR: In a column of your paper of this day, "A disinterested Spectator" enlightened the community, in an article under ten distinct heads, concerning "the best route for a Rail, road from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati." The reasoning of the "Spectator" is not bad, for the cause he sets out to advocate—a Railroad from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati: but he commits two error before the close of his article, first in mixing up the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad in his arrangement; and secondly in his allusion to the Hempfield route. The Pittsburgh and Steubenville Company are not building *a road to Cincinnati* by the *shortest*, or by any other, route: if their road may connect, either directly or by a route somewhat longer than an air-line with roads leading to Cincinnati, it will be a convenient and gratifying fact certainly. But a connection with Cincinnati by the shortest possible line, is no object of vital importance to this company. The citizens of Allegheny and Washington counties, Pa., and the citizens of Hancock and Brooke counties, Va., want a Railroad through their property, for their own convenience, for the enhancement of their property, and for the safest investment of their surplus capital. The city of Pittsburgh wants a Railroad through this same territory for like reasons,—and furthermore to connect, by the most direct route, herself with the chain of Railroads through central Ohio—to gather up the produce and travel of that fertile country, and pour it into the lap of the "iron city." Pittsburgh has other aspirations than that of being commission agent between Cincinnati and the seaboard. Let the Queen city connect herself, with her own rich districts, by all the roads she may be able to build, and there will still be left an enormous business from Ohio for Pittsburgh. Why should "not the Hempfield Road ever be built?" Why should the interests and prospects of the Steubenville and Hempfield Roads be forever jeopardized by this false position of antagonism? The whole state of the case is this: Pittsburgh and Allegheny county contributed largely to the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Recently a Railroad has been projected and begun at Wheeling, an avowed competitor of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, to draw the trade of Ohio from Baltimore to Philadelphia. Pittsburgh finds herself cut loose from her fastening by the new project—She looks about industriously to repair the damage which she has sustained: she fixes upon a central line; compromising no interests of northern or southern lines, and invites the trade along the central line. Thus she will never diminish by one dollar, the value of her investments in the "Ohio and Penna." Look at the line of the last named road, with its western and northwestern connections; who does not see that these routes are too distinct and separate to admit of any collision of interests. Once more the Steubenville Road is emphatically no *competitor* of the "Hempfield"—the last was projected and undertaken to draw off the Baltimore trade, let it do so—*it can*. The Steubenville Road will have a trade essentially its own, which Wheeling cannot get, and never at the outset thought of getting. It is the nearest line from the Ohio River to Canada—its connections, its severic are totally diverse, not antagonistic.—Finally, the grand Keg bear "of a charter from Virginia" will not long, we trust, disturb the mighty visions of a "disinterested spectator." The interest and affections of all Western and Eastern Virginia are not centered in the *trade* county, and we confidently believe that a fair presentation of the case to the Legislature of that State at its present session, will secure every thing, which the people of this portion of Virginia, and the people of Ohio may desire.

BROOKE.

January 20, 1852.

FROM WASHINGTON

[Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Daily Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, January 16, 1852.

There is probably some difficulty at the executive end of the Avenue, growing out of the reception of Kossuth. I incline to the opinion that the whole body of diplomatists representing despotisms, have united in protesting against the reception of Kossuth by the President. Some action of that kind, you may recollect, I regarded as probable from the beginning. And I confess I was not sorry that the coming of liberty's martyr to this Capitol happened at a time so proper for drawing the line a little more distinctly, than heretofore, between the government of this democratic republic and the crime-stained tyrannies likely to be offended by the occurrence. Why should we have any diplomatic intercourse with Russia and Austria. With neither have we any commercial relations which a consul general could not adequately supervise. We can have no political sympathy with either of their governments. We know them only as the murderers of freemen and her votaries. If Badisco and Hulseman would both voluntarily take their leave, I should rejoice at their departure, and the country would look upon it, not only with apprehension, but with profound satisfaction. And in fact, if the President would take the responsibility of reducing the mission to France to the standard of a mere general consulate, the act would receive unbounded public applause, and would be elected peaceful intervention. The unscrupulous usurper who has suppressed the Republic of France, deserves proscription at the hands of every people and government acknowledging the sanctity of constitutions and laws. In this day, too, we should commence the great and much needed reform of cutting down the enormously heavy expenses of foreign intercourse.

Mr Webster's reply to the letter of Hulsemann, animadverting upon the speech at the Kossuth dinner, will be out in a day or two: unless, indeed, something like a general protest has been sent in. In that event, more time will be taken to dispose of the business.

The Webster movement is assuming a more concentrated form. The new Webster organ, "Our Country," published in Boston, hoists his name as President. A copy of volume one, number one, has been sent to each Senator and Member. It is an able journal, but it is probably intended to be published during the campaign for the nomination. This opening number presents a summary of Mr. Webster's claims, and claims for him a strong nomination as the Union candidate. It maintains that there is no need of a convention to express the sense of the Whig party, and that the only object of its assembling should be to give a formal sanction to this nomination. The trouble, therefore, the argument runs, may as well be spared altogether.

It is considered here by some astute politicians, that the Cass men are counting largely upon Whig support for their candidate in the event of Scott's nomination. It is assumed that "Union Whigs" at the North and Whigs at the South will not vote for Gen. Scott. The same influences that defeated Gov. Johnston, the strongest Whig in a Whig State, will, they predict, defeat Gen. Scott, even though he enter the field with the *prestige* of a regular Whig nomination. Well, this is all a mistake. That game of ploughing with Whig heifers to secure a Whig defeat has been played out. All the Union Whigs who are going to repudiate the regular candidate, be he whom he may, to support Gen. Cass, may be contained in the General's side pocket. A part of this story is the recent fiction, that Mr. Clay had written a letter endorsing Cass as a good Union-Whig. A pendent to the same fabrication, is the assertion that Gen. Scott was about to publish his approval of the Compromise measure, from the ten million Texas plunder bill to the fugitive act.

I have seen a huge pile of beautifully engraved certificates of stock for this same Texas *indemnity* as it is ironically called. The amount is five millions of dollars, the certificates are handed over to two or three Texas commissioners. They are coupon bonds, the first two coupons representing a year's interest, have been cut off and delivered to the commissioners, as they are now payable. Thus we have the snug little sum of $300,000 paid out of the general treasury into the coffers of a single state, as the price of one year's abstinence from threatened rebellion, nullification, secession, and what not. It may be all right on the principles of finance, expediency, morality, and the eternal fitness of things, but I do not believe it is, and when I looked at that pile of treasure *en route* for Texas, I could not but reflect that as a father of one of the four million families in the U. S., I had been robbed of two dollars and fifty cents. Perhaps, however, it is all for the best; perhaps this slight contribution to the support of American slavery is due from me on account of the love and affection I bear it. I only know that if it makes many more such hauls, I shall be for "resistance to the last extremity."

JUNIUS.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

TURKEY.

The Liberation of Kossuth—Herat—The Egyptian Railroad—Russian Influence.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Friday, Dec 5, 1851.

The East is looking with some anxiety to the West for political events. The reception of the great Hungarian leader by the people of England has quite amazed the Turks.

The question of the liberation of Hungary—now that the liberation of its leader has been accomplished—must always be one of deep importance to Turkey. It is yet fresh in the minds of every one here how warmly all the Turks felt in the success of her cause against Austria. Turkey regarded the seperate and independent existence of Hungary as the means of checking Russia in her progress on the route which the finger-post, put up by Catharine IId, indicated, led from St. Petersburgh to Constantinople, and deemed the warlike belligerent spirit of the Magyars less troublesome on her frontier than the hordes of Cossacks which have for a century past, hung, like a swarm of destroyers over her devoted head. Independent Hungary would, however, prove a nucleus for a confederation of all the aspiring spirits of Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia, and even Dalmatia and Illyria; and doubtless grow up into a formidable barrrier against Russia, and an equally formidable enemy of the Turk. The Porte, nevertheless, forgoes all of these considerations, and in its interest in the cause of Hungary only regarded her success as a means of checking the dreadful progress of the Czar in the East.

At the present moment, when Austria is still growling over the ashes of Kutayiah, and threatening the Porte with unheard of disasters, no interest is *expressed* by it in the movements of the Hungarian Leader: it, however, hears with interest, the accounts of his popularity, and doubtless hopes that he may invoke the "Genius of Liberty" to bear him on her shield beyond the influence of the spirit of political evil, and once more surround him with his countrymen, all eager for strife against their oppressors. In the event of a war with Austria, when Hungary should have the countenance; even if only Diplomatic; of Constitutional Europe, the Turks would certainly join in the struggle; particularly should a Russian force interfere as it did in 1848. Will all the ovations of the people of England be of no service to the cause of Hungary? Will Kossuth's reception again encourage the oppressed only to forsake and leave them in still deeper oppression?

There are still a number of Hungarians and Poles, and even Italian refugees here. The latter are mostly from Rome, and many possessed of American passports, given them by the then consul to the United States, as *American citizens*. This abuse ought never to have been committed, and ought to be corrected. It is believed that the French troops who took Rome and overthrew the nascent and prosperous Republic, would have respected American passports, without the assertion that the bearers were *bona fide* American citizens. Many of the bearers prove unworthy of the protection they thus enjoy, no doubt the consequence of a certain demoralization which takes place in the minds of some men when overcome by misfortune.

A serious misunderstanding has occurred between British Embassy in Russia and the Government of this country. The town of Herat has been a bone of contention between England and Persia for many years. It is situated in eastern portion of Persia, and been *quasi* independent of that kingdom, which, however, has frequently endeavored, though in vain to compel it. It has proved a chieftainship rather Afghan than Persian, and as Great Britain now pretends to the whole of Cabooldsan and Afghanistan, it is not willing that Persian rule should be extended over the strong and wealthy place of Herat. In the hands of Persia, (for it has at last fallen into them,) English domination over the Afghans who are the most warlike, and next to the Circassians, the most courageous people in the East, Herat would be a strong inducement for a union of Persia with the Afghans. In this, Russia, probably, is not idle, the policy of the Czar is to reduce Persia in point of warlike capability, and check English arms from advancing further northward than they now have done. The English Minister at Teheran, Col Shiel, has left Persia for Erzeroum in Turkey, and it is now a question whether the Shah will continue to hold Herat, or in obedience to England's demands, restore it to its former position. The Shah lately sent an employe of his Court to Vienna to employ Austrian military officers for his army. Several have already passed here on their way to Teheran.

The affair of the Egyptian Railroad has been settled; if indeed European diplomacy does not interfere to destroy the settlement, and the Porte permits Abbas Pasha to construct it at *his own expense*. The affair of the quasi Holy Sepulchre, has been compromised which is present of eight Arab horses from the Sultan to the President of the Republic of France. A Government steamer lately came here for the purpose of carrying them to Marseilles, and has left with the sacred animals on board.

The Czar is now the openly declared protector of the Greek Church throughout the Ottoman Empire. Greek priests are led to believe that they would be better (not *new*, but politically) under Russia than the Sultan, and speak freely of the good time to come, when they will be freed of Turkish oppression. This subject is one of growing importance in the Turkish Empire, and will, doubtless, one day be the point of a great political struggle, of which Turkey will probably be the field, the goal, and the victim.

C.

RETURN OF ENCKE'S COMET.—By a note from W. C. Bond, Esq., Director of the Harvard Observatory at Cambridge, we learn that this singular and interesting comet is again visible.—Nearly thirty years have elapsed since the period of revolution of this comet was discovered by M. Encke, of Berlin, whose name it bears, to be about forty months, or a little more than three years. Its recent returns have therefore been carefully observed by Astronomers, as by them the truth of the theory of a resisting medium, proposed by M. Encke, will probably be ascertained. Mr B. says it is coming toward the earth, and we shall see more of it if the clouds do not prevent.—*Boston Tra.*

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

"J. Kidd & Co—I received a lot of McLane's Vermifuge from your agent last spring, which I sold out in one week, and I think I could have sold one thousand bottles 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. P. 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.,
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Isaac M. Pennock. ja23

DIED.

On the 22d inst., of croup, JAMES SANSOM, son of the Rev. Samuel E. and Ann P. Babcock. The funeral will take place on tomorrow, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, A. M., from the residence of his father, on Beaver street, Allegheny city. The friends are respectfully invited to attend

THE FOLLOWING PERSONS are entitled to Scrip for the year 1851, at the Pittsburgh Agency of the Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Company of Philadelphia, viz:

Associated Firemen's Ins. Co.

Aiston John	8	Lambert & Shipton	5
Brown, Philips & Co	5	Logan, Wilson & Co	20
Bu ell John	1	Leech Malcolm	5
Bound J S	5	Livingston, Boggers & Co.	10
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Chamberlin W	5	McCullough John	5
Clark & Thaw	10	McClintock A	50
Christy Robert	5	Murphy, Wilson & Co	5
Church, Parothers & Co	5	Murphy W. R	5
Cox M. H	5	Mason A	10
Croghan Wm	10	Martin W. W	10
Caldwell J. Inh	10	Moore George H	10
Campbell R. A & Co	10	Maitland & Leslie	10
Carter J. P	5	Mason A. A & Co	5
Donahues, Mutter & Co	5	Magaw Edward	20
Coleman, Hallman & Co	10	Moore I. C	10
Cochran Susan	5	Murdoch, Church & Co	5
Clothy, Joyce & Co	5	Maguire J. A	5
Cunningham R A	5	Mason & Caldwell	5
Crane A. F	10	Milligan G. H	5
Dallmey H	25	Morgan D Tate	5
Davis J. B	10	Nimick A	10
Dean Alexander	5	Noble William	5
Davis James H	5	Neal Alexander	10
Dunlap & Hathaway	5	Nimick & Co	10
Dalzell, Lewis & Co	5	Perry J. P	5
Eberhart W. J. Jr	5	Pentland & Co	5
Edwards H. & Co	5	Foster & Nelson	5
English & Bennet	5	Preston & Wagoner	5
Ewett Henry	5	Patterson John	5
Fleming John	5	Palmer, Hanna & Co	5
Frabisch D. H	5	Page S. H	5
Fahnestock T. M	40	Peebles & Co	10
Fulton A	5	Pattersons, Mitchell & Co	5
Frownfeld E. & Bro	5	Robinson & Minnis	5
Greer David	5	Reckenmacher G. A	20
Grier & Monaghan	10	Ralston J. H	5
Graf J. J	5	Rice John A	5
Graves R. J	20	Rea J	5
Graham Wm	20	Riley, Matthews & Co	20
Green David	10	Robinson & Reppert	5
Hays R. et al	10	Stinger, Nicholson & Co	10
Hamilton Henry	5	Schoonmaker J	10
Holmes W. & Co	5	Scaife W. R	10
Harbaugh J. H & Co	10	Schafer S. S. & Co	10
Hutchison J. H & Co	5	Showden J. S	5
Holmes David	5	Sterling W	15
Howard James & Co	10	Stockton & Barnes	5
Hazlett Wm	5	Stimple Henry	5
Holmes R. C	5	Shunk J. N	5
Hampton, Smith & Co	10	Thompson R. W. & M. B	15
Holmes, W. H. & Bro	5	Thaw John	5
Jones & Quigg	5	Vandergrift J. W	5
Jones W	5	Walker John, Jr	5
Kennedy, Childs & Co	10	Wurt William	5
Kounts W. J	5	Wilmarth & Noble	5
Klinsteiner S. J	5	Wright John & Co	5
Kaufman, Penny & Co	5	Warden Peter	5
Knapp Charles	5	Wood A & A	10
Laughlin James	5	Wyman Bridge	10
Lorenz, Sterling & Co	5	Weaver Jacob, Jr	10
Lea & Mellons	10	Young Wm P	10
Lippincott & Co	10	Young Wm	10
Lawson, Jr	10	Young A	10
Jacobs Adam	5	P. A. MADEIRA, Agent	

Associated Firemen's Ins. Co.

Aiston John	8	Lambert & Shipton	5
Brown, Philips & Co	5	Logan, Wilson & Co	20
Bu ell John	1	Leech Malcolm	5
Bound J S	5	Livingston, Boggers & Co.	10
Batchelor C	5	Lange J. G	5
Ballmann & Harrison	5	Lewis Andrew, Jr	5
Barnet Elisha	20	McCormick R	10
Bakewell, Pears & Co	10	McCutcheon W. & B	10
Bagaal John R	5	McCullough J. G	10
Beard Peter & Co	10	McIlwell & Peck	15
Bradley A & Co	5	McIntyre Wm	20
Burchard C	5	McKee S. & Co	5
Bruce, Mellons & Co	5	McKee Samuel	5
Chamberlin W	5	McCullough John	5
Clark & Thaw	10	McClintock A	50
Christy Robert	5	Murphy, Wilson & Co	5
Church, Parothers & Co	5	Murphy W. R	5
Cox M. H	5	Mason A	10
Croghan Wm	10	Martin W. W	10
Caldwell J. Inh	10	Moore George H	10
Campbell R. A & Co	10	Maitland & Leslie	10
Carter J. P	5	Mason A. A & Co	5
Donahues, Mutter & Co	5	Magaw Edward	20
Coleman, Hallman & Co	10	Moore I. C	10
Cochran Susan	5	Murdoch, Church & Co	5
Clothy, Joyce & Co	5	Maguire J. A	5
Cunningham R A	5	Mason & Caldwell	5
Crane A. F	10	Milligan G. H	5
Dallmey H	25	Morgan D Tate	5
Davis J. B	10	Nimick A	10
Dean Alexander	5	Noble William	5
Davis James H	5	Neal Alexander	10
Dunlap & Hathaway	5	Nimick & Co	10
Dalzell, Lewis & Co	5	Perry J. P	5
Eberhart W. J. Jr	5	Pentland & Co	5
Edwards H. & Co	5	Foster & Nelson	5
English & Bennet	5	Preston & Wagoner	5
Ewett Henry	5	Patterson John	5
Fleming John	5	Palmer, Hanna & Co	5
Frabisch D. H	5	Page S. H	5
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Graves R. J	20	Rea J	5
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Holmes David	5	Sterling W	15
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Hazlett Wm	5	Stimple Henry	5
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Jones W	5	Walker John, Jr	5
Kennedy, Childs & Co	10	Wurt William	5
Kounts W. J	5	Wilmarth & Noble	5
Klinsteiner S. J	5	Wright John & Co	5
Kaufman, Penny & Co	5	Warden Peter	5
Knapp Charles	5	Wood A & A	10
Laughlin James	5	Wyman Bridge	10
Lorenz, Sterling & Co	5	Weaver Jacob, Jr	10
Lea & Mellons	10	Young Wm P	10
Lippincott & Co	10	Young Wm	10
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