PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH,

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1852.

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

Whig State Convention.

☞ A Whig State Convention will be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th of March, 1852, for the purpose of nominating a Canal Commissioner, forming an Electoral Ticket, and choosing delegates to the National Convention. The Whigs of the various counties of the Commonwealth are hereby notified to elect delegates equal in number to their representatives in the Senate and House of Representatives, to attend said Convention.

By order of the Whig State Central Committee.

NER MIDDLESWARTH, President.

CHARLES THOMSON JONES, Secretary.

February 7, 1852.

Whig papers in the country will please copy.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

As early as the season will admit of, operations will be commenced on this road. With an able and energetic board, and the best feeling among the friends of the enterprise, it will be pushed forward to completion with all practicable speed.

The late reported act of Assembly confining all the roads in the state east of a designated line, to a gauge of 4 feet 8 inches (the gauge of the State roads) does not apply to this road, if we are correctly informed of its provisions.—The following is a part of the only report of the act which has yet reached us. It reads like a literal recital of the act.

"Any and every railroad hereafter constructed through any portion of Pennsylvania, from any point east of a line running due south across the State from the State Line, beginning at the east line of Erie County, shall be of the same guage, as the railroads built and owned by the State, *and no other*—and if any Company shall hereafter build or construct a railroad having a southern or eastern connection with any railroad leading to or towards Philadelphia or Harrisburgh, of a different guage from the guage of the railroads built and owned by the State, then and in such case, all and singular the rights, powers and privileges conferred on such Company by its charter, or by any supplement thereto, shall be adjudged null and void."

There are two clauses in this extract from the law, both of which we think exempt this road from its operation. The first is, that the act only applies to roads "hereafter constructed through any portion of Pennsylvania *from* any point *east* of a line running due south across the state from the state line, beginning at the east line of Erie county." The line here specified crosses the Allegheny river a little above Freeport, while this road will run from a point more than twenty miles *west* of that line. The second point applies to roads which are to have a southern or eastern connection with any railroad leading to or towards Philadelphia." This clause, in our opinion, cannot be made to apply to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, for it cannot have any connection, southern, eastern, or in any other direction, with any such road, unless the crossing of the projected Sunbury and Erie Railroad may be so construed, which we think would require a violent construction. The conclusion we arrive at is, that the Legislature did not intend to include this road, otherwise its terms would have been very different. The more we reflect upon the subject, the more we are convinced that this road is exempt from the provisions of this law. We cannot conceive, moreover, that Philadelphia could be so intensely selfish as to wish to deprive that long neglected portion of the State watered by the Allegheny, of a railroad connection with Pittsburgh and with their neighbors of Western New York. For the present, at least, we exonerate the people of that city from the charge of such ineffable meanness, as the opposite hypothesis would imply.

We say most emphatically that this road *must either be built on a six feet guage, or not at all.*—Its grand object is to carry to market the coal and lumber found in exhaustless quantities along the line of the road, the first of which is lying in the mines, totally valueless for want of means to carry it to market. To carry this coal from the mines of Armstrong, Clarion, Jefferson, Elk and M'Keun counties on the 4 feet 8 inch guage of Pensylvania, and then be obliged to transship it to other cars on the 6 feet guage of New York, would be fatal to the business. Should that policy prevail, these mines, which, with the contemplated road, would have been sources of untold wealth to the people of those counties, must continue to be valueless.

Dry lumber can only be carried advantageously upon a wide track and in wide cars, owing to its great relative bulk. It is expected that this trade will be very large upon this road, and that it will be almost entirely southward and westward. These two items will form the principal business of the road, and be at once the chief source of profit to the company and of wealth and prosperity to the country through which the road will pass. Place any obstacle in the way of these two important products of the valley of the Allegheny, and the project of building the road must be abandoned. The stock will not, cannot be taken. We hope, therefore, that the Legislature will make an explicit declaration that the act in question does not apply to this road, so that all doubt upon the subject may be removed.

By this road Pittsburgh is at least 570 miles from New York City. Is it possible that Philadelphia is jealous of a road of that length? If so, we assure the people of that city that the manifestation of that jealousy will operate vastly more to her own disadvantage, in every way, than ever our six foot road could do.

But, as we said in the beginning, the letter of the law, whatever may have been its intention, appears to exempt this road from its operation. Again: this law, so far as this road is concerned, (which was chartered before the law was passed,) even if it should fall under its provisions, is nothing more than a police regulation; a violation of which cannot be made to work a forfeiture of its charter, without a violation of that clause of the constitution which forbids the passage of laws *expost facto* in their operation. *It would require a violation of the provisions of the charter to do that.* So plain a case convinces us still more that the law in question was not intended to apply to this road. We think, therefore, that our friends may dismiss all fears in regard to this law, and go on with the work as if nothing had happened.

WHIG COUNTY CONVENTION.—It will be seen by the notice of the Whig State Convention, that it is to take place on the 25th of March. This will make it necessary for a County Convention to be called at some day previous. There is no time to be lost, therefore, in calling such a convention. Will the Chairman of the last County Convention see to this?

We take pleasure in referring our readers to the notice of a Free Lecture, by the Rev. Leon Pilate, of Paris. Mr. Pilate is a gentleman of the highest character for ability, piety, and earnestness in the noble cause in which he is engaged. The evangelical Christians of France are laboring under immense difficulties, and we hope the Protestants of Pittsburgh will give their representative a full house.

PITTSBURGH AND BALTIMORE are now brought within twenty-two hours of each other, by means of the Pennsylvania central road, and the Baltimore and Susquehanna road. This is now decidedly the best route to Baltimore, and is a quick and very agreeable means of communication between the two cities. See advertisement.

A RARE TREAT.—On Tuesday next, Professor Locke, of Cincinnati, will commence a course of six lectures, before the Mercantile Library Association, at Lafayette Hall, where citizens generally are invited to attend, and the tickets are placed so low, as to bring the opportunity within the reach of all. The lectures will be eminently practical, and illustrated by experiments. See advertisement.

THE TOWER OF LONDON, by N. Harrison Ainsworth, author of "Jack Shepherd," "Guy Fawkes," etc. A handsome cheap edition of this work, with illustrations, has just been published by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia, and is for sale by W. A. Gildenfenny, & Co., 4th street, and by J. B. Holmes, 3d street.

APPOINTMENT BY THE GOVERNOR.—John C. Schadd, of Pittsburgh to be interpreter of the German and French languages for the several courts of Pennsylvania, to reside in Pittsburgh.

THE STEUBENVILLE RIOTERS.

The *Pittsburgh Catholic*, of Saturday, has a long article on the subject of the recent riots and fights between the Corkonians and Fardowns, near Steubenville. The editor lament that such outrages should have occured; but endeavors to throw the blame upon the local authorities. We shall, however, permit him to speak for himself. He says—

"We say, then, without hesitation, that the men in authority, in the places where these riots occur, have much to answer for in this matter.

"How do these things arise? A quarrel occurs first amongst a few. Rivalry in seeking employment, drunkenness, or any thing else which produces similar results elsewhere, may be the immediate occasion. Were there questions of other parties, a policemen would interfere, the guilty would be seized and punished, and thus the quarrel would end. But these Irishmen are treated as outlaws. If they quarrel it is supposed that this is their nature. If an Irish head be broken, it is supposed to matter little, and as long as they keep their quarrels among themselves, no authorities interfere.

"In addition to this, it is said that if they were arrested, they should be supported during confinement, and why saddle the county with the expense of this for the sake of saving the heads or lives of mere Irishmen?

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"The conclusion that follows from all this is, that the proper remedy for these riots is to be found in the same means by which evils of a similar character are prevented amongst other people. Let the laws be enforced, and *adequate* means for the purpose be prepared by those whose duty it is to look to these matters.

"It would be decidedly but just that the railroad or operatives, and not the county, should be made pay the expense of these measures.

"A staff of officers that may keep order in a rural population, cannot be expected to do the same when an accession of hundreds or thousands of men, without families, come amongst them with all the exciting influences to which we have alluded."

"Adequate means," indeed! What sort of means? Does he want the people of Steubenville, or of Jefferson county, to maintain a small standing army to keep these Irishmen from breaking each other's heads? for nothing short of that would be "adequate." For doing just what this editor wants the authorities of Steubenville to do—that is, for keeping an adequate force amongst them, in Ireland, to prevent them from committing such enormities—the British government is most heartily abused. There the authorities will not let them fight very much, and hence they cry that they are oppressed; but here, in this free country, we let them fight a little amongst themselves, and because we do so, the Catholic says we "have much to answer for." Truly they are hard to please.

Had the Catholic refrained from any attempt to cast censure upon innocent and law-abiding men in this matter, we should not have driven the blame home to its true source; but now we shall do so. Why is it, we ask, that these people, who have lived for ages in the midst of civilization, and under the instruction and guidance of priests who claim to be Christian, are yet so ignorant, so brutal, so savage? We never find Protestants, in the proper sense of the term, acting so. Protestant Irishmen, Englishmen, or Americans require no police to keep them from breaking each other's heads. Compare a body of Yankee track layers upon our railroads with these belligerants who have caused such trouble and alarm to our neighbors of Steubenville. Do we ever hear of "rows" among them? Never. And why not? Is the difference Attributable to race? A Celt will not say so. Can we trace it to education? Yes, that's it. The Yankee is taught to think for himself, and being so taught, he is a Protestant, of course. Not so the poor Irishman, whose soul is crushed from birth under a system of moral despotism which denies him the use of his thinking faculties upon the only subject which can elevate and ennoble his nature—religion. And what is the result? His animal passions obtain the complete mastery over him, so that he can only be governed by force. Do not the riots and outrages, so frequent among these unfortunate men, prove the truth of what we say? The fruits of the two systems of religious teaching are before us—the bond and the free—and by their fruits we are commanded to judge them.

We have heard much recently about Red Republicans. Bishop O'Connor seems to be well posted up on that subject, and would like very much to set them before us as a bugaboo to frighten us out of our principles of liberty.—We told the Bishop a few days ago that what he calls red republicanism is the legitimate offspring of Catholicism, and not of Protestantism; that amongst Protestants such a thing is unknown. We thought, and perhaps said, that there was no such thing in this country; but we must confess that a lot of Irishmen, with broken heads and bloody noses, are well entitled to the term of *red* republicans. It is hardly a figure of speech to call them so. But we are not aware of any other class in our country to whom the term is applicable.

But these poor creatures are not so much to blame as are the men who have brutalized them by keeping them in spiritual bondage, until at length they have sunk below the level of rational beings—their reasoning powers being curbed and fettered, while their passions are left to develope their blind and savage energies, until, in pursuit of their bitter feuds and sectarian animosities, they are led to the commission of every outrage, even to murder.

GOV. KOSSUTH VINDICATED.

The *New York Courier and Enquirer* introduced the letter of BARTHOLOMEW SZEMERE, assailing Gov. KOSSUTH, written from the *salons* of Paris, with the caption of *"The Finishing Stroke!"* The vindication has followed rapidly on the heels of the assault, although the vindicator was not aware of the attack. "The Finishing Stroke" will have to be given again, and with more skill, before the great advocate of Hungarian liberty is annihilated.

The *London Daily News*, of Jan. 23, contains a letter from Mr. S. KUROVICK, who was Minister of Justice in the Cabinet of which SZEMERE and BATTHYANYI were members. This letter is dated from London, not Paris, a very significant fact in a time when free thought and a free press are shackled. From that letter we find the following interesting and important extract, copied into the *New York Tribune*, relating to the abdication and the present position of Kossuth, the matters particularly dwelt upon by Szemere. The letter is written in reply to Count Casimir Batthyanyi, but it is peculiarly appropriate as an answer also to Szemere:

When the intelligence of the unfortunate battle of Temeswar reached the Gov. Kossuth, who was then at the fortress of Arad, he immediately summoned a council of the ministry to deliberate on measures of public safety still possible. At this council, in which all the ministers took part (Szemere included), it was resolved to invest Gorgey, who stood alone at the head of an unconquered army, with full powers for negotiating a peace. It was, moreover, resolved to dissolve the government, which could not be carried on in any fixed place of safety under the existing circumstances. We did not, however, insert in the instrument investing Gorgey with full power (and dispatched to him immediately) the abdication of the Government. On the same day—it was the 11th of August, 1849—Gorgey declared in the presence of some of the ministers who had assembled at Csanyi's (who was one of them) that he could not accept the commission because the resignation of the Government was not contained in it, while he was sure that the enemy would enter into no negotiations with him so long as Kossuth and his ministry were thought to be behind him. The ministers who were present, after a short deliberation, considering it to be their duty not to stand in the way of the negotiations which had then resolved on as necessary, accordingly sent their resignation to the Governor, whom they requested to resign as well. The Governor soon after sent his abdication for counter signature by these members of the ministry, and accordingly the government formally dissolved itself, after having done so *de facto* in the previous council of ministers. I must mention the circumstance that in the Governor's instrument of abdication conditions were prescribed for Gorgey, which were not inserted in the original instrument of authorization issued by the full council. These conditions were, the preservation of the nationality and the autonomy of Hungary. Four ministers took part in this resignation of the Governor, as above stated, Aulich, Csanyi, Horvath and I. Two of the ministers, Szemere and Batthyanyi, were absent when the formal declaration of the abdication was discussed at Csanyi's residence. I have not mentioned among the ministers our late colleague, the Finance Minister, Dushek, because his treachery, which was afterwards brought to light, excludes him from our ranks. From all these circumstances, it will be manifest how unjust the reproaches of Count Casimir Batthyany are, that no new Cabinet Council was held.

It is notorious that Gorgey abused the full powers with which he was intrusted, instead of procuring the preservation of Hungary by a negotiation for peace, by on ignominious treachery to his native country. From that very moment the power conferred on him by the above mentioned instrument, and *the conditional abdication of the Government consequently and legally reverted to him who had invested him with it. To deny this would be to recognise in the foreign rule which crushed Hungary in consequence of that treachery, legitimate right and lawful power.*

The noble Count himself answers the question why Kossuth, before crossing the Turkish frontier, did not resume power again? He states that Kossuth could not know, before crossing the frontier, the catastrophe of Vilaos, and therefore left the country, in the belief that Gorgey would faithfully fulfil his commission—a belief which was the more natural, because Gorgey had an unconquered army under him, and almost all the fortresses at his disposition, a power more than sufficient to carry on the negotiations, and even to menace the enemy with a continuation of the war. The noble Count did not take his present view of this question when, after the treachery of Gorgey became known, he countersigned the order written at Viddin by Kossuth, as Governor of Hungary, to the fortress of Komorn.

I, however, perfectly agree with the noble Count, that the nation, once more restored to its constitutional existence, and free from foreign yoke, will have the unlimited right to dispose of all the affairs of the country, and consequently of the executive power. To assert a contrary opinion would be a crime against the nation. Not of a liberated nation, which, of course, would have the right to choose whom it will, but of a nation crushed by an usurping power, the *claims of Kossuth as elected Governor of Hungary, are, I submit, lawful.*

I also concur with the noble Count, that Kossuth is not the exclusive representative of our native country, and our war of liberty and independence. Hungary is historically represented by all those who took part in the constitution and military vindication of its rights, and more especially and side by side with the Governor, by the constitutionally chosen members of the House of Representatives. *I consider, however, Kossuth to be the chief representative of the interests of our native country, on account of his deeds as well as his position;* but I am far indeed from seeing in him a Dictator. A Dictatorship would find in all those who, like me, hold firmly to the republican principles pronounced by him, the most determined opposition.

Republican principles have not been proclaimed at Kossuth's dictation as the aim of our national exertions. They were, during our struggle, the well ascertained and deep-rooted sentiments of the country, and *Kossuth could only faithfully represent its proclamation of will and feeling of the nation, by inscribing them on his banner. Immediately after the Declaration of Independence, all the manifestations of the national will were unanimous in the desire for a Republic.* The Ministry, which was nominated by the Governor, as a consequence of that legislative act, declared in both houses of the Diet, that its efforts would be directed to the establishment of a republic. Both houses joined in this declaration, and in the Government no opposition whatever was manifested against it. One of the first acts of the new Government was to remove the crown from all national escutcheons, and from the great seal of Hungary. The press in all its shades developed republican principles. The new semi-official paper bore the name of *The Republic.* It is true that the Government was only provisional, for the war continued, and the definitive decision of this question depended on unforseen circumstances. We should have preferred almost any settlement to the necessity of a subjection to the Austrian dynasty; and at the price of emancipation from that detested power, the nation would ever have been prepared, for the sake of aid, to choose a king from another race; but certainly if it had been the the unaided victor in the struggle, never. Monarchical Government would have been for us the mere resort of expediency. The government of our wishes and principles would have been the republic

I do not feel at all convinced, as the noble Count asserts that the institutions and habits of Hungary are incompatible with a democratic republic. I find, on the contrary, traits in them which lead me to an opposite conclusion. The aggregate character of the numerous nobility which resigned its privileges in the Diet of 1847—48 of its own accord, and which was in its nature more a democratic than an aristocratic body, because neither territorial wealth nor rank interfered with or disturbed the equality of its rights—the natural antipathy to the system of an upper house, which was considered as a foreign institution, because it had been introduced under the Austrian dynasty—the immemorial custom of periodically electing all officials, and even the judges—the detestation in which bureaucracy and all the instruments of centralization were held in all ages, while the attachment to the municipal self-government was irradicable—the fact that in consequence of the laws which had been sanctioned in April, 1848, the county authorities formerly only elected from the nobility were democratically reconstituted, and exercised their functions in this form till the catastrophe of Vilagos, without the slightest collision between the different classes of society—the peaceful election of the representatives of the last Diet conducted almost on the principle of universal suffrage—all these facts unmistakably prove that the germ of democracy lay in our institutions, and that these could receive a democratic development without any concussion. These characteristic traits of our nation which have been so often misrepresented as signs of an aversion to a republic, and which may be more properly called civic virtues; as, for example, our respect for law, our antipathy for untried political theories, our attachment to traditional customs, and our pride in the history of our country, are no obstacle to, but rather guarantees, and a most conditional of, a republic, which is to be national and enduring. It would be indeed an unprecedented event in history if a staunch royalism could be the characteristic of a country which, like Hungary, has found in its kings for three hundred years the inexorable foes of its liberties, and which in that time for their defence had to wage six bloody wars against its dynasty.

As to the criticisms by the noble Count of the personal character of Kossuth, *I take leave to assert that a great majority of the Hungarian nation do not share his opinion.* It is not my task to appear as a personal advocate, and I wish, therefore to adhere only to one point of his attack, which may seem to be based on facts. The noble Count asserts that Kossuth has attained to power by doubtful means. I am amazed at this assertion, knowing, as I do, that Kossuth was proposed by Count Louis Batthyany, and nominated by the King with the universal applause of the nation, to the ministry of finance. After the resignation of the first Hungarian Ministry, he was freely and unanimously elected by the Diet to the Presidency of the Committee of Defence, and after the declared forfeiture of the dynasty to the Governorship of the country. I know no more honorable means by which a man can be raised to power.

I am unable to guess at the motives of the patriotic Count, which have prevailed on him to publish the latter part of his letter; *and I must believe that its consequences will be pernicious to our common cause if an irreconcilable division between our countrymen should be the unhappy result*

I trust, Sir, that your friendly sentiments for the welfare of Hungary will prevail on you to give these lines a place in your esteemed journal, and I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

S. VUKOVICS,

Late Minister of Justice of Hungary.

London, Jan. 17 1852.

WHAT NEXT?—The *Baltimore American* rather favors the new constitution promulgated by the Dictator of France. It says:

A political organization to be complete and effective must include of course the elements of the national mind and interests as they exist. It is not expected to include such as belong to other nations and do not belong to the nation for whose welfare it is specially instituted. Thus the introduction of political elements and forms drawn from English or American institutions into the framework of a French system would involve absurdities and engender confusion.

The wise and good administration of the system which LOUIS NAPOLEON has established in France will constitute not only the best recommendation of it, but the responsible condition, we may presume, upon which he can reasonably hope to render it permanent. If it invests supreme power in his hands, the investiture of such power must be lodged somewhere—since it is indispensable to the efficiency of any Government in France.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

When a cry has been raised, hundreds are found willing to join in with it, and those who are acquainted with the frailties of human nature will not be surprised to discover that in consequence of the late crusade against the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad every detention or irregularity that occurs on the line between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh has been charged to his mismanagement. Recently, we heard a traveller vociferously denouncing the Central Railroad, in consequence of some outrageous detention, which upon inquiry, was found to have occurred on the Columbia Railroad near the Gap. A Pittsburgh journal publishes an article against the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad, based on the representations of a traveller who experienced much discomfort in passing over the Portage Railroad. It is certainly time that gentlemen connected with the press should know that these roads are not in any way under the control of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.; but that the latter are subject to evils of greater magnitude than ever embarrassed the operations of any other extensive road in consequence of a condition of things which cannot be remedied until the whole line is under one management; at present there are not less than seven distinct portions. In a recent publication over the signature of the Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, it was stated that no alternative was presented but to break connections daily at the ends of the Pennsylvania Railroad by starting the trains punctually, or wait for passengers at the expense of irregularity. It was considered better to wait a limited time for the arrival of the trains from other roads than to cause passengers to lose a whole day, and this course, so obviously necessary under the circumstances, has been cited as the most prominent evidence of mismanagement. Had the opposite course been pursued, the clamor would no doubt have been still greater. If passengers would report cases of insolence or neglect to the Superintendent giving names and dates, no doubt they would receive prompt attention. No man can possess the power of ubiquity, and as the Superintendent has published the fact that the former Board refused to sanction arrangements which he considered essentially important, let public opinion be suspended until an opportunity is afforded of noticing the effects of a change. An officer if not at liberty to act, should not be held accountable for the acts of others. JUSTICE.

FROM HARRISBURGH.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURGH, Feb. 10, 1852.

Mr. EDITOR—The following bills passed the House finally to-day.

An act vacating part of Ferry lane and Back lane in Reserve township.

An act incorporating the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of Pittsburgh.

An act relative to a state road through Washington and Allegheny counties.

An act to provide for the collection of school tax in Findley township.

An act incorporating the Allegheny County Agricultural Society.

Feb. 11.

Mr. Appleton read in place an act for the chartering of the Citizens' Deposite Bank of Pittsburgh.

Mr. Penny—a bill relating to tax on mortgages.

Mr. McCluskey—a bill relating to the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company.

The following bill passed the House finally—

An act regulating fees of Justices of the peace in the county of Allegheny.

There is considerable sickness here now. Mr. Appleton has been confined to his room for a week until yesterday. Several of the other members are sick.

HUNGARY AND HER CHAMPIONS.

We publish this morning, a letter from another of the prominent defenders of Hungary in her war for independence. M. Szemere, who was a republican member of the Diet during the war, and one of Kossuth's Ministers during the existence of the Provisional Government, and who is now in Paris with Count Casimir Batthyani, comments very severely Kossuth's policy and conduct, and charges upon his vacillation and his flight the downfall of Hungarian independence. The letter is a strong one, and coming from a republican member of the Hungarian Government, it will have far more weight with the people of this country than either that of Prince Esterhazy or Count Batthyani.

It is very easy to see that the dissensions among the leading men, from which the Hungarian cause suffered so much during the struggle, have been perpetuated, and constitute now the most formidable obstacle to her future deliverance. Hungary is by no means singular in this misfortune. Our own Revolutionary war is full of similar instances. Personal jealousies among the leaders,—private quarrels, or differences of opinion among the prominent Commanders, repeatedly demanded the utmost authority of WASHINGTON's character and presence, and threatened to overwhelm the cause of the country in a premature ruin. If they had proved successful,—if ARNOLD's treason, like that of GORDEY, had laid his country at the feet of the tyrant, how few statements from parties concerned would have a greed as to the cause of the catastrophe! How certainly would each have striven to throw all the blame upon every other, which the leading spirit, controlling spirit, before whom all had been forced to bend, would have been the certain mark for the compliments and censures of all combined.

Not unlike this is the spectacle now presented by the unsuccessful champions of Hungarian independence. While the struggle was going on, although they lacked the controlling spirit, energy and genius of KOSSUTH, they all had views of their own—more or less hostile to his and to those of each other. Differences occurred from time to time, always productive of more or less injury, between him and those whom the will of the Diet had made subordinate. But they could only have full expression when the common cause in which they were all engaged had been lost; when union was no longer necessary to each one for his own sake, and when each might hope to exalt himself by denouncing the rest. In short, *party spirit* was as bitter, as selfish, and as unpatriotic in Hungary, as it has been everywhere.

Many of the charges which Szemere brings against his former Chief, relate to proceedings of which no disinterested accounts have ever been published. Kossuth alone can tell all the motives which induced him to transfer the power with which the Diet had clothed him, to the hands of Gorgey. But few who know anything of his character will doubt, that he did it out of full devotion to what he believed to be the well-being of his country, and no one will believe that he would do this from the paltry considerations which his old associates see fit to assign. The constraints under which he labored—the difficulties he encountered from the steady and relentless hostility of Gorgey, who had the command of the Army, and who was more important to the cause than any other man—the embarrassments which encumbered and bewildered his steps, cannot be known to the world at large We presume that he will feel it incumbent upon him to take more notice, than he has done hitherto, of these representations of men who were formerly connected with him, and whose whole aim seems now to be, by disparaging him to exalt themselves.

One thing certainly stands as a mark of proud distinction in his favor. Unlike his assailants, he is still laboring in his country's cause. Exile and sorrow have not crushed his energies, or made him forget the land that gave him birth. He has not yielded to despair, nor sought for himself inglorious ease while his country wears chains. He has not sought the clemency of his country's foes, nor maligned the companions who once stood by his side in contending for her freedom and her rights.—*New York Times.*

DEFENCE OF LIBERIA.—The American Colonization Society has voted the sum of $10,000, should it be required, to aid in the defence of Liberia against the attacks of the savage tribes. The Society has also adopted measures to obtain additional arms and warlike resources. In fuller elucidation of the state of affairs in Liberia, it may be mentioned that for some time past there had been petty wars and disturbances between Boyer and Jim Flaw, rival chiefs, and an appeal had been made to the Government of Liberia. Messrs. Benson and Hanson were appointed commissioners to investigate the matter in dispute, and these gentlemen had used every effort to bring the difficulties to an end. With Flaw there was no difficulty, but with Boyer, well known to be deceitful and dishonest, they could come to no terms. The last report of the commissioners was made a few days before the attack on Fishtown.

—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

☞ TRIUMPHANT TESTIMONY to the value of Dr. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE. Read all that doubt

"A ferret, when placed at the entrance of a rat-hole, enters the aperture, traversing the passage, seizes upon the rat, exterminates his existence, and drags the animal's defunct carcass to the light. And in like manner have I found Dr. McLane's American Vermifuge to operate upon Worms, those dreadful and dangerous tormentors of children. This remedy, like the ferret, enters the aperture of the mouth, travels down the gullet, hunts round the stomach, lays hold of the worms, shakes the life out of the reptiles, sweeps clear their den, and carries their carcasses clear out of the system. This at least has been the effect of the vermifuge upon my children.

WM. ROULATT.

NAPLES, January, 1847."

"This is to certify that I have used Dr. McLane's Vermifuge, and have found it to operate in like manner upon my children.

JOHN BRIGGS.

NAPLES, June, 1847."

This Vermifuge should be in the possession of every family. A trial will convince any one of its efficacy. Price, 25c.

For sale wholesale and retail by J. KIDD & CO., No. 60 Wood st.

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☞ Who that has suffered with that most tormenting of all things, corns, but will hail with joy the *great Arabian Liniment.* If persevered in, it never fails to cure, and is just as good for almost *all* diseases which require an external application; and for animals, no medicine ever discovered has proved so efficacious as *H. G. Parrell's Arabian Liniment.* (See advertisement.)

Petroleum!

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Jan. 23, 1852.

S. M. KIER: Dear Sir—In answer to your inquiry, I am prepared to say, that I have used the Petroleum extensively in the treatment of Diarrhea and Dysentery, and to greater success than the use of many of the principle remedies formerly used and recommended by the profession: So far as the various diseases of the lungs, for which the Cod Liver Oil has been so highly recommended, I must certify that the Petroleum in my hands has superceeded it as a curative agent. In addition to those diseases above alluded to, scrofulous affections and enlargements of the spleen, with the most extraordinary success, have been disposed with.

With these few experimental facts of the Petroleum, I remain, yours truly,

J. FLATTERY, M.D.

☞ For sale by druggists generally. feb12d&w7

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. feb9dwy

Citizen's Insurance Company of Pittsburgh

C. G. HUSSEY, PRESIDENT.

SAMUEL L. MARSHELL, SEC'T.

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.*

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MERCANTILE LIBRARY AND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

ROOMS ON FOURTH ST. OPPOSITE MERCH'S BANK.

☞ *Terms of Membership*—$1 *Initiation Fee, and* $1 *per annum.*

Volumes in the Library, 2,000; in Reading Room 26 Newspapers and 21 Magazines.

As this is the only Public Library and Reading Room in the city, those disposed to aid in rendering the association useful and permanent, are requested to become members. feb9dlm

DIED,

On Sunday afternoon, LOTTIA DALLAS FARNSTOCK, infant daughter of Samuel and Mary Fahnestock, and thirteen months.

The funeral will leave the dwelling, on Hay street, this afternoon, at half past two o'clock.

At the residence of her grandfather, Wm. B. Foster, on Sunday, the 15th inst. HANNAH DRUSE THORNTON, only daughter of Jesse Thornton, Esq., of Warren, Ohio, aged 13 months.

PRESENT CONDITION OF FRANCE.

☞ The Rev. LEON PILATE, from Paris, representative of the Evangelical Society of France, will, by request, deliver a Address on the *Present Moral and Religious State of France*, in the FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner Wood and Sixth sts., THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Other Addresses may also be expected.

DEAFNESS AND EAR DISEASES RADICALLY CURED.

☞ DR. LE BRUNN offers to those suffering from Deafness, his infallible aural remedies, which have been successful in nearly *three thousand cases* of confirmed deafness. These remedies comprise different courses for diseases of the internal, middle, and external Ear, and have been pronounced by those celebrated aurists—Drs. Kramer, of Berlin; Itard & Delean, of Paris; Curtis, Hybard Yearsley, of London—as being the most wonderful and effectual ever applied for diseases of the internal and middle ear; their effects are apparent on the fifth or sixth day. Dr. Le B. *warrants a cure* in every case where the ear is perfect in formation. He has eighteen certificates of cures from those who had been *deaf and dumb*, and who—having lately recovered hearing and speech—are now enabled to learn the language! The names of over *twenty-seven hundred persons* who have been cured by Dr. Le B. may be seen by application. Patients, by sending a description of their case, can have remedies sent to any part. Terms—$5 consultation fee; $10 fee to be paid when *the hearing is restored to its original acuteness*, or when a watch will be heard to beat at the distance of eighteen feet from either ear.

N. B.—Dr. Le Brunn's Treatise on the Ear and its Diseases, and Treatment of the Deaf and Dumb; translated from the French—price, $1. Address Dr. Le Brunn, Union Square P.O. Office, N. Y. feb6dlm

OFFICIAL.

Department of State,

WASHINGTON, February 9th, 1852.

☞ Information has been received from ANDREW CORNING, Esq., U. S. Consul at Panama, N. G., of the death, within his Consular District, of JAMES H. CLEAVER, late of Brownsville, Pennsylvania, and that the effects left by him were taken charge of by WILLIAM HARPER, his partner in trade. feb16d1t

PROF. LOCKE, of the "Medical College of Ohio," will deliver a course of SIX SCIENTIFIC LECTURES, commencing on Tuesday evening, at 8 past 7 o'clock, at *LAFAYETTE HALL, Wood street.*

Lecture 1st—On the Limits of Science, and the Properties of Human Investigation 2d—Heat, with novel and beautiful illustrations. 3d—Heat continued, with various illustrations by instruments invented by the lecturer. 4th—Pneumatics, with original and appropriate experiments with the Air Pump. 5th—Heat continued, with brilliant illustrations by Porter's Reflectors and Lady's Cannister. 6th—Steam, with illustrations by Murray's Steam Boiler, and practical suggestions to Steam Engineers.

Tickets: Course Tickets, Single, $1 00; Double, $1.50—to be obtained at the principal book stores, and at the Lecture Room. Members of Teachers' Institute, Students, Widows, Sellers, and McKnight Committee, Single tick ets 25 cents. feb16dlm

Bonnets, Hats, and Millinery Goods.

MERCHANTS AND MILLINERS, when in Philadelphia to purchase the above goods, will find it to their interest to examine our large and fashionable stock of STRAW GOODS.

We manufacture largely, and import the newest styles of Foreign Fashions; in our trade, which, together with advantages, enable us to offer liberal inducements to buyers. R. A. CROMBIE & CO.,

feb9dawlm 47 and 49 Chestnut st., near Second.

Fruit Trees for Sale,

Of the following Varieties,

Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Cherries, Apricots, Nectarines, Quinces, Grape Vines.

The above are a selection of the best varieties now under cultivation. Also, a selection of the best varieties of strawberries and Raspberries. Ornamental Trees, of the very best, for ornamenting parks, &c. Trees will be carefully packed and delivered in Philadelphia, Orders left with R. EDMUNDSON, No. 100 Third street, Pittsburgh, (where a catalogue may be had,) or sent direct to "Fairview Nursery, Moorestown, Burlington county, New Jersey," will receive prompt attention.

feb9d1w&3t JOHN PERKINS, Proprietor.

Co-Partnership.

THE undersigned have this day entered into a co-partnership under the name and style of HERRON & CRISWELL, for the purpose of carrying on the *Brass Foundry and Finishing Business* in all its various branches. Also, Cotton Spinning Machinery.

WM. A. HERRON. JAMES CRISWELL.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 16, 1852. feb16d

Herron & Criswell,

BELL AND BRASS FOUNDERS,

MANUFACTURERS of all kinds of Brass Work, Locomotive, Steam Engine, Plumbers, &c. Also, Cotton Spinning Machinery.

Foundry, Seventh street, Allegheny city. OFFICE, corner of Market and Water sts., Pittsburgh.

N. B.—Old Brass and Copper taken in exchange for work or cash paid.

Orders left at the Foundry or Office, will be attended to punctually. feb16ly

Dissolution.

THE partnership heretofore existing between John Parker and Wm. Parker, under the firm of JOHN PARKER & CO., is this day dissolved.

February 14, 1852.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

I have this day associated with me, in the *WHOLESALE GROCERY AND LIQUOR BUSINESS*, my son, JAMES H. PARKER, under the firm of JOHN PARKER & CO. JOHN PARKER.

February 16, 1852.—feb16d

Dissolution.

THE partnership between the subscribers, under the name of "Kaufman & Bayle," was dissolved on the 31st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. F. KAUFMAN, who will continue the *LOOKING GLASS AND VARIETY BUSINESS* at the old stand, No. 62 Wood st.

J. F. KAUFMAN.

W. H. BAYLE.

feb16d

WINDOW GLASS—200 boxes for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

NO. 6. MOLASSES—100 bbls. for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

SUGAR HOUSE MOLASSES—12 bbls. "St. James," for sale by A. CULBERTSON.

NO. 6. MOLASSES—68 bbls. for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

COD FISH—20 drums for sale by JOHN WATT & CO.

ROLL BUTTER—2 bbls. fresh, for sale by W. & P. WILSON, 118 Second st.

TO TRAVELLERS FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON.

EXPRESS MAIL LINE

Between Baltimore and Pittsburgh.

(Through in Twenty-two and a Half Hours.)

THIS LINE to Pittsburgh, over the Baltimore and Susquehanna, and Pennsylvania Central Railroads, is now in successful operation. By it passengers leave Baltimore at 7 A. M. (half an hour after the time of arrival of the evening train from Washington,) and proceed to Harrisburg, where they are transferred to the Central Railroad Train, and proceed immediately on without delay, crossing the mountain in daylight, and arriving in Pittsburgh at 6 P. M. the day after starting. The entire distance is performed by Railway, with the exception of 28 miles, which is done in first class coaches.

PASSENGERS FROM THE WEST

Leave Pitt